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THE TIMES

The mystery of the imprisoned samaritan, page 8

The royal wedding in The Times

Royal wedding week will be commemorated with many special features including the first free colour magazine in the newspaper's history.

Today: How the day will be celebrated outside London; guide to what will be open, page 2.

Tomorrow: The 64-page colour magazine which includes articles by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lady Antonia Fraser, Norman St John-Stevas and Charles Douglas-Home. On the features pages, Prince Charles's last week of bachelorhood by Alan Hamilton, and a special guide to monarchies (deferred from Monday).

Wednesday: A two-page guide to the wedding day for television viewers and spectators, with Philip Howard giving a comprehensive timetable for the host of participants.

Thursday: A unique special souvenir edition, including a view of the future role for the Prince of Wales by his biographer, Anthony Holden.

Political tone to French murders

The secretary of a Gaullist strong-man organization was charged in connexion with the murder near Marseilles of a police inspector, who was until recently local head of the organization. Investigators are searching for traces of five other victims, as the murders take on a distinctly political tone Page 4

Loophole in ban on whaling

The ban on the hunting of sperm whales next year, arrived at during the International Whaling Commission meeting, seems to have a loophole. A scientific conference next March will review the evidence and a different decision could emerge, even if the conservationist countries still vote for a ban Page 3

The Times

We apologize to readers of 'The Times' in certain areas for typographical errors and the appearance of some art reviews which were in Saturday's issue. This is because of an electrical breakdown in the photocomposition department.

European body to study tapping

The legality of telephone tapping by police in Britain is to be examined by the European Commission of Human Rights. Mr James Malone, a Surrey antiques dealer, has alleged that tapping of his telephone breached the European Convention on Human Rights Page 3

Reagan appeal on tax cuts

President Reagan goes on television tonight to seek public support for his proposals to cut taxes. He is using every available tool to fight off a challenge from Democratic congressmen on the issue, which is complicated by his wish to have the measures in law before Congress goes into recess early next month Page 6

Walesa on strike weapon

Solidarity, Poland's independent trade union organization, must have the strike weapon available, Mr Lech Walesa, told The Times in an interview. He was responding to criticism of strikes at the recent Communist Party congress, and said Solidarity and the Government must work together to solve Poland's economic crisis. Page 6

Shipbuilders hold losses

Mr Robert Atkinson, British Shipbuilders' chairman, will announce this week that the state-owned group has stayed within its original loss limit of £90m. The annual accounts are better than expected because of cost-cutting and fewer orders to claim government subsidies Page 17

No hint of break in Maze crisis

There still appears to be no hint of a break in the Ulster hunger-strike crisis. Two men taking part in the fast are on the brink of death after more than sixty days without food, but both the IRA and the Government seem to be entrenched in their positions Page 2

MG Metro plan

BL may sell a high performance version of the Mini Metro bearing a MG badge in the United States. When the Metro was launched last October its prospects in America were dismissed, but the falling pound has made the company think again Page 3

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Information service, back page

Springboks' tour in balance after clashes

By Our Foreign Staff

The fate of the South African Springboks rugby tour of New Zealand was in the balance last night after Mr Duncan MacIntyre, the acting Prime Minister, said the Attorney-General had been asked to advise on the legality of withdrawing visas from the South African players.

This followed the cancellation in Hamilton of the second match of the tour on Saturday following demonstrations and a threat by the pilot of a stolen small aircraft to crash it into the stadium.

Mr MacIntyre told a press conference after the Cabinet held a Sunday meeting to discuss the tour that the Army would not be called in to help police deal with demonstrators protesting against the visit.

In Washington, Mr Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister, said that Government leaders would meet tomorrow to consider action over the tour, although he emphasized that the meeting would not necessarily decide whether the tour should be called off.

Mr Robert Walton, the Commissioner of Police, will report to the Cabinet today on whether he believes his forces are capable of controlling future demonstrations. He said after Saturday's confrontation that he doubted whether he could have controlled the situation with New Zealand's full force of 4,900 police at his disposal.

Mr MacIntyre and other Cabinet ministers heard a report from Mr Walton yesterday afternoon and Mr Walton was asked to resubmit his views in a report for the full Cabinet today. The Cabinet will then report to a special Government caucus tomorrow. Mr MacIntyre said last night he was alarmed about Mr Walton's comment that the entire police force could not have stopped the Hamilton troubles.

"I have discussed this with Mr Walton and the situation which occurred, and I have asked him to reconsider his statement and see what he would need if he had to stop such a situation," he said.

It should be a matter for the Rugby Union to call off the tour if that were the advice of the police. If in that event it failed to do so the responsibility would rest with the Government.

Mr MacIntyre said police had been authorized to seek further logistical support from the Ministry of Defence but he ruled out the use of the Army against demonstrators. He believed the main anti-apartheid group, Hart, had lost control of the protestors. "Other forces", whom he declined to identify, were helping organize the demonstrations, he said, and protestors were prepared for pitched battle.

Mr Ces Blazey, the chairman of the Rugby Union, had talks with Mr Walton and other senior police officials in Wellington yesterday. His council is expected to meet today.

The police performance at Hamilton has been both praised and criticized. Dr Robert Moodie, Secretary of the Police Association, said considerable anger and frustration existed among policemen at Hamilton because they felt they had not been tested as to whether they could handle the tour. Mr Gideon Tait, a former Assistant Commissioner of Police, and Mrs Elizabeth Sunderland, head of a pro-tour organization, Spur, issued separate calls for Mr Walton's resignation. The next match is scheduled for New Plymouth on Wednesday.

An anti-apartheid coordinator, Mr John Minto, his face severely bruised from two separate beatings he had received, one on the rugby ground and one in a private house, from tour supporters, said that the protest had gone precisely as Hart had planned it.

Mr Michael Law, Deputy Chairman of Hart, said that the level of protest would continue to increase game by game.

The Springboks remained at their Hamilton hotel while the future of the tour was discussed. At New Plymouth tour supporters clashed with demonstrators who were pelted with eggs.

Inside the Springboks' hotel it was reported to be surprisingly calm. A spokesman said the players appeared unperturbed by the incident.

☐ Johannesburg: Few people in South Africa would be surprised if the Springboks return home this week.

The abandonment in Hamilton of the second match of the scheduled 16 fixtures has shaken the country's whites. Although demonstrations against the Springboks were anticipated it was felt that New Zealanders' passion for rugby football would win the day.

The cancellation of a tour by British soccer players last month after Fifa, the world controlling body, said they would be barred from playing for life if they took part in matches in South Africa, caused disappointment and a certain amount of resentment. But soccer is largely a sport played and watched by blacks and those who have written to newspapers have mostly been critical of the local soccer hierarchy for trying to hoodwink Fifa than of the world body itself.

Black letter-writers have said they want equality in all aspects of life in South Africa, not just in sport.

Rugby football, and to a lesser extent cricket, are white games. Last week the International Cricket Conference (ICC) in London refused to readmit South Africa to the test match arena.

English-language newspapers in South Africa this weekend largely blamed the Government's tardiness in relaxing sports apartheid laws for the New Zealand fiasco. The Sunday Tribune said it would futile for the tour to continue and the Springboks should return home.

The Sunday Express accused the Government of introducing reforms not out of conviction but in response to pressure.

Dr Danie Craven, President of the South African Rugby Board, said in Stellenbosch that he felt the tour should continue. but it was a matter for the New Zealand rugby administration.

Mr Cuthbert Loriston, President of the Coloured South African Rugby Federation, said he thought the New Zealand police could have dealt more firmly with the demonstrators. He added: "I can tell you that such a situation would never have developed in South Africa."

Weekend of anarchy, page 5

Tories prepare long defence of policy

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

A lengthy apologia for the Government's performance in its first two years of office has been prepared in Conservative Central Office for possible publication in the autumn.

It is designed to explain the Government's failure so far to contain unemployment or to raise manufacturing output, and to justify decisions to give millions of pounds of public money to support steel, shipbuilding, computers, motor vehicles and other industries.

The document's existence became known on the eve of today's censure debate, when the Prime Minister is to lead the Government's defence in the Commons against the Opposition's charge of "spreading mass unemployment, undermining British industry and demoralizing the country".

The immediate purpose of the document is to enable ministers to meet the serious criticism which, from the motions submitted by local Conservative associations, party officials know will be voiced at the annual conference in Blackpool next October.

The first draft, running to between 10,000 and 12,000 words and couched in question and answer form, was shown to the Prime Minister at Chequers on Saturday by Lord Thorneycroft, party chairman, who was a guest at a luncheon held for Mrs Nancy Reagan.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, also joined in a brief discussion of the document.

Those who have seen the text say the passages dealing with unemployment show a striking degree of concern, with detailed explanation of why ministers, while retaining their long-term objective of sound money and "real" jobs, have found it necessary to step in to save key industries, and have put more and more resources into job opportunity and training schemes.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher is expected to announce the commitment of more funds to employment and training programmes in today's debate, and to acknowledge that, in addition to extra emergency spending in the current year, hundreds of millions of pounds in extra support will be needed for several years ahead.

Yet after the Chequers discussions, Mrs Thatcher was apparently not persuaded that the proposed Central Office defence of the Government's record was necessary or desirable in any form.

If it is published it will be, because her senior colleagues are less confident than she about party morale and the Government's prospects of regaining support in the country before the next election.

In particular Lord Thorneycroft, whose responsibility is to keep Conservative activists in good heart, has for some months given the impression that he believes the actions of ministers are more sensible and less doctrinaire than some of their speeches—that the Prime Minister and the Chancellor are reluctant to claim credit for changing course by a point or two, for fear of being accused of inconsistency.

Wedding ode of joy from Poet Laureate

Sir John Betjeman, the Poet Laureate, has produced a poem to celebrate the marriage of the Prince of Wales to Lady Diana Spencer. But because of a recent stroke Sir John, aged 75, will not be able to attend the service.

A friend said: "He is not very well. The poem is his personal gift."

The last time Sir John produced a work for a royal occasion was at the Queen's silver jubilee in 1977, when his hymn came in for some fierce criticism, with one MP describing it as "banal and pathetic".

The poem is as follows:

"Let's all in love and friendship hither come
Whilst the shrill Treble calls to thundering Tom,
And since bells are for modest recreation
Let's rise and ring and fall to admiration."
Those lines are taken from a ringer's rhyme
Composed in Cornwall in the Georgian time
From the high parish church of St Endellion,
Loyal to the Monarch in the late Rebellion,
Loyal to King Charles the First and Charles the Second,
And through the Georges to our Prince of Wales,
A human, friendly line that never fails.
I'm glad that you are marrying at home
Below Sir Christopher's embracing dome;
Four square on that his golden cross and ball
Complete our own Cathedral of St Paul.
Blackbirds in City churchyards hail the dawn.
Charles and Diana, on your wedding morn.
Come college youths, release your twelve-voiced power
Concealed within the graceful belfry tower
Till loud as breakers plunging up the shore
The land is drowned in one melodious roar.
A dozen years ago I wrote these lines;
"You knelt a boy, you rose a man
And thus your lonelier life began."
The scene is changed, the outlook cleared,
The loneliness has disappeared.
And all of those assembled there
Are joyful in the love you share.

Meter men try 'remote' reading

By Edward Townsend

British Gas has joined with electricity and water authorities to test the practicality of remote electronic reading of credit meters.

The experiment, which is backed by the Department of Industry, involves installation of a "black box" to monitor all the meters in a house and convey the information along the electric power line to the nearest transformr. The signals then are relayed to the individual authority.

The project will equip 400 homes in Milton Keynes and North West London with the devices beginning next year.

The telephone is the only domestic appliance whose use is monitored externally.

A British Gas spokesman said to refit the country's 13 million gas and 20 million electricity meters with a monitoring system would be a "vast job".

"We will need to make many more experiments before considering it on a national scale. If it works, it will make life for us a lot easier and cheaper but at the moment the meter reader looks like being a familiar sight for many years."

Remote meter reading is one of several ideas that British gas is pursuing to reduce overheads and speed payment of bills. Another is a new system of credit vetting for hire purchase customers that aims to give quick clearance to those who satisfy minimum criteria.

Customers buying anything from a gas fire to a central heating system on hire purchase have been subject to complex credit checking. Now, British Gas says it will provide the goods on credit to anyone who produces a banker's cheque guarantee card and is prepared to pay by standing order.

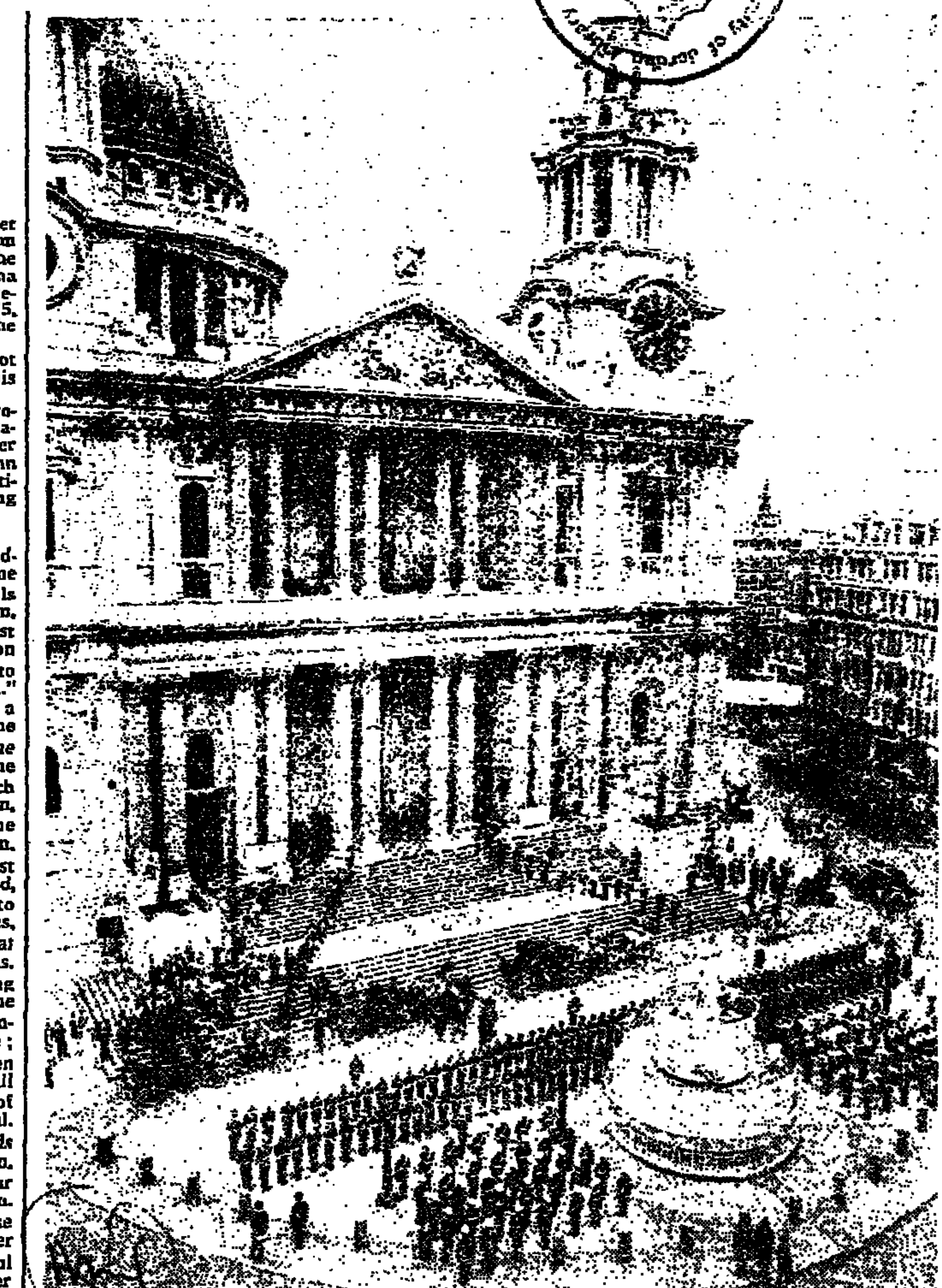
Action over leak rejected by the DPP

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Sir Thomas Hetherington, the Director of Public Prosecutions, had decided to take no action about the disclosure of Ministry or Defence documents to the Press Association last year. But the ministry is still considering internal disciplinary measures.

The documents concerned the Treasury's demand that the 1981-82 defence budget should be pruned by about £400m, later reduced to £200m after some fierce in-fighting by Mr Francis Pym, then Secretary of State for Defence.

The DPP's decision was made after senior civil servants had been interviewed by police.



Photograph by Peter Trievnor

All but the real thing: The carriages were empty for the rehearsals outside St Paul's Cathedral yesterday.

A nervous Lady Diana faces the crowds again to see Prince win

From Alan Hamilton, Windsor

Lady Diana Spencer managed yesterday, at her second attempt of the weekend, to watch the Prince of Wales play in a polo match and win. There were signs that she did not greatly enjoy the experience.

On Saturday she had fled from the ground as Prince Charles was about to start a game at a country polo ground in Hampshire. Yesterday, her nerve somewhat recovered, she steeled herself to face a 20,000 crowd at the Guards Polo Club, Windsor, and saw an English side beat Spain by 10 goals to six in the Silver Jubilee Cup. The Prince contributed one point to the English score.

As Lady Diana walked to the royal enclosure, she looked nervous and unsmiling. At half-time, when spectators tread in the divots, she remained almost hidden at the rear of the royal box.

Prince Charles, in an interview with Independent Television News before yesterday's match, said Lady Diana had come under a lot of pressure from photographers.

Of Saturday's incident, he said: "It is not much fun watching polo when you are being surrounded by people with very long lenses poking at you from all directions the entire time and then taking a photograph which is quite easy to do saying 'looking bored'.

"I think all this added up to a certain amount of strain each time and it told eventually, hardly surprisingly, so I only hope after we get married it will be a bit easier for her to come to a polo match without this intensity of interest."

The Prince added that it was "absolute rubbish" that Lady Diana did not like watching polo, as some people had suggested.

Yesterday Lady Diana was happy to leave the limelight to a star-studded galaxy of her wedding guests in the front seats, including the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Anne, Prince and Princess Michael of Kent, Mrs Nancy Reagan, ex-King Constantine of Greece, and Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan.

Before the Prince's match he and Lady Diana watched the Coronation Cup match between South America and the England first team. The visitors won 7-6.

On Saturday while the prince went to prepare himself and his ponies for the match, at Tidworth Garrison, Hampshire, between a Royal Navy team and the Army, Lady Diana took her front-row seat on the small raised open grandstand to watch the final chukka of a match between the local team and a visiting American side. She was wearing a thin dress, and although she smiled constantly, she talked little to her companions and appeared cold.

At the end of the match an area 30ft square was roped-off

Continued on page 2, col 5

Haddad threat endangers the fragile ceasefire

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, July 26

Major Saad Haddad, the commander of the Israeli-backed Christian militias in Lebanon, said today there would be immediate retaliation if there were any more breaches in the 48-hour-old Middle East ceasefire.

The threat, which was made during an interview with Israeli radio, pinpoints one of the most vulnerable aspects of the ceasefire agreement. The continuing Israeli reconnaisance flights over Lebanon and the refusal by one Lebanese-based Palestinian group to halt its cross-border attacks, also threaten to end the uneasy truce.

Since the ceasefire came into force at midday on Friday, Palestinian guerrillas have fired three separate salvos of Katyusha rockets into the narrow buffer zone controlled by Major Haddad, wounding three civilians.

Responsibility for the attacks has been claimed by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, one of the most extreme guerrilla groups, which today repeated its refusal to go along with the ceasefire terms, negotiated by the United Nations and Mr Philip Habib, America's Middle East envoy.

The front's stand has angered United Nations officials, who pointed out that a pledge of a cessation of violence had been received from Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, after he had consulted all the groups involved.

Responding to the rocket barrages, Major Haddad claimed that he would not permit any more breaches in the agreement, which both he and the Israeli Government insist applies equally to the 60-mile long buffer zone of Israel's northern border.

"I have taken the decision that if they shoot again, I am going to retaliate and retaliate hard", Major Haddad said.

Asked if he would return fire against the Palestinians even if the Israelis objected, he said: "Yes. This is our life. We cannot always give our necks for them (the Israelis)."

Any opening of fire from "Free Lebanon"—as the buffer zone is known—would pose a serious test for the ceasefire as it is widely believed that Israeli troops operate freely from the area.

Palestinian anti-aircraft guns opened fire on Israeli jets flying a reconnaisance mission over Lebanon today but scored no hits.

Israel insists that the long-standing practice of overflying Lebanese territory would continue despite the truce. Mr Arafat said the overflights were in direct breach of the ceasefire terms.

☐ Mr Shimon Peres, the Israeli Labour leader, said today that the Government had made several serious mistakes in its treatment of the Lebanese crisis, beginning with the recent bombing attack on Beirut (Reuter reports).

On a tour of the Lebanese border region, he said: "I think we should have agreed to a ceasefire sooner than we did. A lot of the disagreements were just semantics. We should have brought a ceasefire as soon as possible.

"We made several serious mistakes. The first was in Beirut itself. It was not clear why we undertook the massive bombardment. I'm not speaking only about the moral aspects although this is also important. But it was not clear where it was meant to lead, what they wanted to achieve by it. And the reaction was possible to anticipate."

This was the first open attack by Mr Peres on Mr Menachem Begin's handling of the crisis. Previously he said he would not criticize the Government while Israeli settlements were under attack.

Hard going for Begin, page 6

Think tank had warned of tension in Toxteth

By Peter Hennessy and David Walker

The Prime Minister was given a special study on the problems of Merseyside shortly before the Toxteth riot. It was prepared by the Central Policy Review Staff, the Cabinet's "think tank", and examined the cycle of deprivation in the area, and existing Government efforts to tackle it.

The report gave warning of the danger of increasing social tension in locations experiencing high unemployment and poverty, and the probability of threats to law and order stemming from them. But Whitehall sources are adamant that it did not amount to a dramatic "blood in the streets" prophecy.

It has been pointed out privately to The Times that such observations about the possibility of heightened social tension have become a standard feature of submissions to ministers on the subject of inner cities by those ministries concerned.

The main thrust of the CPRS report was an examination of why the battery of investment and assistance schemes already applied to Merseyside has achieved disappointing results. It also considered the likely success of the new enterprize zone at Speke and the urban development corporation based on the Mersey docks.

After Greater Glasgow, Merseyside is regarded in Whitehall as the worst example of widespread urban deprivation in Britain. The CPRS team which drafted the report drew lessons from it for general application.

The think tank study is an important element in the briefing material taken to Merseyside by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment. Mr Quentin Thompson, one of the joint authors of the CPRS submission, who is on secondment to the Cabinet Office from the Greater London Council, has accompanied Mr Heseltine on his fact-finding mission. He collaborated on the original study with Miss Eileen Mackay, a principal on loan to the think tank from the Treasury.

From a base on the waterfront in the offices of the Merseyside urban development corporation, Mr Thompson is now taking part in the intensive round of discussions associated with Mr Heseltine's inquiry, and is meeting, once again, the many individuals and groups he and Miss Mackay consulted earlier this year.

Members of the think tank have been involved since last summer in an inter-departmental exercise in Whitehall that has monitored the continuing urban programme of grants totalling £224m a year to several local authorities engaged in partnership schemes stemming from the Inner Urban Area Act 1978.

But the specific CPRS report on Merseyside has had a very limited circulation inside Whitehall. There does not appear, for example, to be any detailed knowledge of it in the Department of Education and Science or the Department of Health and Social Security, to name two ministries with a clear interest in inner cities.

Given the sensitivity of the subject in the eight of recent civil disorder, The Times

Continued on back page, col 2

Government and Maze men dig in for a long fight

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Two hunger-strikers at the Maze prison, near Belfast, entered a second week of being on the brink of death yesterday with no sign of any new attempt to end the crisis.

Both sides seem to be entrenched in their respective positions, distrustful of each other, and with little sign that the eight men will end their fast.

The Government is adamant that its position is clear, while the Provisional Sinn Fein is calling for the Government of the Irish Republic, the Social Democratic and Labour Party, and the Roman Catholic Church to do something about the hunger-strike.

The Provisional Sinn Fein wants the Government to expel the British Ambassador and recall its own ambassador from London, and wants the SDLP to boycott local councils.

The condition of the two hunger-strikers, Kieran Doherty and Kevin Lynch, continued to deteriorate, with Mr Doherty entering the sixty-seventh day of his fast today, unable, according to republican sources, to hear and almost blind.

Mr Lynch has an ulcerated mouth and weighs 6st 10lb as he begins the sixty-sixth day of his fast. Both have been given the last rites, but neither was in a coma last night.

Others on hunger-strike are: Thomas McElwee, 50 days; Paddy Quinn, 43 days; Michael Devine, 36 days; Lawrence McKeown, 29 days; Patrick McGeown, 18 days; and Matt Devlin, 13 days.

☐ Mr Gerry Adams has denied that his Provisional Sinn Fein movement wants the hunger-strike to continue because of its propaganda value (Tim Jones writes from Dublin).

☐ Mr Gerry Adams, vice-president of Sinn Fein, has denied

Mr Adams has also rejected the suggestion that the men inside the prison were under pressure from outside to continue their action. He said the men are repeatedly encouraged to review their situation.

He added that the main issues separating the two sides were those of free association and prison work.

According to Mr Adams, the main reason why the hunger-strike issue cannot be resolved now "is that the British Government do not now feel it necessary to resolve it. If they "decriminalize" the prisoners, their whole thrust in this country is put into question."

Another obstacle barring the way to any progress is the hunger-strikers' insistence that Mr Brendan McFarlane, the so-called officer commanding the Provisional IRA inside the prison, should be present at any talks.

That demand has been firmly rejected by the Government because it does not want to be seen negotiating terms with terrorist leaders inside one of its prisons.

The Government's stand is not readily understood in the republic, and many political observers in Dublin accuse Westminster and the Northern Ireland Office of inconsistency.

☐ Cecil Raymond Stewart, aged 17, of Moyglass Place, Strathfoyle, near Londonderry, was found shot dead in a wooded area at Nelson Drive on the outskirts of the city early yesterday (Our Londonderry Correspondent writes).

The police said there was no sectarian aspect to the killing. A man was being interviewed.

End in sight to Whitehall staff strikes

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Correspondent

Civil Service unions expect to call off their selective strikes at the end of this week after strong signs that a majority of their 530,000 members are voting for a settlement on the Government's revised 7 per cent pay offer.

Results from the bulk of meetings held by the two largest unions, the Civil and Public Services Association and the Society of Civil and Public Servants, will not be known until the middle of the week.

In one of the nine unions, the Inland Revenue Staff Federation, whose members constitute about half the 5,000 civil servants who have taken part in selective action, results so far suggest a narrow vote against the Government's offer and for an all-out strike.

With most meetings, attended by more than 34,000 members, already held, voting is running at about 53 per cent against the offer, which also promises arbitration for next year, subject to Parliament's consent.

It is also thought that the Civil Service Union, whose executive has recommended rejection may, according to some officials, also vote against the offer.

Eleswhere, however, preliminary results suggest majority votes sufficient to carry the day.

Early voting by about 4,100 members of the Society of Civil and Public Servants suggests that the union's 105,000 members may be ready to overturn their executive's advice for an all-out strike.

And in the CPSA voting by about 18,000 members so far has been running at nearly two to one in favour of the offer.

Preliminary results in the Institution of Professional Civil Servants indicate a possible majority of about three to one in favour.

Coma case appeal to minister

Herefordshire Community Health Council is this week expected to ask Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister of State for Health, to intervene in the case of David Woodhouse, aged 27, left in a coma after a routine operation went wrong.

The Medical Defence Union, an insurance company protecting doctors' interests, has told doctors involved not to give evidence to a local inquiry.

Mr Brian Sherlock, secretary of the council, has condemned the MDU for what he called "its incredibly obstructive attitude".

The case has aroused disquiet about procedures available when a serious mishap occurs in hospitals. The health authority has found itself powerless to establish what went wrong during Mr Woodhouse's operation at the city's County Hospital on May 14 when he was admitted with suspected apendicitis.

It is known that he had to be switched from one anaesthetic system to another during the operation. He has been in what is described as a light coma for 10 weeks.

It is understood that Dr Vaughan has refused to hold a ministerial inquiry because he considers it is a local matter. But Mr Sherlock says his council will be pressing for a ministerial inquiry and also for the review of the procedures covering inquiries into such cases. "Until there is an inquiry into Mr Woodhouse's case there can be no certainty as to what happened and it is not fair to people waiting to go into hospital in Hereford".

Mr Woodhouse, the father of four children, lives with his wife in the village of Fownhope, near Hereford, and is a member of the Territorial arm of the 22nd Special Air Services Regiment.

Butter mountain subsides but subsidies go on

From Hugh Clayton, Agriculture Correspondent, Didcot

Subsidies paid to "approved institutions" which buy surplus EEC butter are to continue, even though the notorious butter mountain has almost disappeared. The most famous such institution in Britain is Eton College, which confirmed last March that it had been buying surplus Community butter for six years.

The scheme is one of the least restrictive of the Community's Food disposal programme. It applies in all member states throughout the year to such non-profit making bodies as the Armed Forces, prisons, hospitals, universities and old people's homes, as well as private and state schools.

The amount for which each customer qualifies is calculated by multiplying the number of consumers in each institution by the average weight of butter consumed per head in the country concerned. Thus, there is nothing to stop an establishment which now spreads margarine on its bread from claiming cut-price butter instead.

The butter mountain has shrunk because of falling milk output and increased export of butter outside the Community. Sales to the Soviet Union last year, when the Community supported an American trade embargo against the Russians, were more than 25 per cent higher than in 1979.

By the end of last June the British share of the surplus had fallen to 439 tonnes, from well over 30,000 tonnes a year before. The total EEC surplus has dropped from 230,000 to 19,000 tonnes in the past year.

A subsidy worth more than a tenth of the top price of 42p to 52p a 250 gram packet is available to institutions approved by the Community, which owns each country's share of the food surpluses.

Royal wedding: Putting the final touches

Rehearsal shows Nelson's eye-view will be best

By John Witherow
and Tony Samstag

The ghost of Lord Nelson, it was generally acknowledged yesterday, will have the best view of the royal wedding procession as it trots past his column in Trafalgar Square on Wednesday.

As he is a representative of the Senior Service, however, that seemed acceptable to the thousands of people who turned out soon after dawn on a cold, grey day to catch a glimpse of an "outside rehearsal".

A dozen empty coaches, accompanied by their mounted escorts, proceeded back and forth along the two-mile route at leisurely intervals. Large black cars full of high-ranking military officers scanning stop watches cruised up and down while soldiers briskly measured distances with pacing rods.

As if in tribute, a flock of geese flew in perfect V formation over the Queen Victoria Memorial outside Buckingham Palace. The crowd, too, rehearsed with children crying and parents becoming increasingly irritable.

The occasion had an informal, relaxed air as cavalry officers smiled and acknowledged the cheers of the crowd, many of them waving Union Jacks.

The crowds began to gather in The Mall long before a Guards band playing the National Anthem heralded the start of the Queen's carriage procession at 7.45 am.

But that was the only band to be heard, and the Sovereign's Escort of the Household Cavalry, in khaki uniforms, were the main armed service present along the route.

The thousands of Servicemen who will line the way on Wednesday were represented by officers and NCOs at regular intervals. The Royal Regiment of Wales even brought their mascot goat along. Known as Taffy II, it wore a smart green jacket and showed a taste for chewing cigarettes.

The route is rapidly smartening up, with the flags in The Mall and the buildings in the Strand and Fleet Street vying to demonstrate their ingenuity and patriotism.

The Daily Telegraph building is perhaps the most elaborately decorated with huge red, white and blue banners, and the *Daily Express* next door is almost obscured with bunting.

As the Royal Family drive down the route towards St Paul's they will be confronted by greetings from such buildings as South Africa House, the *Daily Star* and a vast sign reading "Congratulations" on Ludgate Bridge.

Hundreds of policemen lined the route yesterday, facing the crowd as part of the tighter security measures. "Getting to know the people near us will be the best way of spotting troublemakers on Wednesday", one said. "But let's hope it all goes as smoothly as this rehearsal."



Photograph by Brian Harris

Someone special at the Oxford Street party: Anita Ayoub wearing Special Constable David Headon's hat.

☐ Probably the longest street party in the history of the known universe got the week of the royal wedding off to a suitably superlative start yesterday as more than 5,000 children took over the length of Oxford Street from Tottenham Court Road to Portman Place.

Under the auspices of the Oxford Street Association, representing the traders of London's biggest shopping centre, the street became a rollicking sea of buskers, clowns, rock bands, party hats, balloons, hamburgers, crisp-wrappers, and smiling faces of all ages, sexes and colours.

Celebrity entertainers included more pearly kings and queens than could ever have heard the sound of Bow bells, a constellation of low-magnitude television stars best known to early afternoon viewers, and even a bevy of beauty queens, three of whom at one point valiantly performed an a capella disco number for some scores of bemused nine-year-olds who, on the whole, appeared to favour the charms of the Greater London Old English Sheepdog Club coasting by like a flotilla of giant powder puffs.

Inevitably there was a commercial flavour. As the Goodyear dirigible cruised the length of Oxford Street the children, aged between seven and 12, consumed hamburgers and orangeade by courtesy of McDonalds, apple pie and Fanta by Wimpy, crisps, biscuits and fruit by Marks and Spencer and so on. Hardy a party hat or balloon failed to sport the logo or slogan of its donor.

Few, however, seemed to begrudge the Oxford Street traders their day in the sun, which obligingly turned out for the occasion.

The purpose was, after all, to celebrate the royal wedding and, in the Year of the Disabled, to ensure that as many children of that description as possible took part. Most of the non-disabled present were Cubs, Brownies or families of volunteer organizers.

The children, seated at 861 tables with 100 serving points from one end of the party to the other, were expected to account for 10 tons of food or drink. More than 1,100 adults, not counting policemen, kept order, supervising (among other things) 120 children-only Portaloos.

In a city hungry for diversion after the violent events of the summer, public occasions at which people are not trying to demolish property or kill each other have been notable for their distinctly un-British ebullience and joy.

Yesterday's party was no exception, and, again as usual this summer, the contrast was most noticeable among the police.

As shirt-sleeved constables strolled through the crowds they happily subjected themselves to indignities that might have received short shrifts in summers past. They kissed babies like American politicians. They allowed themselves to be photographed arm-in-arm with cuddly animals. They even allowed a large and enthusiastic blonde to perpetrate upon their persons a lapel badge advertising her new book, *Bertie the Bus*.

When asked whether he was expecting trouble, one very young officer replied: "Yeah— the kiddie riots come later, when they start trowing jelly and ice cream".

☐ Producing bunting for the royal wedding has launched a group of mentally handicapped people into a profitable business (Our Nottingham Correspondent writes).

A group of trainees at the Arnold adult training centre, near Nottingham, made 500 sets to sell at £1 each, less than half the usual price. Now the group has received orders to make bunting for garage forecourts.

Photograph by Chris Gregory

A thoughtful Lady Diana with Princess Anne at Windsor

Overseas guests

Fraser may get to the church on time

By David Spanier, Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr Malcolm Fraser, Prime Minister of Australia who said on Saturday that he would not be flying to London to attend the royal wedding because of industrial troubles at home, may still manage to come.

Aides said yesterday that it was hoped he might arrive in time by a commercial flight. The Royal Australian Air Force jet on which he should have travelled arrived yesterday with Sir Zelman Cowen, the Governor-General and Mr Frasers wife.

The presidents of three African Commonwealth countries, Uganda, Ghana and Zambia, will be represented by their wives.

President Kaunda of Zambia, facing severe economic troubles and strikes in the copper industry, has evidently concluded it would be too much of a risk to leave the country now.

President Milton Obote of Uganda, who has grave internal difficulties to cope with, may recall that he was overthrown during his first term as president while away at a Commonwealth conference. President Hilla Limann of Ghana visited London in May.

☐ Nine members of reigning royal families, three former sovereigns, 15 Commonwealth heads of state and 12 governors-general will be among the congregation of 2,500 in St Paul's on Wednesday (the Press Association reports).

The guest list, announced by Buckingham Palace, also includes five European heads of state, the presidents of France, Greece, West Germany, Portugal and Iceland. Mrs Nancy Reagan, representing her husband, will be there, of course, as will the Prime Minister of Turkey.

There will also be three vice-presidents, from Nigeria, Kenya and the Seychelles, and Prince Gabreni and Princess Lindiew of Swaziland representing Commonwealth kings.

The members of reigning foreign royal families are the Crown Prince and Princess of Japan, Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn of Thailand, the Crown Prince and Princess of Jordan, the Prince and Princess of Nepal, and the hereditary Prince Hans Adam and Princess Marie of Liechtenstein.

The Commonwealth heads of state are the King and Queen of Tonga, the Queen of Lesotho, his Highness Malietoa Tanmafili II of Western Samoa, and the presidents of Gambia, Malawi, Trinidad and Tobago, Sri Lanka, India, Cyprus, Nauru, Kiribati, Dominica, Zimbabwe, Vanuatu and Guyana.

The governors-general, in addition to Sir Zelman, will come from Canada, New Zealand, Jamaica, Barbados, Mauritius, Fiji, the Bahamas Grenada, Papua New Guinea the Solomon Islands and St Vincent and the Grenadines.

☐ Mr Robert Muldoon, Prime Minister of New Zealand, arrived in London last night for the wedding. He said his country's gift to the couple would be some New Zealand all-wool carpets.

☐ President Canaan Banana, of Zimbabe, has written a poem for the wedding (AFP reports from Salisbury). Entitled "A Worthy Companion", it runs as folows:

It was worth searching everywhere
For the one never seen anywhere.
It was worth waiting
For the one most fitting.
It was worth sweating
For the one most soothing.
It is worth living
For the one most loving.
Wait, search, sweat, live to love.

Cameras a strain for Lady Diana

Continued from page 1

in front of the grandstand, for the presentation of prizes. A large crowd gathered around the rope including about 50 photographers and cameramen, all of whom ignored the prize-giving and concentrated on Lady Diana.

The cameramen had been given permission to take up their positions by Ministry of Defence press officers, although the photographers had earlier ignored a request to stay clear of the royal couple's arrival. Press and public had clustered around Lady Diana as she walked from her car to the stand.

Immediately the prizegiving was over, Lady Diana leaned over to talk to her companion, Lady Romsey. At once, they rose from their seats and left the stand, pursued by the crowd. They walked quickly to where the Prince was preparing his ponies. Lady Diana's face was deeply flushed, and she was in tears and obviously distressed.

Lady Diana then sat in the Prince's Aston Martin car. Prince Charles came immediately to speak to her and five minutes later, she and Lady Romsey were driven away in the car by a detective.

In an earlier interview Lady Diana admitted that public attention, particularly the cameras, had caused some strain.

"It has taken a bit of getting used to the cameras," she told the Press Association in type written replies to the news agency's questions. "But it is wonderful to see people's enthusiastic reaction.

Archbishop's wedding robe, back page

Across the nation

The country prepares to take to the streets

By Staff Reporters

Little more than a week after unemployment passed 2.8 million, and with the recent riots still a searing memory, the British appear more than anxious to grasp the chance of a happy day.

Republican, anti-monarchist, and other political dissenters may have made their own arrangements, but there is probably not a village, town or city that had not organized something to celebrate the royal wedding.

In Wales an estimated 1,500 street parties have been planned, but observers of such events believe they will be on a smaller scale than for the silver jubilee in 1977. In Cardiff, for example, 320 street parties are scheduled, less than half the number four years ago.

Members of the Welsh Historic Commemoration Society are planning to celebrate not the wedding but the 900th anniversary of the Battle of Mynydd Carn in West Wales, between warring Welsh princes. They believe it to be more important. Another 200 Welsh nationalists plan a ferry trip to Dublin for the day.

At Caernarfon Castle, where the Prince of Wales was invested, a 48-square-metre television screen is being erected to relay the event. British Rail are reportedly disappointed that only 100 or so people have booked a special offer £5 rail fare to travel from the principality to London.

Almost everybody in Britain should be able to see one of the chain of 101 beacons that will be lit tomorrow night. The Prince will light the first beacon at Hyde Park at 10 pm, but because that cannot be seen from Windsor Park, site of the second beacon, the news will have to be telephoned.

After that the chain of bonfires will be lit across the country, with the final one, at St Kilda, in the Western Isles, being lit at 11 pm.

In the West Midlands an estimatd 1,000 official and unofficial street parties will take place. At Leamington Spa a 600ft table is being set in a main street;

In Scotland many street parties are also planned and Edinburgh District Council has given £50,000 to the Thistle Foundation for Homes for the Disabled as a "representative" present to the Prince and Lady Diana.

The province where the Union Jack is flown more often than anywhere else in the British Isles is festooned as "loyalist" Ulster proclaims its allegiance to the Crown.

But the flags flying in the main Roman Catholic areas are the orange, white and green of the republic, or black, in mourning for the six dead hunger strikers.

Many of the loyalist flags and bunting decorating villages, towns and cities have been left there since the Orange Day parades two weeks ago. Triumphal arches with pictures commemorating the 231st anniversary of William's victory at the Battle of the Boyne still stand in some areas, with hastily attached pictures of the Prince and Lady Diana.

Holiday arrangements

A day out with pay for most people

By David Nicholson-Lord

Despite initial confusion about the precise status of the royal wedding day, most of Britain will be taking it off as a paid holiday. Banks, post offices, much of industry and most shops and stores will be closed for the day.

The main exceptions, leading trade organizations said yesterday, will come in holiday and tourist areas where businesses already affected by the recession may stay open or close only briefly during the procession and wedding ceremony. Most big chains will follow the example of Marks and Spencer, which will be closing its 254 stores and giving its 40,000 employees a day's paid leave.

Confusion centred initially on the day's status as a public or a Bank holiday. Many firms were reluctant to pay their workers, arguing that they could not afford it at a time of recession.

The Association of Retail Distributors, representing department store chains such as Debenhams and the House of Fraser, said: "The vast majority of people have said they do not care what the legal arguments are. As far as they are concerned it is a public holiday and if their staff have to work they will be paid at overtime rates".

British Rail will run 17 special overnight trains tomorrow night with return tickets at special rates. Inter-City services will be reduced slightly on Wednesday, with business trains the main ones affected. A modified commuter service will operate around London and other big cities.

British Rail's Eastern Region is offering a £2 day return ticket enabling passengers to travel anywhere they like. A spokesman said: "This is for people who would rather spend the day doing anything but watching the royal wedding".

In London a Saturday service will operate on the Underground, with extra trains on the Central and Northern lines. Aldwych and Shoreditch stations will be closed all day. Extra buses will run to and from the royal procession area,

Obstruction of inquiry 'admitted by Yard'

By Stewart Tendler
Crime Reporter

The former head of Operation Countryman yesterday said for the first time that Scotland Yard admitted to him that a senior officer was responsible for a security leak on the progress of the investigation into London police corruption.

In making the claim Mr Arthur Hambleton, former chief constable of Dorset, also challenged Scotland Yard's assertion that they received no complaints from Countryman officers about obstruction. He said the admission of the "tip-off" was made during discussions which led to his press statement denying any obstruction by London officers.

Mr Hambleton's claim of the admission and his complaints places that statement in a new light. It has been said by Countryman sources that he agreed to the statement because he feared the Countryman inquiry would be destroyed by bad feeling between Scotland Yard and the investigators.

Mr Hambleton's comments come as Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, prepares to answer a Commons written question tomorrow. He has been asked to review Commons statements on Countryman obstruction in the light of a Granada Television programme last week.

The programme said investigating officers believed a London detective had been forewarned of Countryman questioning.

Mr Hambleton told *The Times* of a meeting at Scotland Yard with Mr Patrick Kavanagh, Deputy Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, in December, 1979. Mr Hambleton said: "Mr Kavanagh, in answer to my complaints about obstruction, did admit that a senior metropolitan officer had been dealt with. Mr Kavanagh said he had been responsible for a tip-off. My officers believed there had been a security leak.

"The Director of Public Prosecutions was present at the same meeting and I reminded him of the occasions when I had complained to him about the lack of support from his staff that some senior Countryman officers had complained to me about."

The director would no doubt recall those remarks, he said.

Yesterday Scotland Yard said Mr Kavanagh was not able to comment without access to *his* papers. Scotland Yard has always adheared to the statement denying obstruction issued shortly after the meeting Mr Hambleton described.

A spokesman for Sir Thomas Hetherington, the director, said yesterday that he did not recall Mr Kavanagh's remarks. Nor did Mr Kenneth Dowling, a principal assistant director, who had also been at the meeting.

The only time the question of obstruction was raised was during the framing of the statement. The DPP's spokesman said there had been complaints about lack of cooperation between the director's office and Countryman. "I do not know if they were raised at that meeting but it would not surprise me if they had been."

The complaints had been about blanket immunity for criminals, which Countryman wanted but the director's office could not give.

HESELTINE SEES MORE TENANTS

From Our Correspondent
Liverpool

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, returned to Liverpool yesterday to see the good and the bad of the city's housing.

The bad was an estate in the Everton area, where rats thrive on uncollected rubbish and tenants complain of damp seeping through their walls. The good was a few miles away in Fazakerley, where the minister saw immaculately maintained semidetached council houses built only last year.

Mr Heseltine was resuming his investigation into the causes of the recent Toxteth riots after taking a day off for his daughter's eighteenth birthday party. He has decided to extend his visit from two to three weeks.

Yesterday he paid tribute to the enthusiasm of local residents. "I am very impressed at the amount of voluntary work many people and community groups are prepared to put in", he said.

WEIGHELL PLEA FOR PARTY UNITY

A call for the Labour Party to unite behind its present leadership came yesterday from Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen. He said the party was potentially livelier than it had been for a long time, and there were people in it with ideas and zeal.

But, he said in a speech to Midlands railway men at Derby: "Why the damaging division, why the public rows, why the scrambling for position, and why the deliberate stressing of the difference of emphasis? It is so terrible, it is unworthy of our Labour Party."

Overseas selling prices Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B Frs 35; Canaries Pes 100; Cyprus 450 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.00; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 4.50; France Frs 6.00; Germany Dm 3.00; Greece Dr 60; Holland Gl 2.75; Iran IR 1.35; Iraq ID 0.300; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1400; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 20c; Morocco Dir 6.00; Norway Kr 6.00; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 10; Portugal Esc 60; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia RR 3.25; Singapore S$ 5; Spain Pes 100; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS5.50; Tunisia Din 0.800; US and Canada $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.

Ban on catching sperm whales leaves loophole

By Nicholas Timmins

Conservationists emerged from last week's meeting of the International Whaling Commission in Brighton with one important psychological victory and one real advance.

The psychological victory was the passing of zero quotas, in effect a ban, on the hunting of sperm whales next year. This season's 1,320 will be taken.

The real advance was a ban from November next year on the use of the cold harpoon, a particularly slow and cruel way of killing whales. The harpoon, which is used only to take the small minke whales, will be replaced by a new explosive device, which should ensure a more humane end.

The question is whether the sperm whale ban will prove effective.

Of the countries that hunt sperm whales, Chile, Peru and Iceland had agreed before this year's meeting to stop their catch. The zero quotas therefore merely confirm that position.

The remaining 890 sperm whales are taken by Japan. But before the quota comes into force the commission is to hold a scientific meeting and then a full session in March next year to examine the scientific evidence for the ban.

The 890 sperm whales are taken by coastal whalers from a stock of 210,000 whales in the North Pacific.

Japan argues that the stock can easily withstand the catch, and the scientific model on which the conservationists argue that the stock should be protected produces a sufficiently borderline result for any new data that emerge between now and next March to lead possibly to the scientific meeting's agreeing that the stock could still be exploited.

The question then would be whether the conservationist countries would vote for a ban anyway.

Despite warnings from the Japanese commissioner last week that Japan would exercise its right to object and carry on the hunt if a total ban was passed, it is likely that Japan will agree to the zero quota if that is what the scientific evidence shows.

If the evidence goes the other way, but the conservation countries still vote to stop the hunt, Japan's reaction is impossible to predict.

There are signs of internal tension in Japan over whaling. The Foreign Ministry is said to believe that the damage whaling is doing to the country's reputation is no longer worth while when it is such a trivial part of the economy.

On the other hand, the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party relies in part on the votes of the rural, whaling, and fishing communities for a disproportionate number of parliamentary seats, so the issue has greater political importance within Japan than the whaling industry's annual turnover of £34m would otherwise imply.

The threat of fishery sanctions by the United States if Japan does register a formal objection might, however, be enough to make the issue not worth pursuing.

Japan won a small advance at this year's meeting by managing to increase the Antarctic catch quota of the minke whales. With their numbers rising, 8,102 has been set as the limit for the coming year, almost 1,000 more than will be taken this season. The result is that the total number of whales that can be taken next year is roughly the same as last year.

Time running out, page 10

Battle for Croydon

How young Pitt was turned by Grimond

By Ian Bradley

Mr William Pitt, the man with the famous political name who seems certain to bear the Liberal Party standard in the Croydon North-West by-election, is a former Young Conservative chairman who now finds himself well to the left of his own party.

His political development owes much to his wife, Janet, who comes of traditional radical Nonconformist stock. It was her strong views on racial discrimination and apartheid which led him to leave the Conservatives in 1959. He switched his support to the Liberals, but did not join the party until 1970.

Race relations have continued to be a strong interest of Mr Pitt's ever since. He is one of the vice-chairmen of the Joint Committee Against Racialism, the only all-party group on the subject in Britain.

Like many of his generation (he is now 44), he was also drawn to the Liberal Party by the speeches and writings of Jo Grimond. The themes articulated by Grimond in the late 1950s and early 1960s, realignment of the left, reform of the electoral system, and co-partnership and profit sharing in industry, are among Mr Pitt's strongest political commitments.

A convinced pacifist and former member of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, who says that he supports all Liberal Party policy except in the field of defence, he is generally regarded as standing on the left of the party. During the late 1970s he edited *Radical Bulletin*, an influential newsletter which often took a highly critical line on the Liberal establishment.

In the leadership contest which followed Jeremy Thorpe's resignation, he supported the radical John Pardoe rather than the more conservative David Steel.

He was a leading opponent of the Lib-Lab pact of 1977-78. He says that he opposed it for the same reason that he now supports an alliance with the SDP. "We were in a compact with a discredited party with an outdated philosophy. Now we are in alliance with people who believe like us that what is needed is a radical change in British politics."

A keen trade unionist and chairman of the Lambeth branch of the National and Local Government Officers Association, Mr Pitt sees the overriding issue in British politics as being the need to break down the class system which he sees as permeating the whole of our society.

As a former housing action officer he is particularly conscious of the way in which the class system is reflected in the British housing system. "Basically you either own or you rent", he says, "and if you rent, you effectively rent from the council and are seen as 'inferior'. I would like to see a much wider spectrum between these two poles with far more co-ownership in various forms."

Mr Pitt's career has changed direction in a similar way to his political views. After a grammar school education, he spent the first 20 years of his working life as a lighting design engineer. Six years ago, however, he felt that his creative drive was no longer being fulfilled in industry, and he joined Lambeth Borough Council.

He describes the two and a half years which he spent at a housing advice centre in Brixton as the most rewarding period of his life. He now works as a technical officer in the environmental health team covering one of the housing action areas where his responsibilities include inspecting the drainage in Railton Road.

It is all a far cry from his conventional suburban upbringing in a family with strong service connexions. (His grandfather was in the army and his father, who was in the RAF, was killed in the Battle of Britain.) In a way, however, his progress from youthful conservatism to middle-aged liberalism echoes the experience of many of those whose votes he will be soliciting some time in the next two or three months.

Croydon, where he has lived all his life, is, after all, only a few miles away from Orpington where 19 years ago a similarly suburban electorate suddenly decided that it was Liberal rather than Conservative.

Commission to rule on phone taps

By a Staff Reporter

The European Commission of Human Rights is to examine the legality of telephone tapping in Britain by the police after allegations by a Surrey antiques dealer that tapping of his telephone breached the European Convention on Human Rights.

As predicted in *The Times* last November, the commission has ruled that the case, brought by Mr James Malone, of Dorking, Surrey, is admissible, or worthy to be examined. It will now consider the case in detail.

Mr Malone tried unsuccessfully to sue the Metropolitan Police in the High Court in 1979 for tapping his telephone. Sir Robert Megarry, the Vice-Chancellor, ruled that th police had not broken the law but said the control of tapping "cries out for legislation".

In 1977 Mr Malone was charged with offences concerning dishonest handling of stolen goods. After two trials he was acquitted in 1979.

He maintains that since about 1971 he has been kept under police surveillance, his correspondence has been intercepted and his telephone lines have been tapped. The prosecution admitted during his first trial that one telephone conversation had been tapped.

Mr Malone alleges a breach of articles eight and 13 of the convention. Article eight deals with the protection of an individual's right to privacy in his family, home and correspondence, and article 13 with the right to an effective remedy before the national authority concerned.

Sir Robert ruled that English courts had no power to give effect to the protections laid down in the European convention, ratified by Britain in 1951. But he said Britain was obliged to secure those rights and freedoms for its citizens.

The Government argues that article eight permits interference under certain conditions.

BUTTERFLIES BATTLE FOR SURVIVAL

A national fund to ensure the future survival of Britain's butterflies has been launched as part of Butterfly Year.

The appeal aims to secure reserves and aid research and land management schemes.

"Butterflies are indicative of the general health of our countryside and are becoming rarer as pressures from urban and agricultural developments increase", Mr John Tatham, chairman of the British Butterfly Conservation Society, said. "If butterfly habitats are conserved, other animals and plant life will also benefit."

Scientific surveys have confirmed that most British species are in severe decline and that some have reached crisis point.

The large blue butterfly, officially declared extinct in Britain, is alive and well in the Cotswolds, according to a naturalist, John Lodge. He says the butterfly was spotted three times during an expedition he made to the area earlier this month.

IN BRIEF

Dangerous youth in breakout

a youth said to be dangerous, escaped yesterday from a top-security treatment centre in Birmingham.

Simon Hennessey, aged 16, who had been in the Glenthorne Youth Treatment Centre in Erdington, Birmingham, since June, 1979, after admitting the manslaughter of his aunt in Plymouth, escaped by forcing iron bars off his room and using a grappling rope made of bedding and a piece of iron, scaling an 18-ft security fence.

Crash dead named

Five people died in a head-on collision on the A427 near Oundle golf club, Northamptonshire, on Saturday. Four were named yesterday as: Mr Michael Hunter, aged 42, of Hunters House, Lower Benefield, Northamptonshire; his wife Vivien, aged 37; Trudi Stacey, aged 14, of Pickering Road, Hull; and Angela Peacock, aged 27, of Dresden Close, Corby.

Jazz festival a hit

More than 8,000 peaceful fans yesterday attended what was claimed to be Britain's biggest jazz festival. On police advice, the Capital Radio festival was moved from Clapham Common, south London, to the grounds of Knebworth House, in Hertfordshire.

Tax dodge Bill

A Bill aimed at stamping out "tax dodging" by companies who siphon off profits to subsidiaries in the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man is to be introduced in the autumn by Mr George Foulkes, Labour MP for South Ayrshire.

Vets help sharks

Veterinary surgeons from Stirling University's institute of aquaculture are trying to save sharks at Marineworld in Florida. Preliminary findings suggest a food allergy is responsible for the sharks skin disease.

Trawler seized

A Spanish trawler, the Vallefaraga, was arrested, accused of using illegal fishing methods 175 miles south-west of Falmouth yesterday and was escorted to Plymouth, where ministry officials were waiting to examine her gear.

Backing for belts

The Royal College of Physicians is backing a clause in the Transport Bill which would make the wearing of seat belts compulsory. The Bill is to be debated in the Commons tomorrow.

Lavender harvested

Britain's fragrant lavender crop is being harvested in Norfolk around the Sandringham royal estate. Fifty thousand tourists are expected to see the 100-acre crop gathered in.

Prisoner dead in cell

A man serving a one-month sentence for failing to surrender to bail, imposed at Blackburn Magistrates' Court last week, was found dead in his cell at Liverpool yesterday. He was Joseph Foss, aged 56.

Metro 'MG' may be sold in the US

By Peter Waymark, Motoring Correspondent

A plan to sell the mini Metro in the United States, possibly in a high-performance version bearing an MG badge, is being considered by BL in the light of the falling value of the pound.

At the Metro's launch last October, when the pound stood at \$2.40, the prospects for the car in the United States were dismissed because it would have been too dear to be competitive.

But the steady decline in the pound since then—on Friday it stood about \$1.87—has caused BL to have second thoughts. A Metro with an MG badge is considered particularly appropriate because three-quarters of MG cars were sold in the United States.

The Metro would have to comply with stringent United States safety and emission requirements. BL is confident that modifications which would include the fitting of larger bumpers and a cleaner engine, could be carried out.

Jaguar is the only BL marque now sold in America. Exports of MG sports cars stopped with the closure of the factory at Abingdon last year, and since then BL has announced the withdrawal of the Rover and the end of Triumph TR7 production.

The end of MG was resented by BL's American dealers because the cars had sold well for many years, so the reintroduction of the badge could be popular.

It would have the added advantage of helping BL to meet the Federal fuel consumption requirement for its range of 32 mpg by 1985. The Jaguar by itself could not come near that figure and BL faces the prospect of a "gas guzzler" tax.

The company confirmed yesterday that a performance version of the Metro, with a more powerful 1300cc engine and "cosmetic changes", would be launched next year. The use of the MG badge was being considered but no decision had been taken.

There is strong support for the idea in the company as a way of keeping MG in the public eye. At the time of the Abingdon closure BL said the name would be used on future sports cars and sports saloons.

Nalgo tells women to report the office wolf

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Correspondent

Women who face persistent sexual advances from male colleagues at work should call in their trade union to deal with a "widespread but often unreported aspect" of office life.

That advice is contained in a six-point plan, issued by the National and Local Government officers' Association, to its 400,000 women members on how to cope with the office wolf.

The union, which says it is the first to have issued such guidelines, has found that women often do not report being pestered.

They may think they will not be believed, fear publicity or think that if they repel their harassers they may be refused promotion, given bad jobs or even forced to leave.

The union's equal opportunities committee has advised branches to press employers to state that they will not tolerate sexual harassment and back that up with sanctions.

Meanwhile, women who are pestered in their offices are advised to keep a diary of the incidents and a record of "positive comments" made about their work in case charges are raised later against their competence.

The first recommendation is that a victim should tell "the harasser to stop or make it clear to him that his actions are unwelcome". If that does not work, the woman should inform her shop steward and ask other women if they have been bothered by the man.

The guidelines say that the shop steward should inform the branch secretary at every stage and inform the management of the problem and seek a resolution "before pursuing a formal gievance procedure". If that does not work then the grievance procedure should be continued, but only after "thorough discussion with branch representatives".

Ms Sheila Smith, committee chairman, said yesterday that responses to union surveys showed that sexual harassment was going to be an important issue in future, after a long period when it had been "regarded as a bit of a joke".

"We want to ensure that sexual harassment is seen as a trade union issue in order to eliminate it."

CHILD'S TAXI FALL

A two-year-old boy was taken to hospital yesterday after opening the door of a taxi and falling under its back wheel on the M4. He is Talal Said, of Belgrave Road, Westminster.

Science report

Dust clouds saved the Earth from radiation

By the Staff of "Nature"

The Milky Way galaxy, of which the Sun and Earth form a part, may have swept itself clean of life by enormous outbursts of radiation every 100 million years or so.

That would explain the failure of attempts so far to detect signals produced by some "extra-terrestrial intelligence" despite the probable existence of one billion habitable planets in the galaxy, says Dr J. N. Clarke, of the David Dunlap Observatory, University of Toronto.

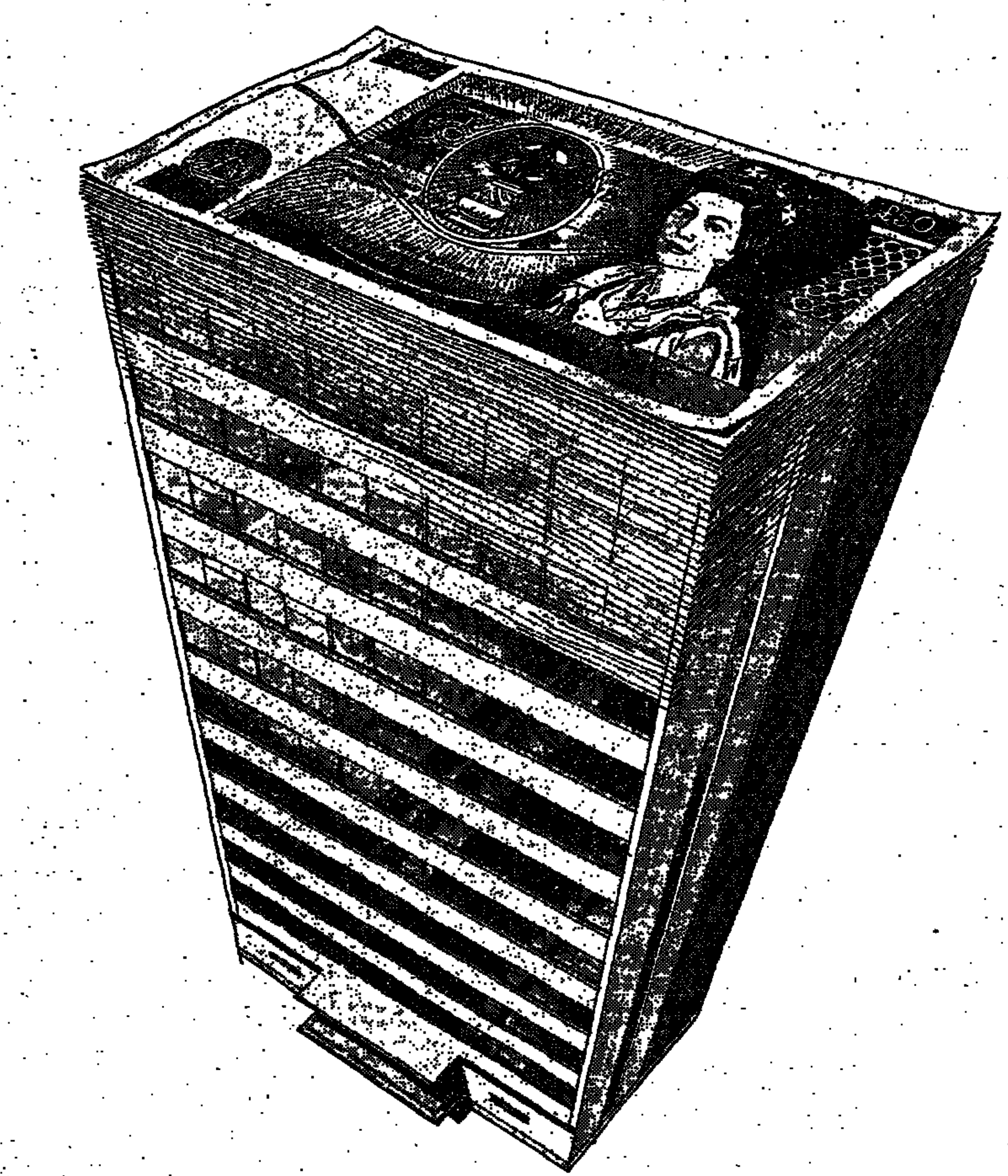
It would also tend to suggest that the human race should not be here to comment on the fact; but as Dr Clarke points out, the galaxy is scattered with interstellar dust clouds which could hide a planet from too much radiation. We must have been inside one every time the galaxy lit up.

The need for some 30 to 50 such lucky accidents in the lifetime of an habitable planet, before it produced intelligent life (it took over three billion years on Earth), would have thinned out intelligent life in the galaxy quite drastically; and it leaves us waiting nervousy for the next outburst and hoping that we will be inside a dust cloud in time.

Remarkably, that exotic picture is not altogether impossible. The Milky Way is a spiral galaxy, and about 1 in 100 of such spirals are "Seyfert galaxies", with enormously bright nuclei pouring lethal X-rays among their surrounding stars.

These Seyferts have been thought to be permanently bright; but they may instead be ordinary galaxies which switch into the Seyfert state about 1 per cent of the time. Assuming that the "on" time is longer than the few decades for which astronomers have been observing them, that would also account for the observed number of Seyferts. And in fact, three years ago two British astronomers, Dr M. E. Bailey (now at the University of Sussex) and S. V. M. Clube, of the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh, collected some significant evidence in favour of this hypothesis, and concluded that brilliant outbursts every million to billion years in the nucei of large galaxies were quite likely.

Source: *Icarus*, vol 46 p 94 (1981).



Mentally ill prisoners roam free, MP claims

By a Staff Reporter

The public is being endangered because mentally disordered prisoners with convictions for offences such as wounding, assault, incest and arson are being released to wander the streets, an MP claims today.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk and chairman of the parliamentary all-party penal affairs group, says he has been told in parliamentary answers by Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State at the Home Office, that seven such prisoners have been released from prison so far this year, even though the Home Secretary considers they should have been detained in hospital.

He was also told that before the year was over a further six mentally disordered prisoners would be released, one of them a man with convictions for robbery with violence, unless hospitals are prepared to accept them

The prisoners are being released without hospital care at the end of their sentences because all have been refused places in National Health Service hospitals by consultants, nurses and ancillary staff.

Mr Kilroy-Silk said: "It is extremely disturbing that the public should be endangered because the Home Secretary is obliged to release such people into the community even though he admits that they require detention in hospital under the terms of the Mental Health Act 1959.

"Equally important is the fact that these prisoners are being denied the medical treatment and nursing care which is their right and which the NHS has an obligation to provide."

If the National Health Service and its staff will not voluntarily meet their obligations to these offenders, and to the public, then legislation must be introduced to make them, Mr Kilroy-Silk said.

Psychiatric hospitals will not admit these patients because the offenders are potentially violent or disruptive.

Although regional secure psychiatric units had been recommended as long ago as 1974 as a matter of urgency in the Butler report on mentally abnormal offenders, and 14 regional health authorities had received a total £46m from the Government specifically to set up the units, only one, in Middlesborough, had so far been opened, he said.

In its report on the prison service published last week, the Commons Select Committee on Home Affairs, of which Mr Kilroy-Silk is a member recommended that legislation be introduced to require the provision of NHS places for any mentally disordered offender on whom the court made a hospital order.

In another parliamentary answer Mr Mayhew has disclosed that 36 prisoners who have been recommended for transfer to hospital under section 72 of the Mental Health Act, but have not yet been given hospital places.

They have committed such offences as murder, manslaughter, arson, malicious assautl, rape and robbery with violence. Among them are the six due to be released this year if not place is found.

Mr Tony Smythe, national director of Mind, the National Association for Mental Health, yesterday criticized Mr Kilroy-Silk for creating an image of "raving madmen being released on to the streets to commit offences".

There was no evidence, he said, that mental hospitals would not take offenders once they had finished their sentences, although they were sometimes reluctant to take those still completing their sentences or transferring from special mental hospitals.

Protesters picket games for disabled

Anti-apartheid demonstrators picketed Stoke Mandeville Hospital, in Buckinghamshire, yesterday as the international games for the disabled opened in the hospital's new sports stadium.

Despite appeals from about 50 demonstrators for the South African team to be banned from the games, the event, involving 800 competitors from about 40 countries, got under way without trouble.

The banner-waving demonstrators, including several in wheelchairs, said that eight countries had withdrawn from the games because of the South Africans' presence.

The organizers, however, said that although some countries had withdrawn in previous years over the issue, none had joined them this year and five nations new to the games were taking part.

The South African team of 34 members includes seven blacks. Mr Peter Goldhawk, their team manager, said: "The South African team is selected purely on merit. Our organization and our team are non-racial."

Members of the South African team came face to face with the demonstrators before the games started. There was a brief argument. Police officers stood by, but there was no trouble.

The police banned the demonstrators from entering the hospital's £1,500,000 new Olympic village, but several managed to smuggle in banners and were escorted out.

Among the protesters was Mr Bernard Leach, from Manchester, who is a poliomyelitis victim. He had been selected to take part in the games, for the first time, in five swimming events.

Mr Leach, aged 34, the British disabled freestyle record holder, said: "When I discovered that South Africa was participating I wrote to the organizers telling them I In his letter to Miss Joan was withdrawing in protest." Scruton, secretary general of "No doubt I will be accused of bringing politics into sport, but simply the fact that you invited an artificially "mixed" team from South Africa means that you have brought politics into sport by providing the South African Government with wonderful propaganda in the International Year of Disabled People. That I want nothing to do with."

Miss Scruton has been told by the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee that she will be recommended for inclusion in the United Nations sporting blacklist unless she bars the South Africans.

But she said yesterday that the South Africans were participating in the games by right, not by invitation.

Mr John Carlisle, Conservative MP for Luton, West, said on Saturday that the proposal to blacklist Miss Scruton was disgraceful. He would raise the matter in the Commons next Friday.

Heathrow health checks

Anger over father's deportation

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

Disenchantment and disillusion were being expressed about "unsympathetic and bureaucratic" procedures involving the health of visiting relatives from abroad arriving at Heathrow airport, an MP said yesterday.

Mr Denis Howell, Labour MP for Small Heath, Birmingham, said he was calling for a wide review of some of the airport's arrangements and continued: "The Home Office and Department of Health and Social Security have no idea of the harm they are doing to community relations by the unsympathetic bureaucracy imposed on people arriving here to visit relatives".

Mr Howell said that even from official figures there was a 90 per cent rate of error involving the number of people refused entry on health grounds and subsequently found to be clear.

He had protested to Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, about the deportation on Friday night of a man aged 66 from Karachi who had arrived earlier this month to visit his son in Birmingham but was refused entry on health grounds and detained in hospital.

The man's son and a community leader had been told by an immigration officer that if they could pay for treatment for Mr Qamar Ali he could stay.

The son, Mr Ghulam Abas, aged 39, a carpenter, of Saltley, Birmingham, married with three children, had immediately raised £2,000 from relatives in the city. That was paid to Birmingham Area Health Authority in the expectation of his father being allowed to have treatment at East Birmingham Hospital.

Dr Craig Skinner, a consultant in pulmonary diseases at the hospital, accepted him as a patient and said that if necessary he would go to Heathrow to collect him. Mr Howell said every guarantee was also given that the father's visit was for two months only.

He continued: "At first I was told by the Home Office that the father could not come in because he had a form of tuberculosis which might become infectious within a day or so.



Mr Denis Howell: Apology from minister.

"I took advice on this from medical officers in the Midlands, who said: 'Such an explanation is unmitigated nonsense'. When I told them that the Home Office intended putting this man on an aircraft with a hundred or so other people, a chief medical officer could only say: 'My God, no.'

"I object to being told codswallop such as the father having TB that might be infectious in one or two days. I have never heard of any such condition; either you have infectious TB or you don't."

In his reply Mr Whitelaw said that Mr Howell rightly took exception to the tone of some of the personal references made to him in a report by a senior officer of the immigration service.

The officer had said that perhaps the hospital had been "stampeded" into discharging Mr Ali by Mr Howell, and remarked: "If so, and the passenger has active TB and infects some young children, then Mr Howell really will have cause for complaint".

Mr Whitelaw said: "I ask you to accept my apologies for these references and for the offence which they have caused. I have left the immigration service in no doubt of the highest importance which I attach to representations from MPs being considered courteously and objectively. I believe, in fact, that their record in this respect overall is very good."

He did not accept that decisions taken in the case were incorrect.

Pay talks in port dispute to resume

From Our Correspondent
Liverpool

A mass meeting of about 2,500 Mersey dockers in the Liverpool Boxing Stadium yesterday voted overwhelmingly to "wipe the slate clean" on the three-month pay deadlock to enable negotiations to resume.

The port employers then withdrew their warning to introduce changes in working practices from today. The port modernization committee, comprising employers' and transport union representatives will resume talks this morning on the basis of a "blank sheet of paper".

The vote clearly shows the men's acceptance that any pay rise must be accompanied by changes in working practices, which had been the sticking-point throughout.

They also agreed that there would be no further disruption such as the six one-day token cargo handling strikes held so far.

Mr Denis Kelly, chairman of the Mersey docks shop stewards, said later he hoped there could be agreement within two weeks,

Gallery nears target to save Algardi

By Frances Gibb

A seventeenth-century marble bust by Alessandro Algardi of an Italian cleric, Mgr Cerri, looks certain to be saved from export to the Metropolitan Museum in New York by the Manchester City Art Gallery.

The gallery has raised all but about £24,000 of the £265,000 needed to buy the sculpture and is hopeful of finding the balance by the deadline of August 21.

The bust was bought at a Christie's sale in September, 1979, by Agnew's the London art dealers for £165,000 and sold shortly afterwards to the Metropolitan Museum in New York for £265,000.

Mr Norman St John-Stevas, then Minister for the Arts, put an embargo on an export licence to give British collections a chance to match the purchase price and save the work from export. That embargo expires on August 21.

Manchester has been offered £132,500 from the Government fund for regional purchases run by the Victoria and Albert Museum and £30,000 by the National Art-Collections Fund, a charitable trust, and has raised more than £45,000 by a public appeal.

If it can find a further £24,000 by public appeal it is understood that the National Heritage Memorial Fund will provide the remaining £33,000 or so to clinch the deal.

But even if Manchester succeeds in saving the Algardi, it has another difficulty. It has also launched an appeal for funds to save a painting by the seventeenth-century French master, Nicolas Poussin, formerly owned by the Duke of Devonshire, from being exported to California.

The gallery has to find £1.8m by September 12 if the Poussin, sold by the duke at Christie's in April to raise funds to endow Chatsworth, is not to go to the J. Paul Getty Museum, in Malibu, and the Norton Simon Museum, in Pasadena, which have jointly bought the work.

Mr Hugh Leggatt, secretary of Heritage in Danger, said yesterday: "Support must be forthcoming for this urgent appeal, because the work is of ravishing beauty and of supreme cultural importance".

Amnesty to relieve French jail crowding

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, July 26

France's far-reaching Amnesty Bill, which the Senate voted for unanimously, goes to the National assembly this week. It is designed not only to demonstrate what M Robert Badinter, the Minister of Justice, calls the desire for national reconciliation of the left, but also to provide a temporary solution to the explosive problem of overcrowding in French prisons.

In that respect the situation in France is as bad as it is in Britain, with this aggravating circumstance, that nearly half — 43.1 per cent to be precise —of the French prison population is made up of persons awaiting trial.

The amnesty, when it becomes law this week, will affect about 5,000 people, those serving sentences of less than six months, those sentenced for "crimes against state security," those guilty of "economic crimes", and conscientious objectors and deserters.

In addition, another 4,775 people were granted a presidential pardon on July 14, although some of these would have fallen within the scope of the amnesty law in any case. But it means that the French prison population will drop by about 8,000 this summer. Conditional releases "at a normal rhythm", will also help.

For the Minister of Justice, this comes none too soon. He told a press conference earlier this month that the prisons were in a state of crisis. There were 40,552 people behind bars, and accommodation for only 30,000. This meant that the overpopulation of some prisons was around 200 per cent.

"Every day, I hope it will not be too hot, for the tension is so great." It might, he added, lead to an explosion at any moment. Such an explosion took place after M Giscard d'Estaing took office in 1974, and led to a far-reaching penal reform; but the Government went back on it in part, under pressure of rising crime statistics, and of a feeling of insecurity in public opinion.

That feeling of insecurity is still very strong, and the announcement of the presidential pardon along with the release of a first batch of 1,500 prisoners last week, who had little or no hope of finding honest work, and who would therefore almost inevitably revert to crime, has heightened it.

The Government has made some additional funds available for the rehabilitation of ex-prisoners, but they are grossly inadequate. The administrative services which handle them are overwhelmed. Already the press is giving some prominence to those few cases in which, after only a few days outside, ex-prisoners have fallen back into crime.

But the Government obviously prefers to reduce the tension in the prisons, where—and this is another aspect of the problem—the same number of warders is supposed to look after 15,000 prisoners more than was planned for, even at the risk of temporarily increasing insecurity, until additional accommodation is made available, in open prisons, or prison camps, of which there are a few already in this country.

The minister also plans to reduce the imprisonment of minors as much as possible, to study the possibility of substituting other penalties for imprisonment, and of course to curb the irresistible urge of most French judges to play safe and keep people behind bars before trial, even when it is not strictly necessary.

Several attempts were made to do this while M Giscard d'Estaing was President, but they foundered against deeply ingrained habits and routine.

Political links in murder of French police inspector

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, July 26

Pierre Debizet, aged 59, the secretary-general of the Service d'Action Civique (SAC), the Gaullist strong arm organization set up in 1958 and involved in the past two decades in several political scandals, was charged today in connexion with the murder a week ago at Auriol, near Marseilles, of M Jacques Massie, a junior police inspector, and until recently the local head of the organization.

With M Debizet's arrest, the murder of M Massie and of five members of his family, has taken on a distinctly political character. M Debizet, who was questioned by the police in Paris for the last 48 hours, is to be transferred to Marseilles in the next few days. There he will be confronted with M Jean-Bruno Finochetti, aged 31, a teacher and member of the SAC, and three other persons.

So far only one body has been found, that of the police inspector. Investigators are still searching for traces of the other five victims, including M Massie's eight-year-old son.

Another person has been detained for questioning by the police in the last 48 hours. He is Maitre Yves Destrem, aged 42, a lawyer from Aix-en-Provence and deputy mayor of the town. He stood as a candidate for Parliament in last month's elections and was in charge of the SAC in the Provence region until 1977, when M Massie took over from him.

The Government is determined to leave no stone unturned. M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, who was inaugurating the Poitiers-Bordeaux motorway yesterday, said that the mystery woud be cleared up, whatever the importance and influence of the persons who might be found to have organized the murders.

The Government would not tolerate individuals or groups attempting to revive a form of activism contray to all the elementary rules of democracy.

M Gaston Defferre, the Minister of the Interior, assured the police a few days ago that they could count on him, however powerful the people who might be implicated. He also announced his intention of moving more vigorously than the previous Government against extreme right-wing organizations.

At the Gaullist headquarters, surprise was expressed last week at the attempt being made to exploit for political purposes what in the party's view is a straightforward common law crime. It maintained that the SAC was totally independent of the Gaullist movement.

But it was also said it was dishonest to discredit a whole organisation because of the misdemeanours of a few black sheep.

There is no denying the political flavour of the affair, however, and its ramifications with the police. M Bernard Deleplace, the secretary-general of the powerful Federation of Police Unions, said in an interview last week that many senior members of the force had close connections with the SAC.

Rajai set for massive win in Iran presidential poll

Tehran, July 26.—Mr Muhammad Ali Rajai, the Iranian Prime Minister, today seemed set for an overwhelming victory in the presidential election.

According to the partial results released this afternoon, Mr Rajai has already overtaken the total of 10,700,000 votes that gave Mr Abdhassan Bani-Sadr the Presidency in January, 1980. Mr Bani-Sadr was deposed last month after a power struggle with the Muslim fundamentalist cleragy.

Mr Rajai, a former mathématics teacher, is the candidate of the dominant Islamic Republican Party.

Although there were three other candidates on Friday for the election, the Prime Minister is said to have won 11,820,494 votes, on 90 per cent of the ballots counted.

Final results will not be released until late tomorrow, and Mr Rajai probably will not be sworn in until next weekend.

About 70 people had planned to run for the presidency, or were eliminated after suitability checks by the fundamentalist-dominated Parliament.

The wave of violence, that has shaken the country since the election campaign began, continued today. At least 15 people have been killed since Friday. Eleven of the 13 dead were revolutionary guards, according to government officials.

A journalist for the English-language daily *Kayhan* died of wounds he suffered on Friday, and in the northern province of Gilan, the Mayor of Rezvanshahr and several members of his family were wounded by two hand grenades, Tehran Radio reported.

Also in Gilan, the province's newly-elected governor, and his deputy, narrowly escaped an assassination attempt last night, Pars news agency said.

More than 200 opponents of the regime have been killed since the Governmnt's crackdown bgan four weeks ago. On Friday 120 people were arrested in Tehran alone.

Two people accused of "spying for Israel and Zionism" and of having contacts with the regime of the late Sah were executed in Kashmar, eastern Iran, today Tehran radio said.

Iranian revolutionary guards today seized more than 300 weapons and 40,000 rounds of ammunition in the capital when they raided five centres of the Marxist-Lenninist opposition movement Peykar, the radio said. Guards also arrested eight people on corruption charges, because

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SCHMIDT PLANS CUTS IN BUDGET

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, July 26

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, today insisted on sizable cuts in Government spending as leaders of the Social Democratic Party (SPD) met to put the finishing touches to their savings strategy for the crucial 1982 budget.

The meeting, to be followed by talks with trade union leaders, was the last in a series of separate discussions by the SPD and their Free Democratic coalition partners in preparation for the difficult budget negotiations, which begin tomorrow.

Wealthy West Germany is being forced to cut back hard after a combination of increasing public spending, oil price rises and the current high American interest rates had brought state indebtedness to an alarming level.

The two parties are agreed that some DM 20,000 (£4,000m)

According to the few leaks about the closely guarded plans, Herr Hans Matthöfer, the Finance Minister, proposes to save some DM 10,000 by cuts in social benefits, despire strong opposition within his party to any cuts in the social sector.

At the same time, he is said to be planning tax relief for industries in order to encourage investment

Dark days after Zia's death

Bangladesh seeks new leader

From Trevor Fishlock, Dacca, July 26

The mood in Bangladesh these days is one of anxiety and pessimism. Rudderless without the dynamic President Zia-ur-Rahman, the country moves uneasily towards the autumn presidential election, crucible of its democratic aspirations. The Army waits in the wings to see if the politicians falter.

It is assumed that Mr Abdus Sattar, the Acting President, will win. Bangladeshis are looking beyond that event to the important matter of who will be the Vice-President and eventual ruler.

Mr Sattar plays a bridging role. A few hours after President Zia was murdered on May 30, he was taken from his Dacca hospital bed and sworn in as Acting President. President Zia's civilian framework held.

Had Mr Sattar been younger and fitter he would have been a good replacement. He is seventyfive and frail and there are doubts about his ability to complete a five-year term.

He said last month that he was too ill to run for the presidency, but the Bangladesh National Party (BNP), created as President Zia's political vehicle and seed-bed "to grow democracy", had no choice but to nominate him. He is the only figure neutral enough to be acceptable to the majority of people.

The BNP, which has two thirds of the National Assembly seats, is a coalition whose factions were kept united by President Zia's firmness and whose long-term unity is now open to question.

No one wants the Army back in power and BNP members are not pushing factional ambitions too hard. United by self-interest they do not want to risk splitting the party and letting in the soldiers. The nomination of Mr Sattar had the approval of Lieutenant-General H M Ershad, the Army Chief, who, like many senior officers, prefers to see civilian rule maintained.

The method by which the Vice-President will be selected has not been decided. Under the constitution he should be appointed but as part of a deal to keep the politicians happy, the Government may agree to an election by Parliament, or the BNP.

One possible candidate is Mr Shah Aziz ur-Rahman, the Prime Minister. He is 54, a lawyer and a skilful politician who is seen as the power behind Mr Sattar. He seems to get on well with leading soldiers, but he is not popular.

His rough manner upsets people and he is reckoned to lack the broad personality that makes a good president. In any case, opposition to him is strong enough to cause a split in the BNP.

A man like Dr Mirza Nurul Huda, a former finance minister, might make a good, uncontroversial candidate. With General Ershad, he is one of the group of people helping Mr Sattar to govern, but he is no politician and has no political base.

The same is true of Dr Budrudozza Chowdhury, general secretary of the BNP, who was with the President's party on the day of the murder. He shared many of the President's ideas and General Zia, who brought him into politics, may have had him in mind as a possible successor.

Rivalry between Dr Chowdbury and Mr Shah Aziz is a possible source of a split in the party.

In setting the election date for September 21, the ruling party seems to the Opposition to betray a lack of confidence in itself, a reluctance to enter a completely open election.

Opposition parties have united to demand that the election be held in November, arguing that the country will still be flooded by monsoon rains in September; it will be difficult to campaign and difficult for people to obey the Government's exhortation to vote.

The Opposition wants the election moved as one of their conditions for participation. They also want the lifting of the state of emergency (under which the Government has not so far acted) and equal access to newspapers and television.

The Government feels that the sooner the election is held the better. Mr Sattar cannot campaign and the party wants voting to take place while the leadership and death of the President are still strong in the public memory.

If the election date is changed, as it might be, opposition parties (there are 55 registered) still have to decide whether to put up candidates.

The Awami League, Shaikh Mujib's vehicle, is under pressure from party workers who are dismayed by the prospect of their party boycotting this election, as it did last time. The league is split into pro- and anti-Moscow factions and would need a candidate acceptable to both.

TUC wants to stop police disclosing convictions

By Our Labour Correspondent

The TUC is to bring pressure on Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, to withdraw the standing instruction to the police to inform civil servants' and Post Office and Atomic Energy Authority employers of the criminal convictions of their employees.

At the prompting of the largest Civil Service union, the Civil and Public Services Association, the TUC is writing to Mr Whitelaw seeking a review of the 1973 Home Office instruction, which requires the police to give such details "in the interests of security".

Union leaders want the instruction, issued by Mr Robert Carr (now Lord Carr of Hadley) when Home Secretary to be relaxed at least so as to cover only employees in security-sensitive jobs.

The instruction, drawn up after recommendations by a working party of government officials and chief officers of police, requires employers to be informed of offences,

The instruction also covers other categories of workers, including doctors, nurses, those employed in the care of children and youth leaders,

In a letter to the TUC Mr Kenneth Thomas, general secretary of the Civil and Public Services Association, said that the instruction as it affected civil servants and Post Office and atomic energy workers was "clearly discriminatory in the way it treats public sector workers".

JAIL STAFF REPORT FOR DPP

By Our Crime Reporter

A report by Scotland Yard detectives on allegations of unprovoked violence by prison officers during a demonstration in Wormwood Scrubs prison is to be sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions after an 18-month investigation.

A minimum use of force tactical intervention squad, nicknamed MUFTI in the prison service, was used to deal with a demonstration about prison conditions in August, 1979. More than fifty prisoners and 11 officers were injured.

Yesterday Scotland Yard said they expected the report by detectives to go to Sir Thomas Hetherington, the DPP, soon. Hundreds of prisoners and prison officers and some civilians were interviewed.

NEW-HEART MAN BACK AT WORK

Mr Derrick Morris, the longest surviving patient who has received a heart transplant at Harefield Hospital, Hillingdon, London, is to return to work today, the first time for two years.

"It is great. I really thought a 40-hour week was a thing of the past for me", he said.

Mr Morris, aged 50, is a supervisor at Swansea Docks. He was given a new heart in February last year.

New rules on benefits 'baffling'

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Government claims that the reformed supplementary benefit system would be simpler are contested today by Lord Scarman in a foreword to the new edition of the *Penguin Guide to Supplementary Benefits*.

At the same time, the guide's author accuses the Government of failing to honour its commitment to inform claimants of their new rights.

Lord Scarman points out that the reformed system introduced last November replaced the discretion of the old system with detailed obligations imposed by regulations.

"A high price has to be paid for converting discretion into legal rules: it is the price of complexity.

Mr Anthony Lynes, author of the guide and visiting research associate to the law department of the London School of Economics, in a letter to Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, says claimants are compelled to seek information from whatever unofficial sources they can find.

The only official publication giving the full text of the new regulations has more than doubled in price since last November to £26.50 because of repeated amendments to the regulations. New amendments coming into force today will bring the price to over £30.

The Penguin Guide to Supplementary Benefits, by Tony Lynes, £2.50.

Inquiry plea by nuclear objectors

An unlikely alliance of political activists and conservation groups has been formed in an effort to force the Government to widen the terms of next year's public inquiry into the plan to build a pressurized water reactor at the east Suffolk village of Sizewell.

Eight organizations concerned, including several whose briefs are normally outside the nuclear power field, are writing today to Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, to pres for "specific conditions on the scope and conduct of the inquiry".

Their five-point proposals reflect a widespread feeling among conservationists that the Sizewell hearing may be a turning point in the Government's attitude on environmental issues.

The first of the proposals in the letter to Mr Howell is that the scope of the inquiry should be as wide as possible. The authors take Mr Howell to task for his Commons statement announcing the public inquiry, which appeared to conflict with his assurance to the committee that the Government would consider "the economics o fthe pressurized water reactor against alternatives,

The leteer is signed on behalf of the East Anglia Alliance against Nuclear Power, the Council for the Protection of Rural England, the Ecology Party, Friends of the Earth, Greenpeace, the Political Ecology Research Group, Suffolk Preservation Society and the Town and Country Planning Organization.

General's warning to Spain

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, July 26

A leading Spanish general, representing King Juan Carlos at a ceremonial occasion, repeatedly reminded the Spanish people this weekend that it was the duty, of the armed forces "to prevent the destruction of the unity of the Fatherland."

He listed General Franco among the nation's heroes, and gave a warning against an enemy which had infiltrated even the church in an effort "to destroy our spiritual and moral values".

Lieutenant-General Manuel Fernández Posse made the remarks in the form of an appeal to Spain's religious patron, St James the Apostle, which he delivered on his knees at the saint's shrine in the north-western city of Santiago de Compostela yesterday, the saint's feast day. The scene was broadcast by the state-run television network.

General Fernández Posse, commander of Spain's eighth military district, which takes in the north-western corner of the country, referred to "the high honour of acting in representation of His Majesty the King", but there was no indication of whether the text of his speech was cleared beforehand by the King's staff.

Traditionally, the head of state delivers the invocation during holy years, and a military man represents him in other years. The King himself spoke at the annual ceremony in 1976.

Unholy row knocks out unrepentant St John's

From Our Correspondent, Nottingham

Feelings were far from saintly when an unholy dispute broke out at an inter-churches *It's a Knockout* contest between worshippers from St Peter and St Paul's, St Mary's, and St John's Anglican congregations.

Spectators were stunned by what they saw and heard during fiery exchanges between the mixed teams at Hucknall, Nottinghamshire, when competitors, casting aside Christian brotherhood, shouted and argued with each other during angry scenes in the five-a-side football.

After being warned about their conduct over the loudspeaker, St John's stormed off. Their vicar, the Rev Graham Herritt, who admits challenging the referee, supports their action.

One of the organizers said yesterday: "The trouble was that St John's kept challenging referees' decisions until bad feeling crept into the competitions. They spoilt the day for everyone."

That is denied by Mr Herritt, a former football referee. "My parishioners merely showed a combative spirit, which, I think is good for such an event. It was never our intention to spoil it and it is quite wrong to blame us for what happened", he said.

Australian winter worsened by strikes

From Douglas Aiton
Melbourne, July 26

Australia has suddenly been hit by gloom as the strikes which put doubt on the attendance of Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Prime Minister, at the royal wedding make winter seem bleaker.

Because of a strike by transport drivers perishable foods are in extremely short supply. The Transport Workers Union has allowed the delivery of milk, which at first was running out, but supermarket shelves are emptying.

Airline services could be disrupted tomorrow because of a refuellers' strike, and bans by workers at Telecom, the government-owned communications service, are threatening to disrupt telephone services again as they did last month, and even the telecast of the royal wedding is threatened.

Furthermore, because of a sympathy strike by tanker drivers, petrol is in short supply and rationing has been imposed in Victoria.

☐ Canberra: Two of the disputes may be near settlement after the federal Government and the trade union leaders reached a compromise in emergency talks here (Reuter reports).

Mr Clifford Dolan, president of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, said he would recommend an end to the strikes by lorry drivers and telecommunications clerks, and the Prime Minister agreed to drop moves to de-register the Transport Workers Union.

Anarchy reigns in New Zealand after halt to match

From David Elias, Hamilton, New Zealand, July 26

A Second World War pilot in a stolen aircraft forced the cancellation of yesterday's Springboks rugby game because of fears that he was about to take a suicide dive at the packed grandstand.

The man, who called himself Mr Ellis, was only four minutes flying time from the ground when spectators were told the game had been cancelled

The incident reached its climax a few seconds later when Civil Aviation department aircraft and a helicopter commandeered by police intercepted Mr Ellis and forced him to land

The ingredients for a disaster appeared to be all there. There were still five minutes to go before the 3.15 pm deadline the police had set to call the game off if the 300 demonstrators on the centre field could not be cleared.

It was a deadline that could have been put back a further 15 minutes, but when it was learned that Mr Ellis in the stolen four-seater Cessna was within striking distance the Police Commissioner, Mr Robert Walton, had no further options.

He had to call off the game and get the stand cleared without panic, a job which took a full 10 minutes.

After the cancellation New Zealand descended into a state of anarchy. The demonstrators, fulfilling a promise to make the country unpoliceable, took over the streets as well as the Hamilton ground and then paid the consequences.

Their calls for help went unanswered when rugby fans went on a furious rampage through the town seeking out anyone even remotely suspected of being against the Springboks' tour. The police were too busy processing 80 arrected demonstrators and assessing, in debriefing sesssions, what went wrong.

They said they could not spare an officer when two men walked into the home of a Hamilton doctor, seized two antique chairs and smashed them over the heads of Mr John Minto, the national coordinator of the Anti-Apartheid movement and Mr Richard Cuthbert, a national council member.

They could not even come to the assistance of a group of demonstrators who had been holed up in a house near the rugby park, preventing an injured man from being taken to hospital in an ambulance.

In the week the Springboks have been in the country, Christchurch airport has been bombed, there have been petrol bombings and arson incidents, buildings have been occupied, motorways blocked, and fences torn down.

The result of Saturday's successful demonstration was a hoard of fist-flailing angry fans who were ready to attack anyone with a camera or a megaphone. The fear for the future now is that as the anti-tour activity escalates, so will the reaction.

Harsh reception in store for refugees

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok, July 26

Thailand has begun a radio campaign to deter boat refugees from leaving Vietnam. Broadcasts from Radio Free Asia, the special Thai station directed at Indo-China, are warning the Vietnamese that refugees arriving on the Thai coast after August 15 will be admitted only to a detention centre on a remote island and will be barred from resettlement in third countries.

The Thai Government is also issuing statements about its tough new policy to the BBC, Radio Australia and the Voice of America, whose broadcasts they blame for encouraging the Vietnamese to flee their homeland.

An officer of the Thai supreme command said the ban on resettlement of new refugees would last several years.

He said Vietnamese arriving after August 15 would be detained on an island in conditions harsher than those in existing mainland camps. Two camps where Vietnamese are now accommodated would close soon.

Representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees are now seeking details of this tougher regime. UNHCR officials privately cast doubt on Thai threats to exclude refugees from resettlement.

In another show of impatience with the refugee problem the Thai authorities have asked the International Committee of the Red Cross to make new approaches to the Hanoi Government about the repatriation of tens of thousands of long-term Vietnamese refugees.

Some came to Thailand in the final stages of the Second World War and others towards the end of the French war in Vietnam in 1954.

Thailand has always insisted that all of them must go home, although many were born in Thailand and have a Thai parent or even grandparent. The two governments have not discussed the issue since December, 1978, when Vietnam agreed to take only 3,000, although nothing came of that offer.

☐ Thai troops are to launch operations against communist strongholds in southern Surat Thani province after insurgents blew up a railway bridge on Thursday night, cutting Bangkok's rail link with southern Thailand for 18 hours (AFP reports).

KADAR IN RUSSIA

Budapest.—Mr Janos Kadar, the Hungarian party leader, left here by air for the Soviet Union and a short holiday at the invitation of the Soviet Communist Party, Hungarian radio announced.

GUERRILLAS DIE

Guatemala City.—Government security forces killed eight leftist guerrillas, including two women, in a three-hour shootout in the Guatemalan capital, witnesses and a government official said.

Lagos court overrules politicians' expulsion

From Karan Thapar
Lagos, July 26

A Lagos high court has ruled against the expulsion of the Governor of Kano state and the recently impeached Governor of Kaduna state from the People's Redemption Party (PRP) of Nigeria.

In his ruling, Mr Justice Akibo-Savage, declared that the expulsion was against the constitution of the party. Only the party's national convention had the authority to take such action, the judge pointed out. Therefore he overruled the expulsion of Alhaji Abubakar Rimi, the Governor of Kano, and of Alhaji Balarabe Musa, the former Kaduna Governor, by the PRP's national directorate in August, 1980.

In his response to the court's ruling, Mr Sam Ikoku, the national secretary-general of the PRP, said that the verdict was "a useless academic exercise that left things very much as they were."

Arguing that the two politicians were still expelled, Mr Ikoku said that a PRP national convention held in December, 1980, had approved their expulsion.

Mr Ikoku further claimed that the two politicians had "won the battle in legal niceties (but) they have succeeded in imprisoning themselves politically."

After their expulsion from the PRP last August, the two politicians set up their own "true" rival People's Redemption Party.

Protests in West Berlin at treatment of Tamils

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, July 26

West Berlin organizations are protesting at the police treatment of hundreds of Tamils from Sri Lanka, lured to the city with visions of streets paved with gold and now a serious headache for the over-burdened city authorities.

Some 1,000 Tamils have come on cheap Soviet Aeroflot flights from Sri Lanka via Moscow to East Berlin from where they pass without border checks into West Berlin.

They appear to be the victims of unscrupulous racketeers who promise them jobs they cannot get at home, good pay and political stability. Many sold all their jewelry and possessions to scrape together the money for a one-way ticket. Some say they come to escape persecution by the Buddhist majority in Sri Lanka.

They do not know that unless they can get political asylum they are not allowed to work here, that West Berlin is already full of foreigners who are a heavy burden on its subsidized economy, or even that West Berlin is not in West Germany.

Last week 125 were flown back to Colombo after voluntarily agreeing to return. About 50 were promptly arrested despite assurances that they would not be persecuted at home.

West German journalists who accompanied them, reported that the Colombo police stopped a press conference with the West German ambassador and a promised press conference with Mr Shahul Hameed, the Foreign Minister, was cancelled. The journalists were told to leave Sri Lanka as soon as possible.

It has since been reported that all have been released except for six suspected of forging their passports.

Meanwhile West Berlin police have detained another 140 Tamils for possible deportation on the grounds that they did not have the necessary entry visas.

The opposition parties have accused the police of deliberately detaining the Tamils before they could have a chance to ask for asylum and of failing to inform them of their rights. They have demanded full information about the circumstances in which the others returned.

The West Berlin Senate is to decide on the future of the 140 on Tuesday.

Prisoners of conscience



Romania: Doru Bodnariuc

By Caroline Moorehead

After a placard demonstration in support of his right to emigrate, Doru Bodnariuc, a Romanian joiner, aged 24, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for "seriously disturbing the public peace".

The protest took place in his home town of Medias in the county of Sibiu, Transylvania, in September 1979, after Mr Bodnariuc and his friend, Mr Gerhard Kloos, a welder, had been refused permission to leave the country.

At their trial, the two men are understood to have been denied the right to legal defence.

Furthermore, their witnesses are said to have been banned from giving evidence.

The Romanian Government puts strict limits on emigration. Mr Bodnariuc and Mr Kloos are only two of many people who have had their applications refused in recent years. Their sentences are not unusual. People who apply to emigrate have been subjected to a variety of reprisals ranging from harassment and loss of employment to imprisonment or detention in psychiatric institutions.

Those wishing to leave Romania have been charged with "parasitical conduct", "anti-social behaviour" or "homosexual acts". Two drivers, from Bucharest, Paul Chiracu and Nicolae Jelev, were jailed in 1978 when, their application to emigrate refused, they barricaded themselves and their families into an apartment and proclaimed a hunger strike.

Mr Bodnariuc is being held in Aiud prison where conditions are notoriously bad.

Like many of the prisoners, he is now said to be in poor health. Mr Bodnariuc is lame in one leg, from a beating by the police in 1973 after on earlier attempt to leave Romania

Amin troops freed in Uganda

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, July 26

A total of 1,420 former Ugandan soldiers, who surrendered when President Idi Amin was ousted more than two years ago, were freed from Luzira prison, near Kampala, yesterday. Another 1,600 prisoners, most of them former soldiers, have still to be freed under an order announced by President Obote in May.

Release of the prisoners will solve some of the problems of overcrowding in Uganda's prisons. The main jail at Luzira, overlooking Lake Victoria, has frequently been short of food and water for its 5,000 prisoners, held in accommodation designed for fewer than half that number.

None of those now released has been charged, but the Ugandan authorities have been reluctant to free men who served in the Amin forces, fearing that they would increase the country's already serious internal security problems.

The Vice-President Paulo Muwanga addressed the men at the prison and urged them to forget the past and work for the reconstruction of Uganda. He cautioned them against joining the bandits now carrying out guerrilla attacks.

Mr Bob Astels, aged 60, from Ashford, Kent, who is the only white man in Luzira prison, was not among those released. He has been held for more than two years, at times reduced to eating rats when prison rations ran short.

He denies charges of murder and robbery, allegedly committed when he was head of an anti-corruption squad for Amin.

A Kampala magistrate recently committed him to the Ugandan High Court for trial, after receiving a summary of the state evidence. If found guilty, he will be liable to a sentence of death by hanging.

RUSSIANS JAILED OVER BRIBES

Moscow.—Two Soviet agricultural officials have been jailed for taking bribes to falsify the quality of sub-standard wool procured for state factories, a Russian newspaper reported

Mikhail Gorelov was sentenced to 12 years in prison and confiscation of his property. A man identified as Voropinov got a 10-year term and accomplices received various punishments.—AP.

Polish unions reject plan for higher food prices

Warsaw, July 26.—Solidarity, Poland's independent trade union, today rejected the Government's proposed 200 to 400 per cent food price rises, adding a new ingredient to an already simmering union-Government debate over how to ease Poland's food crisis.

Solidarity has already threatened to use all means, strikes included, to reverse a Government-proposed 20 per cent cut in meat rations next month necessitated by short supplies.

Union and Government negotiators planned to meet tomorrow to discuss food distribution problems and a proposed cut in the 3.5 kilograms (7.7lb) monthly meat ration a person.

A Solidarity spokesman said the union might accept the cut if it were limited to August only, but added that "if it goes on much longer, then we will have to make a decision."

Chronic meat shortages have worsened since the labour unrests triggered by last summer's price rises led to the formation of Solidarity. Since then, sugar rations have been cut and food appears to be in ever shorter supply.

The shortages led to the first organized "hunger march" in Poland yesterday in which more than 1,000 people marched through the town of Kutno to dramatize their plight.

The protest there, and others in Torun and Szczecin, will be repeated this week by bus drivers, women and children in Lodz, Poland's second largest city.

In yesterday's hunger march, men, women and children of all ages, some waving empty pans, paraded with banners saying "We are hungry," "We want a life worthy of a civilized nation," and "Economic reform yes, higher prices no."

The protests over shortages of meat, butter, eggs and other staples, coupled with sharp reactions by Solidarity and some workers to the proposed price rises, illustrate the Government's dilemma as it tries to stabilize the market situation.

The Solidarity spokesman, recalling that food price rises led to riots in 1970 and 1976 and strikes last summer, said the proposed compensation plans should be debated publicly before being imposed.

"The union cannot accept the price increases without first putting the issue of compensation to public discussion and without them being tied to the general economic reform," the spokesman said.

Solidarity feels that there should be a campaign in the mass media to achieve such acceptance, and that its own publications lack the circulation to do the job.

"For the society to accept it, they have to know the pros and cons and that means it is not enough to write out what the system of compensation will be," the spokesman said, "it has to be talked about".

Mr Stanislaw Rusinek, Solidarity's representative at Spolenm, the Government market and restaurant cooperative, will meet Mr Zygmunt Lacomiec, the Internal Trade Minister tomorrow to discuss the issue, the spokesman added.

In other resolutions adopted during a three-day meeting of the union's national coordinating committee which ended in Gdansk today, Solidarity called for a halt to new wage demands by its local and industry branches until the end of the year.

But wage demands have not been a key issue during recent strikes as workers strive for improved benefits, better working conditions or more say in how their work places are managed.

The issue of worker self-management set off at least one protest. Employees of Lot, the national airline, threatened to strike last Friday over the Government's rejection of their elected candidate for the post of director. The dispute was resolved by an apparent compromise.

Solidarity said today, however, that it did not believe a Government programme of worker self-management was authentic. A union spokesman added that Solidarity felt such a concept could only work if self-management bodies at factories were independent of union and Government control.

"It should be completely independent and not steered by any organization in the factories", the spokesman said.

Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, is suffering from extreme exhaustion and announced today that he intended to take a week's rest. He told reporters of his intention at a news conference in Gdansk.

Sources close to Mr Walesa said that he had been advised by doctors to spend several days in bed, although, the sources added, there was no immediate question of his going into hospital.

Meanwhile, Western observers here said that last week's floods in western Polish farm areas did not appear to threaten this year's harvest.
—AP and AFP.

TV appeal by President on tax cuts plan

From Frank Vogl, U.S. Economics Correspondent
Washington, July 26

President Reagan will appeal for public support tomorrow night in a television address for his plan to make numerous cuts in taxation, including one of 25 per cent over the next 33 months in individual income taxes.

For months now it has been clear that the majority of Democratic Party members of Congress oppose the White House tax plan, but now the battle between the Republicans and the Democrats is moving towards a climax. Mr Reagan is using every tool of presidential power in this, his biggest contest so far with the Democrats, who hold the majority of the votes in the House of Representatives.

Complex alternative tax Bills are now being weighed on Capitol Hill. The Senate has been debating more than 100 separate amendments to its tax Bill for the last nine days. But no aspect of the Bills is more important and controversial than that concerned with individual tax cuts.

The White House asserts that the tax Bill must be out of Congress and ready for the President to sign into law before Congress goes into recess in early August.

This is seen as necessary to ensure that the Internal Revenue Service has sufficient time to change tax tables so that individual income tax cuts go into effect by October 1, and so provide the economy with sufficient stimulus this year to lift it out of the current recession.

The administrative tasks alone are huge to rush a Bill as complicated as the current tax measure through the Congress on time. An essential first requirement is swift action on the floor of the House of Representatives, and the debate on the floor will start this week.

The Democrats will propose their own Bill, but President Reagan wants to offer a Republican alternative and he is striving, as he did earlier on public spending legislation, to win conservative Democrats to his side.

His task is more difficult than it was on the spending Bill, as many conservative Democrats feel uncomfortable about any tax cuts at this time, as they view such cuts as adding to the United States budget deficit.

To soften opposition among conservative Democrats the President has agreed in the last few days to make all sorts of compromises. He has agreed to oil company tax cuts, which go well with many of the Democrats from southern oil-producing states.

The President willl follow up tomorrow night's speech with what the White House is claiming will be a major luncheon address in Atlanta, Georgia, on Wednesday. The White House is also spending $500,000 (£250,000) on radio advertising.

Many Democrats feel that tax cuts provide too many benefits for the rich and not enough for middle and lower-income earners. The Democrats will propose a Bill this week that calls for just 15 per cent tax cuts for two years that are heavily slanted towards lower income earners.

This Bill contains a clause allowing tax cuts in a third year only if the economy by 1983 is as healthy as the White House is now forecasting.

President Reagan wants a 5 per cent income tax cut in October, then a 10 per cent cut next July and a further 10 per cent cut in July 1983. He claims that due to inflation and existing legislation taxes will, on average, rise anyway by 22 per cent over the next three years.

He claims that the Democrats' plan of just a 15 per cent cut really means that all Americans are going to see their tax bills rise.

Then the President asserts that the trigger approach of the Democrats, as far as the third year of income tax cuts is concerned, amounts to "holding the reduction hostage to future economic events"



Members of the Women's March for Peace enact a mock air-raid in Brussels, with the group sprawled out as if dead.

IN BRIEF

British warship in collision

The British guided missile destroyer Glasgow was involved in a minor collision with a Soviet cruiser Admiral Isakov while operating in the Barents Sea in May, it was disclosed yesterday.

The British Ambassador in Moscow has made representations to the Soviet Foreign Ministry, but the diplomatic action is described as "not a protest". The Glasgow's captain reported that the Soviet ship was manoeuvring dangerously.

Clowns shot

San Salvador.—The bullet-riddled bodies of 10 men, including two dressed as clowns, were found in a swimming pool in Coatepeque, 32 miles west of here. At least 21 people died in a battle between troops and leftist guerrillas near San Vicente.

Colonels escape

Maputo.—Mozambique's Ministry of Security said that two lieutenant-colonels detained for espionage—one of them a member of the Frelimo central committee—had escaped from custody.

Indian floods

Delhi.—Flooding in Uttar Pradesh worsened as vast areas were covered by river waters after renewed rain. About six million people in the state were believed affected, and the national death toll from floods could surpass 1,500.

Dylan death

Avignon.—A 17-year-old Italian girl died instantly when she fell more than 15ft from a grandstand at Bob Dylan's final European concert. A Dutch spectator, was injured when he touched an electric line climbing a pylon.

Turk released

Ankara.—Turkish authorities have released from custody Mr Necmettin Erbakan, the Muslim fundamentalist leader of the National Salvation Party, on trial for trying to establish an Islamic-based state.

Red hot

Moscow.—The heatwave that has hit the Soviet Union, causing peat and forest fires and damaging crops, will continue into next month, *Pravda* said.

Swiss disaster

Altdorf,—A week of heavy rain was blamed for the huge mudslide that killed six Swiss girl guides on a mountain camping expedition.

Danish strike

Copenhagen.—Prospects of an end to the journalists' strike over pay, which has disrupted the Danish press for months, faded when talks between their union and publishers were broken off.

Heart transplant

Houston, Texas. — Doctors here transplanted a human heart into the chest of a 36-year-old Dutchman kept alive for three days with a mechanical heart, and said his "physiological status is good".

Soviet charge

Moscow. — Admiral Sergei Gorshkov, commander of the Soviet Navy, claimed in *Pravda* that the United States Navy, used increasingly as a "police force", poses a threat to other countries, while the Russian fleet is strictly defensive.

Flights hit

Madrid.—Working-to-rule by pilots of the Spanish national airline Iberia delayed domestic and international flights as the pay dispute went into its second day.

Walesa's reply to Premier

Strike weapon essential, Solidarity leader says

From Denis Taylor, Gdansk, July 26

Mr Lech Walesa, the leader of Solidarity, said in an interview here last night that the Polish independent trade union organisation must have the strike weapon. "I personally and the union would not want to use it, but we can't be without it", he said.

He was commenting on the speech by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister, at the recent extraordinary ninth Communist Party congress. General Jaruzelski strongly criticized strikes and gave a warning that there were limits to what the government was prepared to tolerate.

The authorities have been blaming the Polish economic crisis on solidarity, and the independent trade union organisation in turn has argued that the basic cause of Poland's massive problems is mismanagement.

Mr Walesa: "Every chance of overcoming the crisis".

But Mr Walesa said last night that Solidarity and the government should work together to find a way out of the crisis. The movement was talking about solving the crisis "not as trade unionists but as citizens of Poland".

Sudden announcements of severe price increases in the past have caused mass unrest among Polish workers. Mr Walesa ponted out that raising prices was one aim of the Government's new economic programme. "But this should be one of the latest stages of the economic reforms, and should be discussed at the end. First, society has to be confident that the programme is acceptable and then price rises can be discussed", he said.

When I asked him if he saw self-management as a source of conflict between Solidarity and the Government, he said: "In the beginning it will be a problem, but I hope we will come to terms. First, we have to organize ourselves and start self-management within plants and the Government will have to start to make changes and to cooperate with us because it (self-management) will be an accomplished fact".

The authorities are nervous about any extensive self-management in Poland, portraying it as a threat to centralized planning and to fundamental tenets of socialism. Solidarity's argument is that the workers in a particular enterprise should be able to select their own management, and the independent union organization advocates this new practice as a way to pull the country out of its present formidable, and still deteriorating, economic difficulties.

Mr Walesa spoke fairly optimistically about the ultimate prospects for the economy. "We have every chance of overcoming the crisis," he said.

Asked how he saw the situation in the country 11 months after the strike in the Lenin shipyard here which catapulted him into international fame, he replied: "The situation is even better than we expected, but there is still a long way to go."

On the question of whether he still had thoughts of withdrawing from his present role, as he had sometimes suggested in the past, he said: "I am extremely tired, but nothing will break me down".

Mr Walesa took a moderate line on two of the issues now exercising Solidarity: freedom of choice to join a trade union and censorship. He was not yet worried about Government attempts to restrict independent trade union activity.

On censorship, he said: "We must be responsible . . . but there should not be censorship of Solidarity at all, and there should not be such strict censorship as now exists in Poland." Asked if he foresaw strikes against censorship, he replied: "In this country everything is possible, but I hope we can find a way out of this problem".

Mr Janusz Oneszkiewicz, a spokesman for Solidarity, yesterday said the union organisation must reject a new censorship Bill which departed too far from "a very hard compromise" between Solidarity and the Government.

Speaking outside the private meeting of the Solidarity national coordinating committee in Gdansk, he said Solidarity demanded that its internal publications should be free from censorship, that everyone should be able to bring a single copy of any book into the country.

Reagan says CIA chief is decent man

From Nicholas Hirst
Washington, July 26

President Reagan is continuing to back Mr William Casey as director of the Central Intelligence Agency, despite calls for his resignation from leading Republicans.

But since Friday, when the first influential voices were heard on Capitol Hill suggesting that Mr Casey should resign, White House officials have acknowledged that there appear to be such deep-rooted objections to his continuing in his post that he might have to go.

His problems are twofold. He suffered the resignation of Mr Max Hugel, his controversial appointee as head of the CIA's covert activities, after allegations of improper business practices, and Mr Casey himself is the subject of court proceedings over his own business dealings.

Mr David Gergen, a spokesman for the White House, said yesterday: "The President believes Bill Casey is a good and decent man who has served his country well. He also believes that Mr Casey is doing a fine job at the CIA. In the light of that background the President is standing firmly behind Mr Casey."

Mr Casey's position was further imperilled when Senator Barry Goldwater, the chairman of the Senate intelligence committee, said the mistake in appointing Mr Hugel was sufficient either for Mr Casey to resign or for the President to ask him to do so.

But Mr Casey's friends have been rallying round. Senator Paul Laxalt, of Nevada, has publicly expressed his support. Mr Stanley Sporkin, CIA general counsel and former enforcement chief of the Securities Exchange Commission, and Mr Leonard Marks, the former director of the United States Information Service, have praised Mr Casey's character.

White House officials believe that objections of various members of the Senate intelligence committee are of a "personal" nature.

Should he resign the blow to the political standing of Mr Reagan would be considerable.

FBI finds no evidence of assassination plot

Washington, July 26.—The Federal Bureau of Investigation has found no evidence of a conspiracy behind the attempted assassination of President Reagan in March, Mr William Webster, FBI director, said today.

Mr Webster said the FBI had given the Justice Department a 1,500-page report after a four-month investigation of the shooting in which the President and three others were wounded.

A federal grand jury is studying the report and will decide in a few days whether it has enough evidence formally to charge the accused assailant, John Hinckley, with the shooting.

Mr Hinckley, the 25-year-old son of a wealthy oil company executive, has been under close guard at a prison in North Carolina. He has been having extensive psychiatric tests by government doctors.

Mr Webster said the FBI investigation included inquiries into Mr Hinckley's movements before the shooting.

"While you cannot ever eliminate the possibility that there were other people who knew about the defendant's plans or aided them in some way, we have no such evidence involving other persons, willing or unwilling," Mr Webster said in an interview.

"We have evidence with respect to motivation which does not support a conspiratorial theory", he said.

The FBI chief declined to discuss the motive for the attempted assassination. But law enforcement officials soon after the shooting cited Mr Hinckley's infatuation with a teenage film star, Jodie Foster, as a likely motive.

They said letters from Mr Hinckley to Miss Foster suggested he would try to impress her by killing the President.

Mr Hinckley had been under psychiatric care from time to time, officials said. At a preliminary hearing, a government expert said after initial examination that Mr Hinckley was mentally fit to stand trial.

But a judge ordered further and more complete tests after defence lawyers demanded that their experts have access to Mr Hinckley. A report on the results is to be submitted to the court by August 1.

The *New York Times*, quoting doctors and lawyers familiar with the case, reported last week that government experts had concluded that Mr Hinckley was competent to stand trial

According to legal experts, a person is not responsible for a crime if a court determines that at the time of the offence, as a result of a mental problem, he lacked "substantial capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of his actions or to conform his conduct to the requirements of the law".

The White House has said President Reagan has made a complete recovery since being shot in the chest outside a Washington Hotel on March 30.
—Reuter.

Hard going for Begin in coalition negotiations

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, July 26

With the Lebanese situation calmer and Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's Middle East envoy, back in Washington, the Israeli Cabinet's weekly meeting in Jerusalem was cancelled today to allow more time for coalition talks.

It is, however, proving unexpectedly difficult to get agreement for a coalition government.

Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, wants to be able to present his new Government to Parliament on Thursday. A committee of his exasperated Likud colleagues today negotiated with a National Religious Party delegation, which had put forward a 120-item list of social, economic, educational, religious and other demands.

The talks were adjourned until tomorrow and Dr Yosef Burg, the National Religious Party leader, said Mr Begin's goal of presenting his new Government on Thursday was unrealistic.

A spokesman from the ultra-orthodox Agudat Israel Party said today his group had agreed on its negotiations with Mr Begin, but the deal would require the approval of the Venerable Council of Torah Sages which would meet on Wednesday.

The new Tami Party said its *ideological* demands had already been met, but there were personal problems to be settled this week in a meeting between Mr Begin and Mr Aharon Abuhazeira, the Minister for Religious Affairs in the outgoing Government.

A Tami source said Mr Abuhazeira was no longer insisting on retaining the religious affairs portfolio in the new government, but the party objected to the post going to Dr Burg.

Mr Abuhazeira was given the office in the last administration as a deputy of the National Religious Party, but he resigned just before the election and formed Tami, an ethnic group representing North African immigrants.

The source said it was feared Dr Burg might settle accounts with Mr Abuhazeira's supporters if he took over the ministry.

The Prime Minister is said to be in a hurry to resolve the issue and form a new Government because he is due to hold important talks with President Sadat of Egypt in Alexandria next month, and with President Reagan in Washington early in September. Mr Begin would like to meet them as leader of a Government representing a parliamentary majority, rather than as a caretaker Prime Minister.

Mr Begin's 21-day mandate from President Navon expires on August 5, but he is entitled to seek another 21-day extension. However, he has said he would not ask for an extension if he failed to form a government by the first deadline.

In that case, Mr Navon might alter the mandate to Mr Shimon Peres, the Labour leader, who would thus be trying to form a new government in Jerusalem, while Mr Begin represented his country in Egypt and the United States.

Participants in the current coalition talks have predicted an agreement will be concluded by next week.

Lebanon ceasefire said to cover Christian-held area

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington, July 26

Mr Yassir Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and Mr Ephraim Evron, Israeli Ambassador to the United States, both said today that the area controlled by Christian militia forces in Lebanon was included within the ceasefire agreement announced on Friday.

It is this area, straddling the Lebanese-Israeli border, which has seen most of the sporadic shelling since the ceasefire started. As it is controlled by militia not directly under Israeli command it is the most likely flashpoint for violence.

It had been thought that violence in this area might be considered outside the terms of the ceasefire which referred to a cessation of hostilities across the Lebanese border.

Mr Arafat said today on American television that he had insisted on three conditions in agreeing with the United Nations representatives to a ceasefire.

These were that all raids had to be stopped against Palestinian and Lebanese civilians, that raids by the Christian militia had to stop, and that the militia must not attack United Nations peacekeeping forces.

Interviewed on another American television programme, the Israeli Ambassador said there could be no dispute the area was included within the ceasefire. Israel would hold the Lebanese Government responsible for any violation of the ceasefire. "If the agreement is violated it cuts both ways," he said, "but we all hope it will be honoured by all sides."

It was not clear from either of the interviews what either side would consider to be such a violation that they would need to retaliate in force. Mr Arafat, however, did make it clear that, as he considered Israel to be an occupying power in his homeland, guerrilla attacks on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip were not included in the agreement.

□ The refusal of Major Ahmad Jebreel's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (General Command) to observe the ceasefire with Israel illustrates Mr Arafat's difficulties in trying to control an umbrella organization such as the PLO (Richard Owen writes).

The original PFLP, led by Mr George Habash, was founded in 1966 with the aim of world revolution, and forged links with international terrorism. Two years later, however, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (General Command) was founded by Major Jebreel. It was more concerned with military tactics than the main PFLP for which it had broken away.

The splintering process went one stage further in 1976, when the Lebanese civil war caused divisions within the PFLP(GC) itself. The faction headed by Major Jebreel welcomed the arrival of Syrian troops in Lebanon.

It is this group which is now breaking PLO discipline.

Troops to remain in Belize

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

British troops will remain in Belize after independence "for an appropriate period", it was announced yesterday. The date of independence has been set for September 21.

The present garrison is about 1,600 strong. After the failure to reach agreement with Guatemala on its territorial claims, though the negotiations are seen as providing a basis for future cooperation, Britain accepts responsibility to bring Belize "to secure independence".

The future size of the garrison and the time it remains will be under continuous review, it was stated in London yesterday, the implication being that, if Guatemala took a friendly line towards the new state, the troops would in due course be withdrawn.

It was also agreed in talks last week between Mr George Price, Premier of Belize, and Mr Nicholas Ridley, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, that certain countries in the region would be invited to participate in arrangements with Britain, designed to repel or deter any attack. The countries are likely to include the United States, Canada and Commonwealth Caribbean countries.

At the same time Britain is to provide military training and assistance to Belize to help in the development and growth of the Belize Defence Force.

TANKER AGROUND

Hamburg.—An oil tanker that ran aground in the Elbe River here leaked 300 tons of crude oil, authorities said.

Israel-Iran arms puzzle

Britain asks Moscow for details of plane crash

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

The British embassy in Moscow has asked the Soviet authorities for confirmation of reports that a Briton was on board the Argentine cargo aircraft which crashed in mysterious circumstances just inside the Russian border with Turkey and Iran last week. Britain has requested full details of the accident.

According to *The Sunday Times*, a 38-year-old Scot, Mr Stuart Allan McCafferty, was on the aircraft, engaged in running arms supplies from Tel Aviv to Iran. He is presumed to have died in the crash.

The deal, said to have been negotiated in London, was to supply Iran with 360 tons of tank spares and ammunition, needed in the war with Iraq, the newspaper reported. The arms were delivered to Tehran via Larnaca, Cyprus, where it is suggested the Russians learned of what was going on, and intercepted the aircraft.

The Sunday Times quotes a partner of Mr McCafferty as rejecting an Israeli denial of earlier trips, claiming they were made three times in July. The contract, said to be between Iranian and Israeli connexions, was worth £15m.

□ Iran last night dismissed as a lie and fairy tale reports that the aircraft had carried military equipment from Israel to Iran (Reuter reports).

Quoting a statement from the Foreign Ministry, Iranian state radio described the incident as "yet another plot against our revolution, with the collusion of the eastern pole of global oppression."

□ Nicosia: Cyprus Government spokesman yesterday confirmed that the island's international airport at Larnaca was used as a stopover point three times this month by an Argentine cargo aircraft flying from Tel Aviv to Tehran (Alex Efthyvoulos writes).

But the spokesman, Mr Kypros Psillides, said the Government could neither confirm nor deny press reports claiming this aircraft had been ferrying military supplies.

Mr Psillides said a search of stopped at Larnaca for the first time on July 11, when it reported it was carrying a cargo of 6,750 kilogramms of pipes. On two subsequent occasions, July 13 and 14, it reported that it was flying empty.

That the aircraft was carrying out regular flights between Israel and Iran was apparently not considered suspicious by the Cyprus Government, even though Iran has no diplomatic relations with Israel, and is an avowed supporter of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Mr Ssillides said a search of a bona fide commercial flight passing through Larnaca was carried out only in cases where there was definite information its cargo report was false, or some other suspicious reason.

Otherwise the report by this captain of an internationally recognized airline was accepted as correct, he said.

The report that the Argentine aircraft was on a gun-running shuttle between Israel and Iran was first reported last Friday by the English language newspaper *The Cyprus Weekly*.

هكذا من الأصل

Batting from Memory, 1; By Jack Fingleton



Jack Fingleton is a journalist who became a first-class cricketer, and who then combined both roles to become one of the game's outstanding writers and commentators — while continuing a separate career as a political correspondent. These extracts are from his latest book, *Batting from Memory,* published by Collins on Oct 8 at £8.95

My cricketing life from bodyline to Brearley

I could never quite believe that it was all happening to me. Like all boys in the Depression years I worshipped my heroes and dreamed my dreams, but knew that as a son of a Sydney tram driver *who had died early*, the only possible future was work — if I could get it.

If someone had said to me then, when I was twelve years old, "Fingleton, you'll grow up *to work for some of the world's* greatest newspapers", I'd have been terrified. If someone had *gone on to* say, "There will be a season in which you'll top the averages of the Australian *eleven*", *I'd have thought he'd* strayed a little close to the flagon; but if someone had said, "You'll be a trusted friend of prime ministers", then I would have known the person speaking to me was going round the bend.

Even in my youth they used to say it's not what you know but who you know that counts. I knew nobody, so my expectations weren't high. Maybe it was a matter of reflexes — of grabbing opportunities on those rare occasions when I happened to be in the right place at the right time.

Fascinating celebrities

I became a journalist because I started at the bottom and was prepared to put up with anything in order to stay in there and wait for a handhold on the next rung. I became a fair Test cricketer because I worked at it tirelessly. I coped, with some success, against bodyline, perhaps because I was too stupid to get out of the way. It wasn't until I'd finished, though, that I realized how I could have been much better.

But all this time things kept happening — people, now legendary, crossed my path; my cricket heroes became my teammates; cricket and journalism took me round the world and into the company of fascinating celebrities. So to say that I have been more than fortunate in the people I have met and the many friends I have made in the cricket and newspaper worlds would not be an exaggeration. So many have helped and trusted me.

One of the best home-spun philosophers I've met in my life was Ben Chifley, once Prime Minister of Australia. The press gallery in Canberra looked forward avidly to Chif's press conferences; they were animated by his droll sense of humour. On one occasion I remember him saying to us, "You haven't *got to be a bloody* genius to succeed in life. All you have to do is use the bloody *brains God has given you.*"

I had an extremely modest upbringing in Waverley, a Sydney suburb. My father's early death left a wonderful mother with six young children to rear and educate. We were *often* pushed for food. All of us would troop home for lunch from school and it was *an event when* one of us was given two shillings and sent to Charlie the Chinaman, on the *corner* of Cowper Street, as it then was, for some mixed fruit.

There was no spare money for us to buy extras at school. I remember borrowing a shilling from a fellow pupil, Len McWilliam, to buy a textbook. I had no idea how I would repay it and when Len naturally pushed me *for his "advance" I was terror*-struck. I didn't know how I would pay and even had visions *of prison. I put the case to my* mother; the shilling was forthcoming and all was well.

It would be difficult to say who the greatest influences in my life have been; so many have been involved. But my first real break was due entirely to my jovial cousin, Jack O'Brien, who arranged a job for me on the newly started *Sydney Daily Guardian*, where he worked as a compositor. I was really a glorified office-boy but attached myself to A. E. B. ("Pedlar") *Palmer, on the sports desk.* When Mr Palmer found I was reliable he gave me more scope and I even had the power to engage casuals at 30 shillings a day to cover various events. Thus I was able to put some money in the way of my cricket club friends, Frank Conway and *Jimmy Holm, victims of the* Depression. They would bring in details of what they covered *and I would knock it into shape.*

So I spent some happy years at the *Guardian* serving my cadetship there; and when Pedlar Palmer moved on I moved too, to the *Telegraph Pictorial*, where I was made a graded journalist. The *Pictorial* merged with the *Daily Telegraph*. That was a time of drastic change in Sydney's newspapers but all the time I *was able to play cricket during* the week with our newspaper teams. We went to work on the *morning papers at 2 pm and* worked until about midnight, so we had mornings free for *surfing, tennis*, golf or cricket. I spent many of them in the company of Jack O'Brien, who *was* a very capable all-round sportsman. My only worry was whether the night work would damage my eyesight, but I have been lucky in that.

It was while working in the *Guardian* that I first came across file copies of the *Manchester Guardian* and from then *on I was an avid* reader of "Cricketer" — Neville Cardus. Eventually I plucked up courage *to write to him; that was the* beginning of a correspondence and friendship which lasted *until his death in 1975.* He is the cricket writer I have most admired and he it was who always gave me the most encouragement in my own cricket writing.



Jack Fingleton: batting at his best

President Kennedy-fit but doomed

The day came in 1944 when I *moved into the press gallery of* Parliament House, Canberra, as political correspondent for *Radio Australia. John Curtin* was then Prime Minister, Robert Menzies the leader of the Opposition. Later, when Sir Robert was Prime Minister, it was no uncommon thing for Oliver Chidgey, one of his personal staff, to come to my room on the Senate side of the House and say, "The boss wants to know whether you are busy?"

Sir Robert was keen on and interested in cricket and, if there was some controversy in the game, he would often want to discuss it. I wasn't slow, as a journalist, to take advantage of these meetings; I could ask him questions on political happenings of the day; and he invariably told me his views, though more as background, not to be used as coming from him. One of his personal staff once told me Sir Robert had said he trusted me over this; he didn't trust many of any ilk, and particularly not journalists.

Politics and cricket seem to mix even in seemingly unlikely parts of the world. One of the places cricket helped me was, unbelievably, the White House in Washington. I had flown from New York to Washington after the England trip and met Pierre Salinger, President Kennedy's press secretary, soon after I arrived. *Pierre* had obviously enquired about me at the Australian embassy. "I know all *about cricket,"* he *told* me. I expressed surprise. "Yes," said Pierre, "I used to score for a *team in Philadelphia.*"

He said it was a pity I hadn't come sooner: the President was *holding a press interview* that afternoon and any visitor had to be vetted for 48 hours security. *Still,* because of our mutual interest in cricket, Pierre said he would try to get the rule waived.

He did the trick — I was admitted but told I could not ask any questions — details of these had to be submitted first so that the President, who pointed out *which questioner* he would answer, knew what to expect. A woman journalist in a big hat *kept sniping at the President* but he treated her kindly. He stood on a well-lit podium *beneath the words "President of* the USA", looking magnificently fit, well-tailored, speaking *quickly* and *musically*, needing none of the trappings that seem such a feature of American *politics.* It was the last television interview he gave.

Politics in Canberra have served me *exceedingly* well and certainly having played cricket for Australia did me no harm *with the politicians. On the day* in 1978 when I retired from the press gallery there the Speaker, Sir Billy Snedden, announced the fact to the House from the Chair, drawing attention to my cricket career and wishing me well in semi-retirement on behalf of Parliament.

Members of both sides of the House were kind enough to give a hearty hear-hear: it was the only time in a turbulent day (spent wrangling on privilege) that they showed any unanimity. It was the only time in the history of our Parliament that a press correspondent had been so honoured and farewelled. It would have made that twelve-year-old back in Waverley sit up and think.

Waverley Oval was where the *young cricketers of our district* got early training. The outside park, with its uneven bounce off *the turf, and its one decrepit* concrete path that yielded bouncers and shooters, was where we *learned our defence. It stood us* in good stead when we got on to Waverley Oval itself because it *rarely knew a good pitch in the* middle there in my time.

Looking back, I am sure the fault was that the various curators never gave the square sufficient water in preparation. Thus it was dusty and powdery, with uneven bounce, somewhat like the Old Trafford pitch in 1956 on which Jim Laker got his harvest of nineteen wickets, although it is to be noted that other *spinners didn't* do much on that. Alan Kippax and I did get fair runs at Waverley but it *was, invariably, a struggle*; and the pitch, especially when coming to it after one that was first-class, could run one out of form. Bradman, McCabe, Jackman and the brilliant Sydney rest in our day, all played at Waverley, but I never recall one of them playing a big innings.

A bad habit for big games

The ground, the district club and the *district* were *full of* cricket activity. We had a long *string* of internationals from the *early* Gregorys, Carter, Kippax and Hendry, the late Jack Gregory and Arthur Mailey in addition to myself, in the thirties. I don't think anybody would claim Tony Greig or Geoff Boycott as "home" internationals, although both played with Waverley when money and



Fingleton in 1932: low expectations but good reflexes

its attractions were coming into *the game.*

Every Saturday when we had a home match at Waverley my path from home in Porter Street would lead me across the top of the Waverley reservoir before descending the many concrete steps to the bottom; and on top one had the most glorious panoramic view. Sailing craft dotted the harbour, white beaches stretched endlessly, and by *the time I got to the top the big* liners that had left at noon for England would be standing well *out to sea, coming down the* coast with funnels belching. One could visualize the thrilled *passengers unpacking in their* cabins.

Planes to England are all very well for their quickness, and I have flown there thirteen times, by every possible route. But give me a ship every time, to Tilbury or Southampton, with its atmosphere, enjoyment and languid days in the sun and the enthralling evenings of dance and moonlight when the big liner would gently glide on the placid waters.

The most enjoyable thrill in a cricketer's life went overboard when the big jumbo jets took *over from ships. Imagine* a fancy dress ball on a plane! A team, arriving bearded and unkempt and *much the worse* for being all night on a plane, has no chance of knitting together in that one night.

I learned one bad habit at Waverley which handicapped me in big games when I batted on pitches that could be trusted. Because of the uncertainties of the Waverley pitch, I allowed my bottom hand to slip down the handle, the better for defence and to counter shooters. Joe Hardstaff of Notts was one who I thought, held his bat too high on the handle, not having complete control over it; but to let the two hands get apart on the bat handle is one of the worst mistakes in batting.

Mike Brearley has done it all his cricketing life, in addition to not keeping his head and body *still as the ball is coming to him,* although Derek Randall is the greatest offender I have seen in not keeping his body still. Brearley is a very sensible fellow and I am amazed that he has not worked this out for himself, though admittedly there was much I learned about batting after I had finished with the game. In short, having the hands apart on the handle means they perform different swinging arcs, one pulling against the other. They must begin together, though it is permissable to shift the lower one down for different shots.

One other important point I learned after I had finished playing, and that through golf: it is the importance of the top hand. This is the dominant hand for the drive, which is much freer when the top hand is in control. I should have worked this out for myself.

Kippax, Bradman and McCabe *were there constantly in the* middle or at the nets to watch and I could have studied and copied any of them. They all played the drive perfectly and, when it is examined, it is the easiest of strokes. All one has to do is judge the ball correctly, putting the left front foot adjacent to the line of flight, swing through with the top hand dominant and the drive is Bob's your uncle, so to speak.

There is one further important aspect. The front foot, as *Herbie Taylor*, the Springbok theorist, insisted, points side on, not pointing the toe up the *pitch*. This latter stance turns the shoulder, and the swing in consequence is not to and through the ball. It also throws the weight of the body back and away from the ball of the front foot, where it should be.

Batting, a side-on science

These are simple rules but they are all-important in the drive, and no first-class batsman ever lived who wasn't proficient in the drive. It is the most paying of strokes and the least dangerous, as the full face of the bat is always looking at the ball. It was Don Bradman's best-paying stroke, I suggest, because no bowler likes to be driven and it is then that he drops *short.*

Batting is a side-on science but when I stress that the hands should act as one in driving, that doesn't mean that the bottom hand should not be moved down for defence, the hook, the pull and the square-cut. Syd Barnes, of Sydney, was the best square-cutter I knew and it was his bottom hand that did most of the work. When he was made into an opener he forsook most of his strokes in front of the wicket, and became very much a back-foot player. That is what opening can do to a batsman.

Cricket people talk of coaches as if they are indispensable as if *a boy cannot learn about cricket* unless he is coached. That is absolute piffle. The first thing *to be developed in a boy is ball* sense and this can't begin too young.

I took my two-year-old grandson, Forbes, out on the tennis court one day and began by getting him to hold his two hands together and then plopped a tennis ball into them. He thought it was a game and tried to hit me with the ball but this is the age to begin to teach ball sense.

'Safe' thinking held one back

If a young chap is keen enough on cricket, he will work *many things out for himself, but* he will be fortunate if he has an elder who can put him on the right lines. What I lacked as a youngster was somebody to explain what was wrong with my grip and tell me, "You are missing a lot in this game. You have to think positively. You can play all the strokes but you are afraid to let yourself go." And that was true. I had a depressed, 'safety first' mentality.

The only virtue I see in one-day *cricket* lies *in that it* demands that a batsman play his shots, and many a batsman can play better than he thinks or tries. But it is also imperative that a youngster gets advice from somebody who knows what he is talking about. I had coached my youngest son, Larry, from a toddler and he was faultless, as I saw it, in all he did. A well-known coach from Sydney came to Canberra once and the first thing he tried to do with Larry was to change his stance and grip!

Tomorrow: The amazing Bradman





Mike Brearley (left) and Derek Randall . . . showing how not to hold a bat

Next month is the sixty-ninth anniversary of the birth of Raoul Wallenberg, Swedish aristocrat, diplomat and war hero who saved the lives of thousands of Jews in Nazi-occupied Hungary. It may also be his birthday. For Wallenberg, though reported by the Russians to have died in a Moscow prison cell in 1947, has been frequently reported since as alive and still imprisoned in more than a dozen Soviet hospitals and camps. Andrei Sakharov has said that all mankind is in his debt, and last month he was made an honorary American citizen.

Judith Listowel reports.



RAOUL WALLENBERG: the Russians found his idealism incomprehensible.



Threatened Jews besiege the legation in Budapest in 1944.

The Wallenberg mystery

The Swedish Government was acting at the request of the American War Refugee Board and the World Jewish Congress when it appointed Wallenberg first secretary of its legation in Budapest in July 1944 with instructions to save as many Jews as possible from the Nazi death camps.

With almost unlimited American funds, he proved astonishingly successful. Four thousand Jews were given sanctuary in 38 houses which he bought and which flew the Swedish flag. Eight thousand Jewish children were housed in special shelters; and about 20,000 received Swedish passports, declaring them to be honorary Swedish citizens.

In December 1944, when intelligent Germans knew the war was lost, Wallenberg induced the German general in command of Budapest to spare the Jewish ghetto, where 70,000 Jews were to have been massacred.

In Hungary Raoul Wallenberg is a legendary figure, to whose courage, shrewdness and diplomacy perhaps as many as 100,000 Jews owed their lives. The Jewish wife of Hungary's fascist Foreign Minister, Baron Gábor Kemény, was his mistress, and she obtained permits and signatures for him which even the Gestapo respected. (Elizabeth Kemény is still alive in Munich; Gabor Kemény was hanged in 1945 as a war criminal).

Adolf Eichmann, given the task of destroying all Hungarian Jews, was incensed by Wallenberg's activities, In December 1944 Wallenberg's car was rammed and wrecked. Fortunately he was not in it. But Eichmann sent word: "We will try again." (One wonders why Wallenberg was not even mentioned during the Eichmann trial in Israel).

On January 10, 1945 the personnel of the Swedish Legation moved from the Pest side to the Buda Hills, where life was safer. Wallenberg refused to go with his colleagues; instead he went to 16 Benczur Street, a house under the protection of the International Red Cross where 25 prominent Jews had found refuge.

Steven Radi, now a New York businessman, recalls his arrival: "he looked pale, thin and exhausted. He said the Nazis were looking for him. He was of medium height, dark, his hair thinning. He had a very soft voice, but when he spoke people listened. On January 15 the Russians came up through the basement. They looked at our papers. The soldier who looked at Wallenberg's called a higher officer, who asked Wallenberg to go with him to headquarters. Raoul left without taking any of his personal effects — we thought he would be back in a couple of hours. He seemed all right and in good spirits and said he had to go to Debrecen, where the Russians had set up a provisional Hungarian government."

Charles Wilhelm, now a lawyer in Brussels, spoke to Wallenberg just before he left: Wallenberg told him he wanted to talk to the Soviet commander, Marshal Malinowsky, about setting up a relief and rehabilitation organization, searching for lost families, and caring for orphans and war victims; but he was not sure if he was "the guest or the prisoner of the Russians".

Wallenberg, driven by Vilmos Langfelder, a Jewish engineer whose life he had saved, went to his office in the Tátra utca where he told an assistant he would be away for a week and handed him a large sum of money to keep the relief operation going. He also stopped at the Swedish hospital. The two Russian officers, wearing the red tabs of the NKVD security police, drove on motor cycles right and left of Wallenberg's large blue car.

Wallenberg never arrived at Debrecen. Since January 17, 1945, he has not been seen in the West, nor has anyone received a word written in his own hand. He and Vilmos Langfelder simply vanished. Yet the previous day, the Soviet Foreign Ministry told the Swedish Legation in Moscow: "Measures have been taken by the Soviet military authorities to protect Mr Raoul Wallenberg and his belongings."

An interview with Stalin

A few days later the Russians herded the other members of the Swedish Legation in Budapest into an internment camp where, contrary to diplomatic rules, the NKVD questioned them for days, mostly about Wallenberg, his work, his funds and his American connexions.

In Stockholm the following month the Soviet Minister to Sweden, Alexandra Kollontay, invited the wife of the Foreign Minister, Christopher Günther, to tea and told her not to worry about "young Raoul" (he was 32); he was in good health and in a safe place. A few days later Madame Kollontay assured Wallenberg's mother that her son would soon be with her. Yet a week later the Soviet-controlled Kossuth Radio broadcast from Debrecen that on his way there he had been shot by the Gestapo.

In April, 1945, Averell Harriman, the American Ambassador to Moscow, on instructions from the Secretary of State, Edward R. Stettinius, offered the Swedish Minister, Staffan Söderblohm, help in the search for Wallenberg, as he had been sent to Budapest at the request of the American War Refugee Board. Söderblohm refused the offer, saying the Russians were doing everything possible.

The weeks passed. Summer came, then autumn, and still there was no sign of Wallenberg. Madame Kollontay refused to answer further questions. On November 3, 1945, the Swedish Government sent its first official Note through its Moscow Legation to the Soviet Foreign Ministry, demanding to know what had been done "to find and to protect" Wallenberg. Mr Soderblohm also tackled the Soviet Vice-Foreign Minister, Dekanazov, who promised to find the military unit that had taken Wallenberg "under its protection". Any information which Dekanazov obtained was never passed on.

In June 1946 Söderblohm obtained a rare interview for an ambassador with Stalin. In his report (the Swedish Government recently published the documents relating to the case) Söderblohm said Stalin received him cordially and listened sympathetically. Söderblohm told him, hoping to make things easier for Stalin: "I personally believe that Wallenberg was the victim of an accident or of robbers in Budapest".

Stalin wrote Wallenberg's name on a piece of paper and promised to look into the matter. (It now seems that this was artifice, that Stalin knew full well that Wallenberg was in the hands of Abakumov, head of the NKVD, and his direct subordinate.)

On July 6 1946 the Wallenberg family was informed that a Hungarian policeman, freed in May 1945 from the Foşcani camp in Bessarabia, had there met Wallenberg, who was in transit to a Russian prison. The Swedish authorities contacted the Foşcani prison authorities, who replied that no Swede had passed through the camp.

The Swedish Foreign Ministry continued to send Notes asking for information about Wallenberg until, on August 18, 1947, it received the following official reply from the Deputy Foreign Minister, Andrei Vyshinsky: "In spite of active researches at the Army Chiefs of Staff Office, at the Military Police and the Security Services headquarters, the competent Soviet authorities have been unable to find any trace of this person, who was never arrested in the USSR, nor in any area under Soviet control." This was to be the Soviet stance for 10 years.

Meanwhile in Sweden a Raoul Wallenberg Committee was formed; one of its moving spirits was a Hungarian refugee, Rudolph Philip, who collected one million Swedish signatures for a petition to Stalin calling for Wallenberg's release. On July 15, 1947, it was handed to the Soviet Ambassador to Stockholm. Questions were asked in the Swedish Parliament; articles appeared in the press, and a distinguished group of scientists, backed by Albert Einstein and Martin Buber, proposed Wallenberg for the Nobel Prize.

The issue slowly fell from public attention until February 1952, where the staff of the Italian embassy in Bulgaria, captured by the Russians and only recently released, gave a reception in Rome. Claudio de Mohr, the press attaché, told a journalist: "In the Lefortovo Prison the Russians held not only Axis diplomats, there was also a Swedish diplomat who had done a lot of humanitarian work in Budapest. A man called Raoul Wallenberg."

The remark rated two lines in an Italian newspaper, but headlines in Sweden. Two Swedish diplomats were sent to Rome to question de Mohr, who told them that in September 1944 he had been placed in Lefortovo prison's cell 152. He managed to make wall tapping contact with the inmates of both cells 153 and cell 151. In April 1945 new prisoners arrived. A few days later de Mont heard gentle tapping: the neighbour in cell 151 was telling him by Morse, in German, how the Russians kidnapped him in Budapest on January 17, 1945, and where he had been taken subsequently. De Mohr also related that until the beginning of 1949, when Wallenberg was moved to another prison, he was frequently interrogated about alleged spying but was never actually charged.

With de Mohr as a witness, the Swedes had the chance to make a strong stand, especially as they held four Soviet spies whom the Russians wanted back. When the Swedish chargé d'affaires in Moscow raised the matter, the Russians told him they were interested in "certain people in Sweden". But the Swedish Foreign Minister, Bo Osten Unden, decided that Sweden could not risk "unpleasantness with Russia and handed back the spies without asking for Wallenberg in exchange.

In his memoirs Carl-Fredrick Palmstierna, who had been personal secretary to King Gustav Adolf, has described what happened when, on the King's instructions, he asked Dag Hammerskjöld, the United Nations Secretary-General, to intervene. "He answered in a stream of crystal-clear phrases that the fact that he himself was a Swede made it doubly difficult for him to put the case of a compatriot to the Russians." Hammerskjöld did nothing.

'I know nothing about this person'

Between 1952 and 1956 the Swedish Foreign Ministry, Germans, Finns, French, Swiss and Austrians who had been prisoners of the Russians and had either met, communicated with or heard about Wallenberg, especially in the prison of the city of Vladimir.

In Bonn on January 21, 1956, Claudio de Mohr (then cultural attache of the Italian Embassy) gave the Swedish Ambassador a long written statement about Wallenberg. On the strength of it two months later, the Prime Minister, Tage Erlander, went to Moscow for a week with a strong delegation. During the negotioations with Khrushchev, Erlander brought up Raoul Wallenberg. Khrushchev turned red in the face and shouted furiously: "I don't want to hear that name again! I know nothing about this person, and I do not want to know anything about him. If you mention him again, I will break off our negotiations."

The Swedes left it at that — except for sending two more Notes, on September 27 and November 17, 1956. At last, on February 6, 1957, came a statement from the Soviet Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko: Yes, Wallenberg had been imprisoned in Moscow. A search of the prison archives had resulted in the finding of a single document, a handwritten report dated July 1947, from the medical head of the Ljulbjanka prison, A. L. Smoltsov, to the Minister for the Security Services, Abalumov: I report that the prisoner Walenberg (sic) who is known to you, died suddenly in his cell last night, probably following a myocardial infarction."

From this, Gromyko wrote, the conclusion should be drawn that Wallenberg died in July, 1947. His imprisonment had been the result of "Abakumov's criminal activity. This Abakumov had later been sentenced to death and shot". Gromyko added that apart from Smoltosov's "slip of paper" there was no trace of Wallenberg. That is the line the Soviet authorities still follow.

Four years later, in 1961, there was a sensational development. Professor Nanna Svarts, on a visit to Moscow, took up the Wallenberg case with Professor A. L. Myasnikov, whom she had known for several years. Myasnikov told her that he not only knew Wallenberg — he was his patient, and offered to take her to see him. Professor Svarts told him she ought to obtain the approval of the Swedish Ambassador, which she did. When she went back to Myasnikov, he not only withdrew his offer, but refused to talk to her any more about Wallenberg. On the strength of this evidence, the Swedish Prime Minister, Erlander, wrote to Khrushchev, asking permission to send a Swedish doctor to Moscow to prepare Wallenberg's journey home. Khrushchev was furious and Myasnikov got into trouble.

Before her death in 1965, Professor Svarts met Myasnikov three more times, but on each occasion he insisted that she had misunderstood him because of his poor German (which in fact he spoke perfectly); he did not know Wallenberg and had never heard of him.

In the following 10 years a mass of information reached Sweden from people released from Soviet imprisonment. Some of this material could be classed as hearsay. But in December 1978 a former Polish citizen, Abraham Kalinski, now living in Israel, gave the Swedish Embassy in Tel Aviv a detailed account of Wallenberg's stay in three Soviet prisons in the 1950s. In Vladimir he himself had seen Wallenberg in the prison yard.

In 1975 a Russian Jew, Jan Kaplan, said he had met Wallenberg in the Butyrka prison. Wallenberg seemed healthy and told him he had been imprisoned for 30 years. On the basis of the Kaplan account, for the first time in 14 years, the Swedish Government asked Moscow for a new investigation. The reply was the standard one: Wallenberg died in 1947.

The Swedish Foreign Ministry knows that Kaplan succeeded in sending his information about Wallenberg to several contacts in the West, In a letter to her daughter, who lives in Israel, Mrs Kaplan not only confirmed the story but wrote that the secret police had taken her husband away, saying she would never see him again, because he had been involved in "anti-Soviet activities" — meaning his revelations about Wallenberg.

Then suddenly the whole western world began to take an interest in Raoul Wallenberg. In a number of countries Wallenberg committees were formed. The British committee is headed by Greville Janner MP and Winston Churchill MP; the American by Senators Frank Church, Claiborne Pell, Daniel Patrick Moynihan and Rudy Boschwitz. Tom Lantos, a Hungarian Jew whom Wallenberg saved, has become a Congressman for California and, thanks to his efforts, Wallenberg has been made an honorary US citizen — which will enable the American Government to increase its efforts on his behalf.

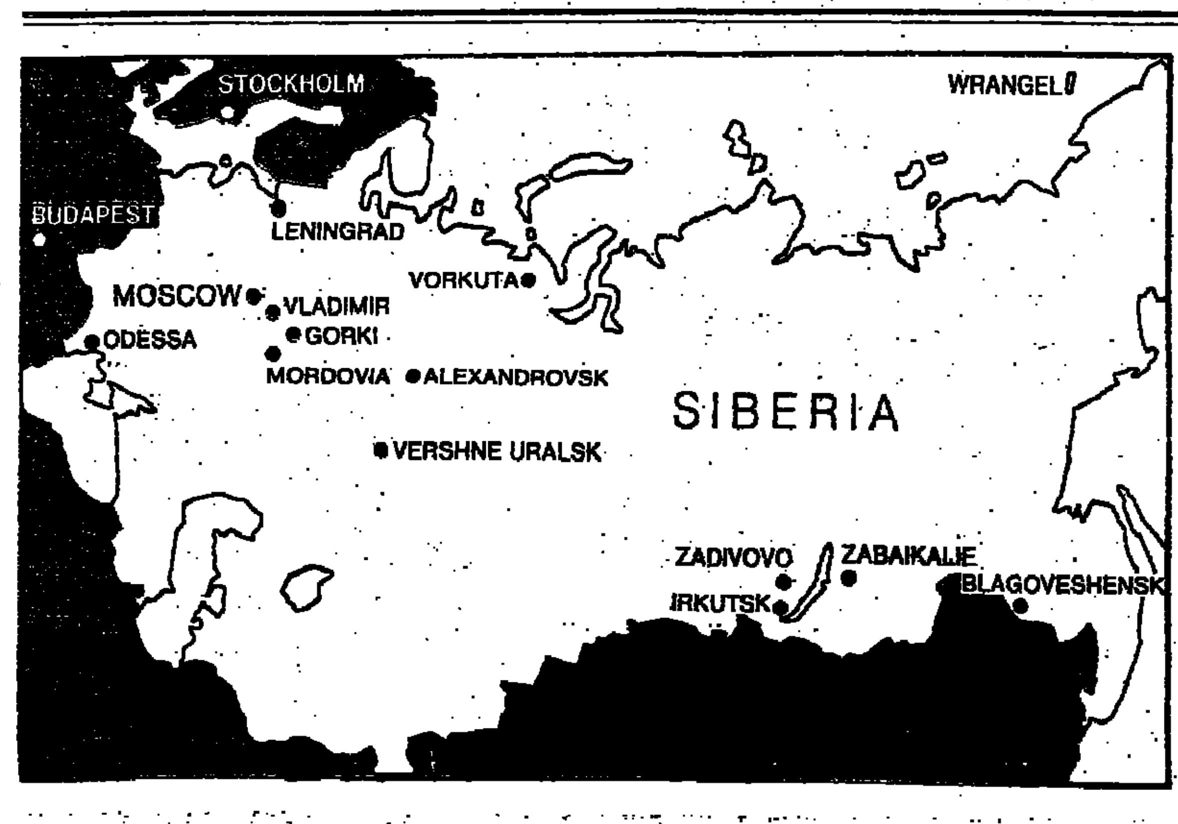
International Wallenberg hearings were held in Stockholm in January at which witnesses who had met him or had had any contact with him in Soviet prisons (their number is shown on the map) told their stories. In May Nina Legergren, Wallenberg's half-sister, received a cheque for $10,000 in Washington from a man he had saved, and a special reception was organized for her at Jeshiva University in New York. Now Wallenberg has been nominated for the 1981 Nobel Peace Prize.

At the security conference in Madrid, which is about to adjourn, Britain has been among the nations putting pressure on Wallenberg's behalf.

The great unanswered, and seemingly unanswerable, question is this: Why have the Russians lied systematically about Raoul Wallenberg for 36 years? Why did they refuse to hand him back after the death of Stalin (and Abakumov), or after Khrushchev's fall, or as part of one of their several amnesties?

Wallenberg's role in Hungary, his pure idealism, was incomprehensible to them and they suspected him of being an American spy, perhaps even a friend of some Nazis. But they must have realized by now that he was none of these things, that he saved Jewish lives from purely humanitarian motives with funds received with the knowledge and blessing of the Swedish Government.

Yet the Russians still cling to their outworn, many times disproved story that Raoul Wallenberg died in 1947 from a heart attack. The evidence produced at the Wallenberg hearings indicates that he was still alive in 1980. After his tragic, ruined life, will he still be alive on August 12, his 69th birthday?



The prison sightings since 1945

1945: Raoul Wallenberg arrested in Budapest: taken to the Ljubljanka prison Moscow: shared cell with Gustav Richter, German police attache in Bucharest: moved to Lefortovo prison: communicated with Claudio de Mohr, by knocking on cell wall.

1946: back to Ljubljanka: interrogation prison in Odessa.

1947: taken to Vladimir prison for political offenders, moved to Chalmer-Tu: according to Soviet Deputy Foreign minister Andrei Gromyko, died in Ljubljanka.

1948: in Ljubljanka, according to General Moser.

1949: moved to the Butyrka prison Moscow where Karl Karämer says that he shared a cell with Wallenberg.

1949-1951: back to Vladimir.

1951-53: Butyrka: Vershine Uralsk prison for political prisoners. Vladimir, where said to be in isolation.

1954-9: moved to Alexandrovski political prison: Abraham Kalinski, now in Israel, says that he saw Wallenberg several times in the recreation yard.

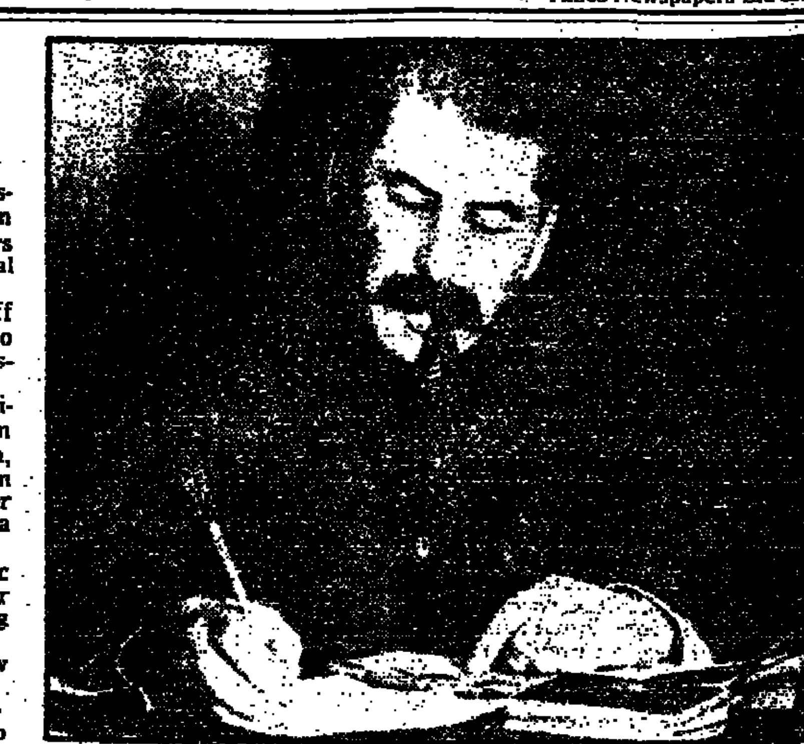
1962: at Wrangel Island off the Siberian coast according to the Russian Jew Haim Moshinski.

1964-77: in Butyrka: in Szadivovo near Irktsk, in Vladimir, in Zabaikalie; back to Butyrka, according to Russian citizen Jan Kaplan, who was arrested after passing this information to a daughter in Israel.

1978: in a special psychiatric hospital in Blagoveskensk near the Chinese border, according to a Russian dissident group.

1979: in prison in Moscow area.

1980: in prison in the Leningrad area. A witness claims to have met Wallenberg in a prison hospital.



Stalin: inquiry promise, but he knew it all along.

Festival

Wit lurks below

ECO/Steinberg

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Remarkably, since it was written in 1815, it is only this year that sees the centenary of the first performance of Schubert's third symphony. It was a work which the early Victorians would have enjoyed, engaging, and combining the Rossini-like optimism of the finale with other Schubertian reflection elsewhere. Given with the unpompous vigour that the English Chamber Orchestra brought to Friday's Festival of Romantics performance, it can shine.

It was the first work in an eccentric programme (with the eccentrically late starting time of 8.45) which continued with two widely differing concertos. In the first, Paganini's number one in D, Aaron Rosand gave a masterly display as indeed is required in this showpiece. Paganini helped him, since the orchestral accompaniment is so sparse that the soloist cannot help but seem on a different plane. However the responsive accompanying of the ECO under Pinchas Steinberg (looking remarkably like Gennadi Rozdhestvensky, but without the latter's wry detachment) brought out all the wit lying not so far beneath the surface.

The lighter side of Paganini gained a great deal from the size of the orchestra, the chamber numbers lending the texture a clarity usually missed by full symphony orchestras. Mr Rosand was fully capable of throwing off the most bizarre of the composer's demands without trouble, though just enough effort was evident for the double stopped harmonics not to seem too easy. It is a work, though, for the exhibition of panache and this he achieved in no small measure.

In Schumann's piano concerto Jerome Rose was the soloist in a performance that was unable to capture the spontaneity of those earlier in the evening. Those moments which were musically interesting, such as the transition between the andantino grazioso and the *finale*, were the province of the orchestra, though a greater weight than was possible with four cellos was needed in the slow movement. There were times when Mr Rose's passion seemed greater than his control, but little of the result added to the appreciation of Schumann.

Simon Mundy

Opera

Superb sounds in the mistral gallery

Aix-en-Provence Festival

John Higgins enjoys a cold evening of Rossini's 'Tancredi'

"What kind of fate have I, Who perish in July?" The couplet from *The Yeomen of the Guard* could be engraven on the goose pimples of anyone who goes in search of open-air opera this European summer. Or so it seemed, sitting under the eave of *the Archbishop's Palace in* Aix at 1 am with a freezing mistral whistling around the rooftops. It was an unaccustomed perch, to be sure, but an administrative misunderstanding had put us up there and perhaps it is good for a critic's soul, if not for his body temperature, to go up to the gods again from time to time.

On stage Tancredi, the warrior hero of Rossini's first *opera seria*, was perishing too on the low wall in front of the battlefield. Behind him the blue and gold dropcloth, was inflated by that same mistral so that it took on the role of Rossini's own stomach in middle age. It needed strong arms to keep the banners of the Syracuse army from flying off into the night. But after nearly four hours of music the audience was intact, totally involved and finally hugely enthusiastic.

For all that the credit must go primarily to Marilyn Horne, who has been championing Rossini for almost 20 years now, as Tancredi the Norman knight who comes to save Syracuse *from the Saracens*, and Katia Ricciarelli as Amenaide, the local girl he never manages to marry.

Tancredi has the reputation of being a "difficult" opera, although there are plenty of signs that it is coming back into fashion, including a couple of recent recordings. Neither of the latter is of great merit, so after the success of this Aix first night someone should *surely be preparing another* version with Horne and Ricciarelli at the helm. The tenor role of Argirio, Amenaide's father, is an exacting one, but the other parts are poorly characterized and *it is with the two leading* ladies that *Tancredi*, like *Norma* a work with which it has much *in common*, *stands* or *falls*.

Just how seriously Rossini took Gaetano Rossi's libretto (based on the tragedy by Voltaire, who in turn stole his material from Tasso) is difficult to judge. He had no compunction in re-using the overture he composed for *La pietra del paragone* a year earlier. Just what there is in common beteeen high Voltairean sentiments and the larky faice revived by Glyndebourne in the *sixties remains a Rossini* secret or a piece of Rossini laziness.

Rossi's poem is undistinguished and often wilfully obscure: much of the vital action has taken place before that first note of the *Pietra* overture and the character who *provokes such action as there* is, Solamir, the leader of the Saracen army, never appears. Amenaide *is* suspected of infidelity by her lover and of treason by her father; she has musical chances in plenty to declare her innocence but never manages to get around to doing so until it is too late.

Despite these crudities Rossini was inspired by his heroine and his *travesti* hero to compose some of his most glorious melodies for them. One of Rossini's biographers, Toye, went even further and suggested that *Tancredi* contains the only genuine love music, "as distinct from the music of gallantry or passion", that he ever wrote. That, perhaps, *is* a



Katia Ricciarellia, left, as Amenaide; Marilyn Horne as Tancredi

little extravagant for an opera where the lovers never even *embrace, but the music for the* pair is marvellously contrasted.

Tancredi's vocal line is brilliant and *bold*, the forerunner in its technical demands of any number of mezzo parts to follow, including that of Isabella in *L'italiana in Algeri*, *the opera composed* immediately after *Tancredi* and another Horne *star* vehicle. "*Di tanti palpiti*", Tancredi's entrance aria, is surrounded by legend and the argument continues on whether Rossini actually wrote it while waiting for his risotto to be cooked and whether Mme Malanotte (appropriate name for Aix), who created the role, asked for it to be substituted on the first night.

No debate, though, that this was the first of the Rossini tunes for the proverbial errand-boys to whistle, although it was the clerks of the Venetian Inns of Court who had to be told to *stop humming it. Miss Horne* dispatched it in bravura style with those clusters of staccato notes and that extraordinary lower register which characterize her Rossini singing. Byron might have been more moved than he was in *Don Juan:*

> ...the long evenings of duets and trios!
> The admirations and the speculations;
> The "Mamma Mias!" and the "*Amor Mios!*"
> The "Tanti palpitis" on such occasions

She was outstanding too in the hushed death scene, which Rossini *substituted in Ferrara* a couple of months after the Venice premiere for the original and conventional happy ending. The Ferraresi did not much care for this romantic touch to a classical story, but it is clearly to the twentieth century taste *when Marilyn Horne is there to* perform it.

Tancredi *could only* be a Rossini hero, but Amenaide with her elegaic, sensuous melodies, notably her opening aria, "Come dolce all'alma mia", and her two sustained duets with Tancredi could have slid from the pages of Bellini. *Katia Ricciarelli, all golden* tresses and flowing white robes of offended innocence, plays her as a *little girl* in the way Callas might have done, both dramatically and vocally. The timbre was a shade edgy at the start, then found its warmth *and its focus*. This is no secondary role and a top class Amenaide can just as easily steal the opera from Tancredi, as an Adalgisa can from a Norma. Ricciarelli threatened to *do just that in her big Act II* prison scene.

The tenor role of Argirio is much like that of Pollione in *Norma:* the character is unsympathetic, dramatically void and there are a number of punishingly difficult notes to *encompass. Rossini adds in one* more difficulty, that of playing an old man. The young Spanish *tenor, Dalmacio Gonzalez,* who has been appearing in the bel canto repertory at the Met, attempted no such pretence but he did offer some fearless singing, particularly in the upper register. The supporting cast were no more than adequate.

Jean Claude Auvray, whose thoughtful *Bohème* was seen at the Coliseum a *few* seasons back, is very much the opera producer of the moment in *France. After Tancredi* he goes to Carpentras for *Carmen*.

With his designer, Mauro Pagano, he has turned the stage of the Episcopal Courtyard into an azure tiled gallery of a Sicilian castle with coastline and mountains (including Etna?) glimpsed through the pillars as a Claude *or* a Poussin might have painted them. The opera is grouped with a formality in keeping with the score, no extravagance other than the gilded prow of the ship bringing Tancredi back to Syracuse.

Ralf Weikert used a similar classical discretion in his *precise and sympathetic con*ducting of the Scottish Chamber Orchestra. Evidently they too *knew* all about the mistral and in the pause before the final scene members of the string section appeared to be doing Air Force exercises to bring *back circulation to the finger* tips. A Highland upbringing stands you in good stead this summer.

There are further performances on Friday and August 4.

The Secret Marriage

Buxton Festival

Geronimo in Hogarthian England

Thirty different likenesses of David Garrick, as comedian, tragedian, and gentleman of letters, hung in one room of Buxton's art gallery, recall one of the town's most-colourful visitors and focus of this year's *festival*.

That Malcolm Fraser's production of Cimarosa's comic opera, *The Secret Marriage*, based on Garrick and Colman's play, *The Clandestine Marriage*, emphasizes in every way its eighteenth-century English ancestry, cunningly integrating it into the festival's theme, subtly readjusts our expectations of the work, deflecting any cultish over-attention to Cimarosa as composer of what can still be a musically tiring and dramatically tiresome opera.

It is one of the most-rewarding consequences of Fraser's decision (taken so that we could more easily follow the plot's twists and turns) to make his own English translation and *therefore establish Signor Geronimo* and his daughters in Hogarth's England: the play was, after all, originally inspired by Hogarth's "Marriage a la Mode".

Whether, with this score, and this plot, such detailed and literal understanding is either necessary or advantageous is debatable; but the idea has its spin-offs on stage. It provides the opportunity, for a *start*, for a particularly pleasing, gracious, and unifying set, imaginatively and economically used throughout, bedroom and dressing room above, drawing room and study below, built around a central, glowingly lit staircase, with elegant *landing* window.

For an English audience, too, it can doubtless restore the satirical edge to what are often little more than buffo charactes in farcical situations: in Buxton's strong cast, each one is *amplified by an engaging individuality* and humanity.

The two sisters play each other off nicely, Lesley Garrett a pert, at times vulnerable, remarkably physically and vocally *agile Carolina, Rita Cullis, in* powerful, brightly shining soprano voice, an imperious elder sister, Elisetta, self-seeking, yet also at times self-doubting. Ann Howard is a strong, musically intelligent mezzo Fidalma, Jeffery Stamm an ingenuous, fresh-voiced Paolino and his fellow American, Harry Dworchak, an *imposingly grandiloquent Count* Robinson.

And this Geronimo is more than a mere crabbed, deaf buffoon: Renato Capecchi, in richly characterized and *appropriately* Italianate accents, brings to the role an attractive sense of self-mocking wit.

The high standard of comic acting and strength of ensemble helps the *singers to propel* along an English translation often artful, but inevitably unwieldy in a production of such admirably rapid pacing.

Supported by sprightly, yet discreet continuo playing and the springy tread of the Manchester Camerata under Anthony Hose, their phrasing as deft as the flick of a fan, the dab of perfume, their characterization of *Cimarosa's little semi-obbligato solo* lines a constant delight, they did all they could to speed on over long parts of an over-long whole.

Emperor Leopold II, doubtless desperate for light relief from fermenting political pressures, had the entire first performance encored. Buxton's further performances, well-spaced out in an attractive programme of main and fringe events, will be on Thursday and August 1, 4, 6 and 8.

Hilary Finch

Books

Heroes of the air

Radio Drama

Edited by Peter Lewis

(Longman, £9.95)

Radio lovers never tire of the tale of the small boy who, asked why he liked listening to radio, replied: "Because the pictures are so good." But for some years now, pictures of the mind have been in constant competition with those on television, *and now face the new* threat of the video-cassette market.

Yet radio and the radio play are far *from dead or even* dying, according to Peter Lewis and his contributors. Radio drama reaches a far wider audience than any live theatre production. The total audience for Radio 4's Saturday Night Theatre, with it's Monday repeat, would fill a West End Theatre for 10 years.

Despite this, radio is severely *neglected by newspapers and* magazines. It receives far less attention in terms of space for reviews or comment than television or theatre, although the latter at least is far more of a minority interest. Universities chiefly ignore radio drama as a *subject* for academic study, unlike film (although it *flourishes in Germany*) and the *BBC itself does* not help by publishing only about one in 100 of its huge output of scripts, so that for most listeners, once heard, a play is *lost* save to memory.

This book is aimed at arousing more interest in the wake *of the first conference on* the subject held in 1977 at Durham University, where Lewis lectures. Successful though that was, it could hardly hope to do more than "bang a few drums", he says.

Its collection of articles looks at radio drama from *various* viewpoints: the BBC producer, the writer, the critic and the academic. Irrespective of their content, some of the titles — "*Icon or symbol: the* writer and the 'medium'" - are offputting to the general reader, who might find the subject *easier if* treated as one narrative, with the author acting as guide, rather than being left to wander through a maze of perspectives.

But the book does distil some of *radio's* special and oft-forgotten merits: far more economical than theatre or television; more flexible, without the constraints of the stage; and its role as a nursery for new writers (Mortimer, Pinter and Stoppard were all fostered by *BBC radio)*.

As a writer's medium, radio is unrivalled. David Wade, *The Times* radio critic, says in this book that the BBC searches for *some 500 new* and original scripts a year. But the other side of that coin, he says, is mediocrity. Writers tend to treat radio as a long-stop and write first for television; listeners, now "a creature of the afternoon", listen as a secondary activity to washing up or painting and don't want anything too demanding.

But if there is a dearth of quality, there is no dearth of an *audience*. *Commercial* radio, Lewis notes, would not be launching into radio drama if there was not "some life in the old horse yet". For this reason alone, radio drama deserves attention. The book is welcome, even if it does appeal more to the converted, *because it will* bang a few more drums: lack of quality may be partly to blame for lack of attention, but lack of attention will only foster *mediocrity*.

Frances Gibb

Theatre

Irish art of stylish survival

The Shadow of a Gunman

Warehouse

Just as Christy Mahon got the *credit for a murder he omitted* to carry out, so O'Casey's anti-hero, Donal Davoren, is lionized for his supposed membership of the IRA. The play is called a *tragedy, but* until the shooting starts it stays firmly on the comic rails as a *Playboy* of the Dublin tenements.

Like its two mighty sequels, *The Shadow of a Gunman* is a testament of working-class Dublin life during the Troubles; it is also the play in *which* O'Casey arrived at the view that the Irish writer had better engage in that life or else shut up.

And lest there be any doubt about this, Chris Dyer's set replaces the upstage windows with a back wall bespattered with enlarged blots simultaneously suggesting ink and blood.

As at Stratford last year, *Michael Bogdanov's production* plants Donal at the centre of the action: not an easy thing to do, as he is a priggish outsider who does all he can to ignore *the events and people* around him and get on with writing his imitations of Shelley.

Time is one factor in Mr Bogdanov's favour; as it happens that the closer the violence of the Irish Twenties approaches our own streets, the less does *O'Casey's* heightened dialogue sound like mere rhetoric.

However, it is still true that Donal has *fewer laughs than* anyone else; and *somehow* has to keep his end up against his room-mate, the pedlar Seumas, who is a figure in the *Falstaffian class of* Captain Boyle and Fluther.

What is more, Seumas *is* played by Norman Rodway, a piece of luxury casting which raises the character into invincible comedy.

There is no equalling Rodway when he launches *into denunci*ation of Irish laziness when awoken from slumber at the crack of noon; or denies his countrymen's fitness for self-*government while spraying* mouthfulls of bread-crumbs round the irreclaimably squalid room. Even *his grunts* under the blankets, or the sight of his body twisting round in a hopeless search for a comfortable position, take your attention away from *everything* else on the stage.

Michael Pennington, as Donal, makes not the slightest attempt to challenge Rodway on his comic ground. *Instead he* makes you view the events and the environment through Donal's eyes; you feel his exasperation at never being *allowed to get on with work*, at never being alone, but always at the mercy of a house full of illiterate drunks forever wandering in with marital complaints, cadging requests, and rent demands.

With that sympathetic link established, the performance then cunningly diverges from *it* as the gunman story starts spreading through the building, earning Donal the flattering *attentions he has never received* as a writer. As a result, when the admirers start queuing up to congratulate the hero or ask for IRA protection, they do not appear simply as a series of comic turns.

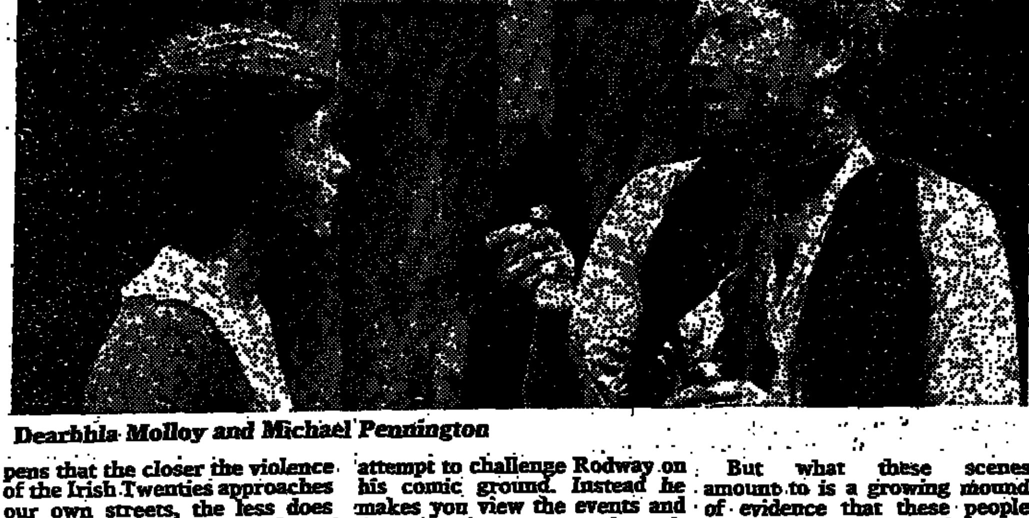
Kilian McKenna makes something richly funny from the tongue-tied Tommy who erupts into a shatteringly full-throated Republican song. Dearbhla Molloy also packs a wealth of feeling into her one scene with Donal, moving from open invitation to flirtatious retreat once she *has hooked him*.

But what these scenes amount to is a growing mound of *evidence* that these people and their problems are far more urgently alive than the preoccupations of the patronizingly aloof poet. *This line of action* achieves its destination in the second act where the unlettered Seumas remarks simply that "a poet's claim to greatness depends upon his power to put passion into the common people", to which Donal can only reply with a string of Pateresque gibberish.

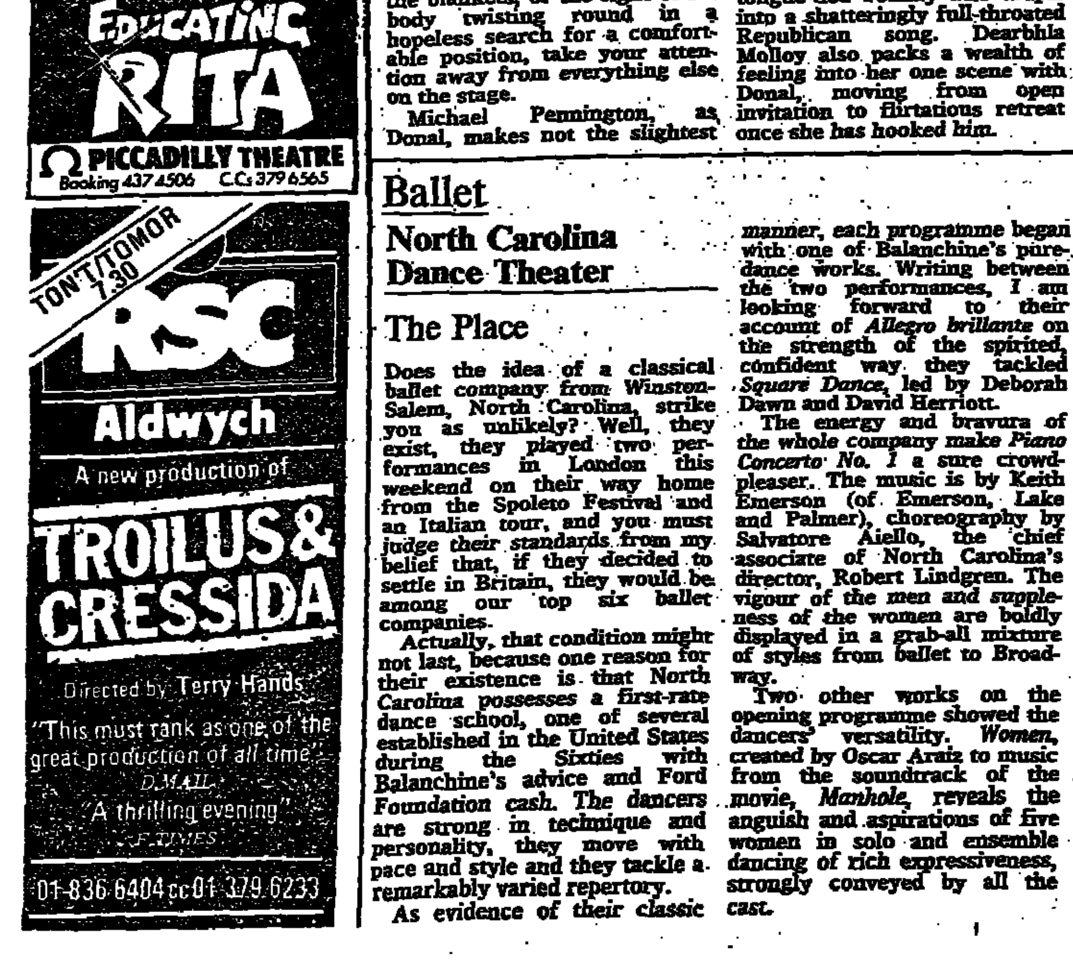
When the Army moves in, bringing the rapid tragic acceleration of the last act, Donal is *entirely discredited*. To see Seumas busily saving his face between one deafening explosion and the next, or the drunken Orangeman (Dennis Clinton) breaking into a grotesque lodge dance with lethal umbrella swipes, at least makes you *acknowledge the Irish* power of stylish survival.

But for Donal, and for spectators who identify with him, there is no last-line-of-defence. This is a painfully illuminating revival.

Irving Wardle



Dearbhla Molloy and Michael Pennington



Ballet

North Carolina Dance Theater

The Place

Does the idea of a classical ballet company *from Winston-Salem*, North Carolina, strike you as unlikely? Well, they exist, they *played* two performances in London this weekend on their way home from the Spoleto Festival and an Italian tour, and you must judge *their standards* from my belief that, if they decided to settle in Britain, they would be among our top six ballet companies.

Actually, that condition might not last, because one reason for their existence is that North *Carolina possesses* a first-rate dance school, one of several established in the United States during the Sixties with Balanchine's advice and Ford *Foundation cash. The dancers* are strong in technique and personality, they move with pace and style and they tackle a remarkably varied repertory.

As evidence of their classic *manner*, each programme began with one of Balanchine's pure-*dance* works. Writing between the two performances, *I am* looking forward to their account of *Allegro brillante* on the strength of the *spirited*, confident way they tackled *Square Dance*, led by Deborah Dawn and David Herriott.

The energy and bravura of *the whole company make Piano Concerto No. 1* a sure crowd-pleaser. The music is by Keith Emerson (of Emerson, Lake and Palmer), choreography by Salvatore Aiello, the chief associate of North Carolina's director, Robert Lindgren. The vigour of the *men and suppleness of the women* are boldly displayed in a grab-all mixture of styles from ballet to Broadway.

Two other works on the opening programme showed the dancers' versatility. *Women*, created by Oscar Araiz to music from the soundtrack of the movie, *Manhole*, reveals the anguish and aspirations of five women in solo and ensemble *dancing of rich expressiveness*, strongly conveyed by all the cast.

Even *more* remarkable is *Resettings*, newly made for the company by one of America's most interesting young choreographers, Senta Driver. Nothing in this is ever quite as you expect it to be.

The opening duet, for Ralph Hewitt and Rebecca *McLain* (an unusually tall dancer with a flair for drama and comedy), already reverses normal assumptions by having her sometimes carry him, as well as more subtle adjustments of *placing* and behaviour.

Fragmented ensembles, rapid reversals of mood, a brilliantly *fast* solo for Richard Prewitt and some almost surrealistically unexpected passages succeed each *other in bewildering but* exhilarating sequence.

Accompaniment ranges from Stokowski's orchestral arrangement of "Dido's Lament", through massed humming by the cast, to rhythmic chanting of what might be the choreographer's collected press notices. A gloriously memorable work.

John Percival

Concerts

Daring the harmonics

Julian Bream

Dartington

After addressing the thousands through the medium of his Second Symphony at the Proms last Thursday, Peter Maxwell Davies went to Devon on Saturday to speak to a tighter, smaller gathering, though one *hardly less keen to hear what* he had to say.

His first message in informally *opening* the Dartington Summer School was verbal, and very welcome. The school is treading a financial knife-edge, as readers' of our Diary will be aware, *but* it will *survive into* 1982. Meanwhile, the 1981 session has been properly set on its way by Julian Bream in a recital to make one wonder why this holiday course cum festival should have any difficulty in attracting participants.

For the occasion, Davies had written a solo piece for guitar, not as originally advertised a sonata, but instead something making its way more modestly under the title *Hill Runes*. The *composer explained that he had* intended to write a sonata, but the work turned out differently. However, one may note also that the guitar does not take readily to large-scale abstract forms.

Of the two nominal sonatas on Mr Bream's programme, one was a Bach arrangement and the other Henze's *Royal Winter Music*, a — "sonata on Shakespearean characters", which is in fact no more than a suite of lengthy sketches.

Davies was, therefore, *surely* wise to restrict himself in *Hill Runes* to a lighter kind of *musical* expression, and a compact structure. The piece is in five short movements played without interruption, and the feel is that of a baroque partita in miniature, with a slow passacaglia in fourth place amid a set of dances.

As in all of Davies's music, there is a sense of tonality, here F sharp, waiting in the wings, and though this is in every way a less-ambitious undertaking than the symphony and the *piano sonata that were* its companions, one gasps again at the composer's daring in giving the old harmonic forces their head, here most exhilaratingly in the last little movement.

At the same time, as the title from George Mackay Brown indicates, *Hill Runes* belong's with Davies's many Orkney musical poems of the last decade, several of which have used the guitar for its folk *character* and its ancientness, the ease with which it translates wide grey-silver vistas of cloud and sea or gives voice to a bright expression of gloom.

The new solo work can thus become a distillation of things glimpsed in such pieces as *Dark Angels*, that *pair of brown* songs which also looks to the silent meaning of the hills, whose inscriptions were made into airy, brilliant music here in *a performance* which Mr Bream gave magnificently from memory.

Paul Griffiths

BBC CO/Cleobury

Albert Hall/Radio 3

It took a year longer than expected for Paul Patterson's *Voices of Sleep* to obtain its first performance in Britain, at Saturday night's promenade concert conducted by Nicholas Cleobury with the BBC Concert Orchestra and two choirs. A large-scale cantata, 45 minutes long, it was commissioned for the choir of West Washington University in 1979 but became a casualty *of last year's Prom* cancellations.

Patterson has set five poems specially written by Tim Rose Price on aspects of sleep and *dreams, their delights* and despair. The verses read so well on the printed page I was sorry that many, notably in the second, third, and last poems, were lost altogether in a vocal and instrumental texture that did not quite escape the dangers of a Disneyland parallel in musical imagery.

This applied as much to the steady crescendo through the *random* terrors of the *nightmare* poem as to the soft, misty sweetness of the choral tone clusters and tinkling percussion in the more-pleasant associations, a solo soprano (Suzanne Murphy) arching high over the ensemble as if tracing a fairy *rainbow. The combined London* Chorale and London Choral Society enjoyed their unison foot-stamping and score-slapping as much as the more conventional demands on their vocal capacity.

The most-successful aspect of *the work for me was* the composer's ability to suggest, in carefully controlled dynamics and textures, the sense of changing perspectives in music which evidently had the benefit of a well-prepared and assured performance, and which was warmly acclaimed. So also was Philip Fowke for his musicianly as well as Pianistically agile account of Ravel's concerto for the left hand alone.

Mr Cleobury laid a *heavier* hand on the orchestra's contribution in this instance, as *he* also did on the jester's gentle dawn song in Ravel's *Alborada del gracioso* (though you would have searched the programme *in vain for the meaning of the* title). It remained for Gershwin to consolidate the orhestra's collective skill in the bright colours and rhythmic figure of *An American in Paris*, which not only keeps the character of one of those unfolding pictorial *souvenirs but the music's* vitality of spirit.

Noël Goodwin

Lucia Popp

Wigmore Hall

Folk songs have been a source both of inspiration and of melodic material for many composers of the conventional art song. Some, like Bartók and Kodály, have made an academic study of it, and the strain of *national* sentiment in their music owes much to it; for others, notably Mahler, it has proved a treasure-trove of themes (musical and poetic) to be explored eagerly and with fruitful results. Lucia Popp's recital on Saturday night pro-*vided*, as well as delectable entertainment, a fascinating study of the use of folk song by five diverse composers: Prokofiev, Kodály, Dvořák, Mahler and Brahms.

The most interesting aspect or the various approaches to *folk song, namely the relation*ship between folk and art song, is also the crux in performance. How is a singer to incorporate folk-like naivete in what may be to all intents and purposes a sophisticated *lied?* Kodály's collection of 57 songs, *Hungarian Folk Music*, aimed to present the repertory of his native country in an unassuming, uncomplicated guise.

With her engaging personality, Lucia Popp made light of any interpretative difficulties. That is not to suggest that her performances were naive, for the utmost artistry is required to sound natural and spontaneous. In the five songs she *chose from Mahler's Lieder und Gesänge aus der Jugndzeit* (all of them settings of poems from *Des Knaben Wunderhorn*), one could not ask for a performance that was more sure-footed while at the same time appealing.

Five folk song settings of *Brahms were no less successful.* They ended (thus bringing the recital, and indeed the Wigmore Hall summer season, to a magical close) with "In Stiller Nacht".

Geoffrey Parsons delicately provided the harmonies familiar from the choral version, and was equally alert to the importance of rhythmic acuity in the livelier settings by Prokofiev and Kodály.

Barry Millington



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Po

for

Channel Tunnel: less talk, more action

- **Fast, comfortable passenger services**
- **Competitive and cheaper rail freight**
- **Closer economic ties with Europe**



The Channel Tunnel seems to be running into the sand again, for lack of decision by the British Government. Everyone—the French, the banks, the railways, the constructors—is looking to the Secretary of State for Transport, Mr Norman Fowler, to say which scheme he wants, so that they can then proceed to the next step: detailed negotiations. Meanwhile his department says it cannot make a decision without consulting everyone — the French, the banks, the railways, the constructors—first.

It is a Catch-22 situation, perfectly designed to put off indefinitely a decision of the kind that Britain needs, emotionally and economically, in her present depression and recession.

There is in fact nothing to prevent action now. An act of political decision and will is required. The facts have been exhaustively investigated. They will not greatly change. The choice is obvious—a single-tube tunnel confined in the first place to through trains only, but capable of expansion later to carry road traffic on shuttle trains, then to a second tunnel to double capacity, and even to a bridge on top if demand justifies it sometime in the 21st century. Another widely favoured scheme, British Steel's huge bridge and tunnel with offshore islands, is attractive and ingenious. But we do not make omelettes that size in this country. We don't like to break so many eggs at once.

At £800m compared with £3,800m for British Steel's, the rail tunnel is a more modest scheme than the rest. So its benefits in terms of stimulating the economy, traffic capacity, and integrating Britain with Europe will be less. But so will its disbenefits in terms of concentrating traffic and damaging the environment through London and Kent, damage to Britain's substantial existing investment in ports and shipping and the variety and flexibility of service they provide; and vulnerability to political, military, and industrial threat.

The Greater One-Rail Tunnel, or GORT (to distinguish it from the lesser one-rail tunnel, whose diameter would be too small for road vehicles and would therefore lock it permanently into through-rail-only whatever the success or failure of the railways in attracting traffic) has two great advantages. It is the scheme most likely to win support from Parliament and public and therefore actually to get off the ground once the Government choose it. And it is capable of almost unlimited development if events in a highly unpredictable transport, energy, and economic future turn out to justify it. This is important in winning over the French and the banks, both of whom would prefer a bigger scheme from the start, but who would presumably accept a policy of gradualism if that is what the British Parliament and public wanted.

But the GORT scheme is by no means merely a negative choice: the one that offends least. It would offer wide-ranging benefits from the start:

● Rail passengers would enjoy fast, comfortable through services in new custom-built trains between London, Paris, and Brussels, with onward connexions through Britain and Europe. The Channel crossing (which to the passenger would simply be another longer tunnel) would take 35 minutes against 75-90 by sea now. London to Paris would be four-and-a-half hours compared with about four hours city centre to centre by air, five-and-a-half by rail and hovercraft, and seven hours by rail and ship. Fares have been assumed in studies to be not lower than ships fares but about a fifth higher for a "premium service". Cut-price ferry competition could change that. There would be a flexible pricing policy, with a Paris return varying perhaps between £60 for the de luxe business train and £20 for students.

● Rail freight would enjoy a faster, cheaper service without the costly and time-consuming double-handling necessary between rail and ferry. Delivery times would be cut from a week or more to two days between provincial Britain and the near-continent, and to 4-5 days to South of Italy and Spain. Some 70 per cent of this freight would originate outside south-east England, so the economic benefit of improved communication with mainland Europe would accrue mainly to the Midlands, Scotland, Wales, and the North.

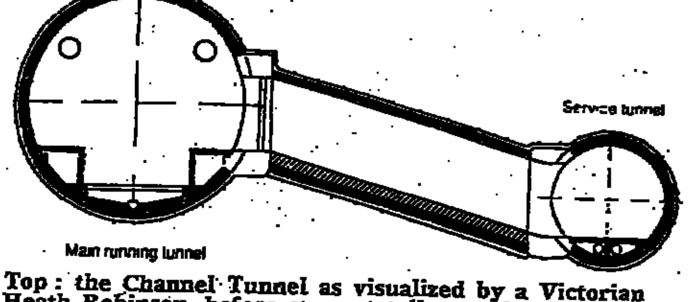
● British Rail would benefit by being joined to the continental system and enjoying the long through-hauls that railways need to carry freight competitively. By 1990 the tunnel is expected to attract to rail an extra 1.5 million passengers and 3.3 million tonnes of freight from other modes. Since this traffic will originate some distance from the tunnel, BR will enjoy through rates to a net extra value of £50m-£100m a year; and French railways, with longer hauls, may profit even more.

That benefit, deriving from a privately financed facility, would help relieve the burden of public support for British Rail, currently £600m-£700m a year.

● For Britain there is the benefit, not readily quantifiable, of closer economic, political, and cultural ties with Europe—though not too close too quickly, which some would oppose. Only last month the Transport and General Workers Union condemned the Tunnel as giving France unacceptable control over Britain's trade.

There is the more immediate benefit from "multiplier effects" of the £600m British investment, representing perhaps 60,000 jobs for one year in making the boring equipment, boring it, producing steel and concrete for the tunnel, new rolling stock with maintenance facilities, line and signalling improvements, and terminals in London and the coast.

Considerable difficulties remain, not least the counter-argument only now being effectively put by port and ferry interests. These claimed, in a recent study chaired by Dover Harbour Board, that five big ferries could carry the whole of the traffic forecast for a tunnel in the 1990s at a fraction of the cost. Since most of the new investment in ports and ferries has already been made in a great spurt after the last tunnel project was cancelled in 1974, existing modes, which have steadily improved speed and convenience and reduced charges, could bankrupt a tunnel if it were properly priced, they say.



Top: the Channel Tunnel as visualized by a Victorian Heath Robinson, before steam totally supplanted sail, and (above) a more prosaic 1980s sketch of how the tunnel will really look—if it is built.

That is not an argument for preventing a tunnel and depriving users of a choice if investors want to put their money in it. It is an argument for being particularly careful that the financial arrangements do place the risk fairly and squarely on the promoters. That is not easy, if the sole users are to be two state railways, both in heavy deficit and not noted for outstanding commercial efficiency.

In the complex discussions now taking place between the Department of Transport and the various promoters, a key issue is the extent to which British Rail will contract to put a minimum level of traffic through the tunnel. Such a contract is necessary, the promoters argue, if it is to be a single-user facility (if it were multi-user it would not be) and some apparently want British Rail to guarantee at least 90 per cent of the forecast traffic. That seems effectively to transfer the tunnel risk to the Treasury, who stand behind any shortfall by British Rail.

The all-party Select Committee, in choosing GORT after extensive hearings in March this year, recommended an initial period when a tunnel large enough for a road vehicle shuttle would be confined initially to railway use, giving the railways the chance to prove their mettle and attract the necessary traffic, which the Committee were confident they would. The extra £100m cost of the larger diameter, unused during this period, would be borne by the Government (British Rail naturally don't want to bear it) and recouped from second-stage operators who would be allowed to come in and operate a road vehicle shuttle service later if British Rail failed to secure a viable level of traffic. A second decision by Parliament, approving this wider role for the tunnel was desirable, the Committee recommended.

That is a good pro-rail ploy, giving deficit-ridden railways a first bite at the cherry to improve their performance; but it would make the initial financing much more difficult, since the financiers just do not want to be locked into a single-user rail-only project if they can avoid it.

Better than the Select Committee's two parliamentary stages would be an initial financial formula allowing freedom for road operation at a specified cut-off point, making it clear from the start just what the railways need to achieve to keep it a pro-rail rather than an anti-rail facility. (For a shuttle tunnel would strengthen road competitioin, just as a rail-only tunnel would strengthen rail competition).

Demanding as it does a partnership between two sovereign countries not always at one, and between public and private sectors within them, the Channel Tunnel negotiations bristle with difficulties. They cannot all be solved in advance, as the Department of Transport seems to be trying to do. Decisions must be made now to move things forward.

Once the Government says, and Parliament approves, what it wants, the various bees, British and French, will regroup around the honeypot (at least three promoters would compete for GORT) and start real work towards a tunnel by about 1988. At present they just buzz about while the project loses momentum.

Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

Time running out for the bowhead whale

by Nicholas Timmins

This year's meeting of the International Whaling Commission in Brighton was unusual for a sudden growth in the size of the commission's membership.

Six new countries, none of them whaling nations, joined before the meeting started, and three more followed while it was actually in progress — Uruguay, St Vincent and Costa Rica arriving rather like the United States 7th Cavalry, late, but in time to add their votes to those of the conservation nations.

Next year's meeting may be even more unusual; and for the first time in a decade it may force a change of tactics by the anti-whaling nations that should, if they take their stance seriously, provide a chance to tackle the biggest scandal in the IWC's remit — the possible extinction of the bowhead whale.

Ban would merely be domestic

Waiting in the wings are a dozen countries from Finland to Saudi Arabia, who by next year may have joined. That would give the anti-whaling nations enough votes to push through the ban on all commercial whaling that has been put to the commission every year for almost a decade and which has failed every time.

Yet, paradoxically, the proposal may not be put. For if it is passed, Japan, Russia, Spain, and the other whaling nations would all be entitled to register a formal objection and carry on as before. The ban would be purely cosmetic, and could not be justified on scientific advice.

After ten years of progress in protecting the great whales, the point has been reached where more than 80 per cent of those killed are now the small and pretty minke whales.

With the decimation of the giant blue whale reducing the competition for food, the numbers of the minke whales in the Antarctic have now risen to the point where, as one scientist put it last week, "there are more minkes in the Antarctic than cattle in Texas".

For those opposed to whaling, full stop, that is not a reason still to hunt them. For those who believe the IWC's job is to follow the terms of its convention and manage the world whale hunt, it means that the minke hunt cannot be halted on scientific grounds.

Given that a moratorium probably could not be enforced, the conservation nations may have to go for a new management procedure that would probably reduce the take of whales by a further 25 per cent, and settle for rational management of those stocks that can withstand the hunt.

It would also provide a chance, if the conservation groups and anti-whaling nations really want to save whales from extinction, to tackle the issue of the bowhead whale.

Slow-swimming, slow breeding, and the fourth largest of the great whales, the bowhead, which can use its massive brow to break through the Arctic ice to breathe, is hunted only by Alaskan eskimoes who maintain that the hunt is an essential part of their culture and economy.

Declining towards extinction?

Yet the bowhead, together perhaps with the Greenland humpback whale, is the one great whale literally in danger of extinction. Perhaps 2,500 remain, out of a stock that may once have numbered 25,000.

For the past four years, and again this year, the commission's scientific committee has recommended that the hunt should cease. The structure of the population, and its low replacement rate, is such that even if none are taken, the bowhead may already be declining towards eventual extinction.

Any catch, the committee said, will increase that risk. "The only safe course is that the catch limit be zero". Yet the bowhead hunt continues. The reason is political.

Acutely sensitive to its past record in dealing with indigenous peoples such as the Red Indians, the United States has felt it cannot stop the eskimo hunt.

The need to keep arguing for a bowhead catch, however, hampered its efforts to stop whaling elsewhere. Last year, to defuse the issue, the conservation countries, to their shame, voted to set a three-year quota for bowheads, despite the scientific advice. The United States was free to take a much tougher stand this year.

The eskimoes are being allowed to land 45 bowheads, or strike 65, provided no more than 17 are landed in any one year between 1981-83—with it being tacitly agreed that most of those struck but not landed will in any case die.

This spring, with the autumn hunt still to come, 14 bowheads had been landed and 25 struck. There is a good chance that the eskimoes will observe the quota—unlike last year when they struck eight more bowheads than the catch limit allowed.

The problem, however, is that on the scientific evidence, the bowheads should not be hunted at all.

This year there was a split among the conservation groups over whether a new attempt should be made to halt the hunt. The argument was whether the complete extinction of a whale species should continue to be risked, to leave the United States free to fight for larger reductions in the catch of other species whose existence is not in fact threatened.

Those who argued for reducing numbers overall, rather than trying to save the bowhead, won the day.

Cultural needs placed first

Thus the commission spent hours attempting to stop Japan taking 890 sperm whales from a population of 210,000 that could withstand such a catch, while the bowhead quota was not discussed.

All the commission did was take the scientific committee's advice that if the hunt must continue, only immature, adolescent bowheads should be taken, and that the numbers struck but not landed should be reduced to zero as soon as possible.

The same conservation groups who this year bitterly attacked Spain for taking immature "baby" fin whales, sat back while the commission approved the taking of immature bowheads.

Groups whose supporters oppose the use of animal experiments to produce prettier cosmetics or safe drugs, accepted that the cultural needs of the eskimoes should be put above the possible extinction of a great whale, in order to keep the pressure on Japan's commercial hunt of species whose numbers are far more plentiful.

At present, unless the conservationists act, the bowhead quota will not be reconsidered until 1983. By then it may be too late to save the bowhead and the commission may have presided, for the first time in its history, over the extinction of a whale species.

It will not, of course, happen overnight. Short of an environmental disaster, possibly from Arctic oil developments, it will probably take decades.

But unless the conservationists act, they may have it on their conscience that they sacrificed the bowhead to save whales not threatened with extinction.

West Germans brace themselves for the worst

Warned by their chancellor from Ottawa that they have to tighten their belts, West Germans are bracing themselves for serious cuts in government spending.

The two coalition parties interrupt their summer holidays tomorrow to start difficult talks on the 1982 budget. When the decisions are announced, probably on Thursday. There will be—government officials have been warning—"A wailing and gnashing of teeth".

And if that is all that happens Herr Helmut Schmidt and his government will not have done too badly. For the Social Democrats and Free Democrats have sharply differing views about where the cuts should be made and the already frayed alliance could even break up under the strain. "If we can survive this we can survive anything", a senior Free Democrat says.

Herr Schmidt's comments from Ottawa conveyed a certain impression that this painful operation has been largely forced on West Germany by the high United States interest rates. That is only part of the story.

Public spending had to be severely pruned anyway and the chancellor knew all along that President Reagan was unlikely to lower the interest rates. But he cleverly used Ottawa to make the public at home realize the cuts had to be made. And the question of the interest rates tended conveniently to distract attention from the fact that the country's financial troubles are partly home-grown.

Over the years, and particularly during the past 12 years of SPD-FDP rule, public spending has risen constantly as West Germany's economy went from strength to strength. It brought, among other things, an enviable social security network and big social and defence investments which are now proving an increasingly heavy burden. The deficits of the federal, land and local authorities have widened since the oil crisis. The high interest rates are making government borrowing ever more costly. State debts have quadrupled over the past ten years and are still rising at an alarming rate.

Herr Franz Josef Strauss, Herr Schmidt's rival for the chancellorship, and the opposition protested loudly about the state debts during last autumn's election campaign, but with little visible effect.

Since then the warnings have become more urgent and more authoritative. Dr Karl Otto Pöhl, the president of the Federal Bank, has repeatedly called attention to the seriousness of the crisis. He likens the budget to a burning-glass in which all the economic problems of the country are focussed.

The five wise men, the government's own council of economic advisers, brought out a special report earlier this month urging government spending cuts on a scale never experienced in West Germany before.

Britons are by now accustomed to economic troubles but for West Germans this budget is a turning point in their history. Ever since they stood penniless among the rubble of their ruined country 36 years ago, life for West Germans has—apart from a couple of hiccups — always got better. Decisions on public as well as private spending were based on the unconscious assumption that wealth would increase.

Now this assumption has collided, as one of the chancellor's aides puts it, with reality. The tide is turning and for the first time serious sacrifices have to be made.

Being Germans, those involved are taking the situation particularly seriously. For a people who have twice seen economic collapse within living memory are ultra-sensitive to financial instability.

For Chancellor Schmidt, the economic situation is the major political problem of the moment. Far greater, his staff say, than the nuclear missile issue on which he has staked his political career. Conversations with visitors quickly turn to the economy and usually stay there.

A month ago his staff were apprehensive about the public's reaction to the cuts. "West Germans are not used to crises", an aide said. "To make people realize the need for sacrifices will be a very difficult task of leadership".

Since then things may have changed. From Ottawa Herr Schmidt in fact seemed to be exercising precisely this leadership: preparing public opinion for what was to come.

Little is known so far of what is to come. Somehow £4,000m must be saved. But the question is, where?

The Liberal Free Democrats are demanding a thorough restructuring of social spending and want cuts all round, including some in the social sector. But many Social Democrats, although willing to cut out abuses, are prepared to act like she-lions in defence of the social services for which their party had fought so long.

When the arguments began to get dangerously heated a month ago, coalition leaders appealed for discretion and—most unusual in this city of leaks and rumours—no word has yet filtered out about the party's plans.

For besides the danger of a huge row, a big problem was, and still is, the pressure groups which can be expected to fight tooth and nail against cuts in their areas. The civil servants, a large and powerful lobby, would for instance put up formidable opposition to highly justified cuts in its members privileges, while farmers would not easily accept being made to pay taxes like everyone else.

While the government parties agonize over the cuts, the opposition is watching, calm and relaxed, Herr Walther Kiep, the Christian Democrat economic and financial spokesman says.

Although the coalition could break up the opposition are in no hurry to take over, nor to make themselves unpopular by making proposals of their own. Herr Kiep knows that if the CDU came to power he, or whoever was finance minister, would have to make equally painful cuts, not only this year but for several successive years.

Personally Herr Kiep believes that the desire to stay in office will prevail and the coalition will survive. Power he believes, is an uncommonly strong glue.

Patricia Clough

THE TIMES DIARY



I suspect that Rear Admiral Paul Greening, Flag Officer, Royal Yachts, was omitted from the Buckingham Palace list of people to be kept informed about the royal wedding arrangements. Staff at BBC's Radio 4 were surprised to receive an urgent message in Greening's name from Portsmouth at the weekend asking for a copy of the current Radio Times, *which details the ceremony.*

The Britannia, which sails from Portsmouth this morning, will be tuned in to the radio commentary of the wedding on Wednesday in preparation for the rendezvous with Prince Charles and Lady Diana at Gibraltar.

Production of the Radio Times *has been hit by industrial trouble, but a copy now resides in Greening's cabin.*

A slight touch of acid at the wedding

Mrs Nancy Reagan, who is to represent her husband at the royal wedding, has much better hair than any of her predecessors as America's First Lady, and if the mood suits her she may colour it acid moon haze—a term far too American for me to explain—on Wednesday.

These and other secrets of Mrs Reagan's coiffure reach me as she and Julius Bengtson, the Los Angeles colourist she has brought with her to London, decide on the hair-do which will rate second only to Lady Diana's at St Paul's.

The elusive Bengtson, who as Mr Julius has styled Mrs Reagan's hair for the past 18 years, was not available yesterday at the London residence of Mr John Louis, the United States Ambassador, where he is staying. But I gather from Robin Weir, head of the hairdressing salon in Washington where Bengtson works when he is in the capital, that we can expect something wonderful on Wednesday.

Weir said: "Jackie Onassis's hair is supposed to be too curly, Mrs Carter's too thin and fine, and Mrs Ford's just heavy. But Mrs Reagan has fabulous hair and she knows how to handle it."

Unlike her husband (about whose hair I have no news), Mrs Reagan favours pale browns, chestnut browns and, on special occasions, acid moon haze, with highlights.

Bengtson flies once a month to Washington to style Mrs Reagan's hair, spending most of his remaining time visiting rich Californian women to do their hair in their homes.

Mrs Reagan left her two other hairdressers at home—Marc, who does her hair when she goes to New York, and Weir, who visits the White House once a week when Bengtson is not in town.

Chorus line

The first lady of jazz, Ella Fitzgerald, was not so much upstaged as backstaged at Capital Radio's Jazz Festival in Knebworth Park at the weekend.

While the indomitable Miss Fitzgerald got stuck into a bravura performance of some of her best-known songs, among them *A-Tisket A-Taskete* and *Lady Be Good*, a slightly incongruous gathering materialized to her rear.

Several men in grey morning suits accompanied by women in hats and long summer dresses appeared on stage and stood clearly visible throughout her performance, becoming the subject of amused speculation among the casually-clad masses lounging on the grass to the front.

Your intrepid diarist, anxious to get to the bottom of a good mystery, later discovered that the festival's host, the Honourable David Cobbold, was simultaneously host to a wedding reception in his family home across the parkland. His cousin, Emma Woodhouse, was getting married to Christopher Johnston-Gilbert, and the privileged watchers turned out to be jazz-lovers from the party up in the sixteenth-century mansion.

Cobbold was clearly having an unusually hectic weekend. He also had to remember the needs of his other guests—1,500 girl guides camping at the other end of the parkland.

When I spoke to him I wondered if the pace was beginning to tell. He was wearing a black satin bomber jacket studded with coloured light bulbs that lit up in the shape of a castle at the press of a button.

Tarzan howler

An American judge has finally given the go-ahead for the new $5m *Tarzan the Ape Man* film directed by John Derek and starring his wife Bo as Jane. The executors of Edgar Rice Burroughs had challenged her depiction of the jungle girl as too sexually explicit.

But while the judge failed to kill off this third remake of the classic, the Hollywood critics have been quite murderous in their reviews since the picture opened a day or two ago.

The *Los Angeles Times* says, "Jane mouths a few resolute feminisms then acts like a booby for the rest of the film. But then, except for his physical beauty and grace, Tarzan (played by Miles O'Keeffe) has absolutely no personality whatever . . . It's simply a blinding bore and the howler of the decade."

Star-struck

A small change in the *Daily Star's* version of Spike Milligan's poem, published on Friday. In other papers, it opened with the lines:
"Ohh! Twas in the year 1981!!
Prince Philip was reading page 3
of the *Sun* . . ."

In the *Star* it was:
"Ohh! Twas in the year 1981!!
They were all sitting in Buckingham
Palace
Roaring with laughter at the
comedy "*Dallas*"
Prince Philip did talk to his
son . . ."

I hear that the London editor of the *Daily Star*, Brian Hitchen, had a plan for reporters covering The Wedding to spend Tuesday and Wednesday nights in the newsroom, ready for instant briefing and action. Camp beds, sleeping bags and sandwiches were about to be ordered when union representatives pointed out that sleeping in the office contravenes health and safety regulations. (Except after lunch, that is.)

Taking root

Olivia de Havilland, the only surviving star of *Gone With The Wind*, is in England to make a television film of the Agatha Christie thriller *Murder is Easy*. When I spoke to her she was putting the finishing touches to an impeccable upper-class accent for her role as Honoria Waynflete, a very county English lady.

Having recently played a former plantation owner's wife in *Roots: The Next Generation*, she was suffering from mild culture shock.

The rapid transition from Deep South to Home Counties probably accounted for the slightly schizophrenic tones in which the interview was conducted. While oscillating between a Southern drawl and English plum-in-the-mouth, she recounted her expeditions into the arcane world of twinsets, sensible shoes and single and double rows of pearls by way of preparation for her new role.

Miss de Havilland has been living in Paris for many years, but now that she is 65 she wants to return to America, where she is to look for a new home.

Arabian dawns

A passion for football among the Arab diplomatic community in London has upset residents of the Kensington Gardens area of west London. A hoard of players have taken to playing as soon as the park gates open at 5 am, waking up people living nearby. John Chadwick, director of the Foundation for Science and Technology, tells me he is particularly annoyed that one imprisoned goalpost is a concrete-based stand proclaiming "Ball games forbidden in this area."

Return to Warsaw

Roman Polanski, the Polish-born film director, now in exile from America where he is wanted to face charges of sexual assault, recently returned to Warsaw—to direct and co-star in Peter Shaffer's play, *Amadeus*.

The occasion fitted the fiery Polanski temperament perfectly. He set up a production company with Tadeusz Lomnicki, one of Poland's leading actors and directors but also one of the old guard under fire from radicals in Poland's political crisis. It appears that six years ago, Lomnicki, a member of the Communist Party's central committee, was given a theatre in Wola, a working class area of Warsaw. It had previously been a factory cultural centre, whose workers—Solidarity union members—now want it back.

Polanski's arrival postponed the row, and Amadeus was a major hit. Long queues formed in the hope of buying returned tickets and on the opening night Polanski was given a 10-minute standing ovation.

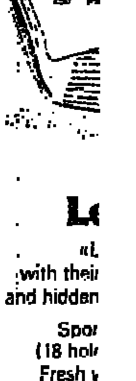
The great success, however, was Lomnicki, whose Salieri was compared with Paul Schofield's in London. But that didn't stop the row over the theatre. After 13 performances Polanski had to return to Paris and the Solidarity militants returned to the attack.

Quiz answers

Answers to the news quiz, published on Saturday:

1. Michael Foot is 68.
2. Begin is "a difficult man to help".
3. Beaufort Castle is on the Israel-Lebanon border.
4. The Optimists' Sailing Competition in Ireland, all of whose meetings were cancelled through bad weather.
5. 1994.
6. Michael Heseltine in Liverpool.
7. Heseltine (Tarzan) in Liverpool's concrete jungle.
8. Agca, the man who shot the Pope.
9. 10,000.
10. Sr Spadolini.
11. Debrett, attacked for its advice on how to entertain unmarried couples.
12. Kansas, where yet another American hotel caught fire.
13. The Battle of Britain pilots who all had plastic surgery.
14. They are both short of escorts.
15. Mr Trudeau.
16. Gibraltar.
17. Rasputin.
18. The keeper of the Eddystone Light.
19. A report in *Science* showed that some mountains have migrated, over millions of years, from the sea bed.
20. William Pitt insists on standing for the Liberals at Croydon North-West when polls show the Liberal-SDP alliance would have a greater chance if he gave way to Mrs Shirley Williams.

Michael Horsnell



مكذا من الأصل



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

HOW DEEP IS THE WELL?

The first hectic phase of oil and gas development in the British North Sea has already reached its peak. In a number of cases, indeed, the early large oil and gas fields are already entering a period of decline. It is a critical question, therefore, whether to encourage a relentless pace of activity to keep the figures rising or, in a period of rapidly declining rates of demand, to preserve our resources so as to match our future internal needs so far as possible.

This is the question that the Commons Select Committee on Energy is asking during its current hearings on depletion policy. They are right to do so. For a country whose oil and gas have become two of the few growing assets in a period of general economic decline, the issues of oil taxation, the rate of new licence allocation, and the pricing of North Sea fuels are all subsidiary to the basic question of whether we wish to control and conserve those resources or not.

The trouble with answering the question is that not only do we still not know just how large those resources are until further exploration is undertaken, but, at this stage, even the most expert are in a state of increasing doubt as to future energy trends.

Under these conditions governments may not be the best people to make bold decisions on the rate of North Sea development. Dominated by the immediate problem, or the lessons of the last mistake, the Department of Energy has consistently swung from one extreme to another, urging untrammelled speed at one moment, and then overloading the system with controls at the next.

Yet the choice is not a simple one between *dirigiste* controls and the free market. Without an overall policy, the rate of depletion and activity will be decided not by the international oil companies (whose interests are not the same as the nation's nor their wisdom, on past experience, any greater than governments) but by the individual policy initiatives of separate arms of the Government.

The Treasury will seek, as it has done, taxation for its revenue needs, regardless of its effect on oil development. The Foreign Office will look to the North Sea, as it is doing, largely in relation to its bargaining usefulness with its EEC colleagues, while the Energy Department, caught in the middle, will seek in controls, such as those on depletion, a means of ensuring its own power against the more senior departments of state.

The object of any depletion policy should not be so much control as flexibility. So long as there is uncertainty about reserves and about future prices, then the balance of policy should be in favour of rapid exploration.

The mistake of the past has been to allow the major early discoveries to proceed at full throttle whilst restraining the rate of new developments. The opposite should be the case. The Government should set as its priority the encouragement of a regular rate of new field development to ensure that capacity is kept to around 20 per cent above internal demand. Production rates could then be determined against capacity on an annual basis, with reasonable financial safeguards for companies. Our allies would be assured of access to capacity in times of crisis but not the assurance of full flows during other times. The Government's decisions on production rates and its view of future patterns of demand, supply and export surplus should be published fully and debated in Parliament each year, assisted if need be by independent advice.

The United States, Russia and Canada have all had several generations of experience in oil resource management. Britain, in its decade of oil management, has not yet achieved the comprehensive approach which is necessary. It is time to do so.

SLIDING AWAY FROM DEMOCRACY

With the landslide victory of Mr Mohamed Ali Rajai in the Presidential election, Iran has joined the large number of Communist and Third World dictatorships in which only the forms of democratic practice are observed. The parliamentary elections of March 1980 were admittedly weighted toward the Islamic Republican Party, and intimidation was used to ensure the Islamic fundamentalists a majority in the Majlis. For that matter, the election won by Mr Abulhassan Bani-Sadr in January of that year was not perfect. It was clear from the start that Mr Bani-Sadr was the choice of the Ayatollah Khomeini, and that those who wished to find favour in the eyes of the regime would do well to follow the advice of the Imam.

There were none the less alternative candidates in the previous presidential contest, with both the centrist candidate, Admiral Madani, and Mr Hassan Habibi of the IRP making a respectable showing. A year and a half on, the IRP and the clergy have so powerful a grip on the country that they feel they can dispense with such inconveniences as electoral choice. Mr Rajai was in effect unopposed, since although there were initially three other presidential contenders they withdrew during the course of the campaign and urged voters to back Mr Rajai as the "candidate of Islam".

It is non the less significant that the Islamic fundamentalists felt it necessary to go through the motions at all. Iran, after all, is a country which only recently emerged from decades of authoritarian monarchical rule. The IRP has had to achieve its almost total control of the country's affairs by violent and repressive means. It has executed hundreds of its opponents from both the centre and the left wing. It has revived the torture chambers of the Shah, and many of the interrogators of SAVAK—the Shah's much-feared secret police—are back in action in the service of a different but no less authoritarian master.

But the idea of political liberty is difficult to suppress, especially when it is in the minds of those who have only briefly experienced the reality. This is perhaps the best present hope of the opposition in Iran. Mr Bani-Sadr—who still describes himself, with justice, as the "elected President of Iran"—has not been forced into exile, but is still in hiding in Iran, a focal point for those opposed to the rule of the clergy. Mr Bani-Sadr has now formed an alliance with the young left wing militants of Mujahiddin guerrillas, and in a letter to the Mujahiddin leader, Mr Mussad Rajavi, has listed the crimes and errors of their common enemy: executions, torture, and not least economic collapse. The aim of the new opposition alliance, according to Mr Bani-Sadr, is to act as a national forum—presumably underground—until "free elections" can be held. Mr Bani-Sadr and the Mujahiddin hope to join forces with the third significant opposition group, the 12,000 Kurdish guerrillas commanded by Mr Abdul Rahman Qassemlou in the mountains of Iran's western regions.

If such an alliance becomes a reality, the fundamentalist regime may well find itself faced with considerable armed resistance. On the other hand, the three elements in the alliance have little in common beyond their detestation of the present system. The Kurds are principally interested in securing an autonomous Kurdish state, rather than in the wider issue of democracy in Iran. Equally, there is no evidence that the brand of militant Islamic socialism espoused by the Mujahiddin would, if put into practice, be any less authoritarian than that of the mullahs. The most likely outcome in the short term, at least, is that the IRP will seek to maintain its grip on Iranian politics and society, if necessary with the support of the Communist Party (Tudeh). The Tudeh has supported the IRP on all essential issues, and mobilised support for Mr Rajai in the Presidential election. The Communist tactic, clearly, is to support the IRP for as long as the tide of Islam is on the rise. If the grip of the IRP weakens or Iran disintegrates altogether, the Tudeh would then be able to pose as the party which—having loyally upheld Islam—could provide a secular alternative to the debacle of religious government. If that were to happen, the Communists would certainly find the pseudo-democratic practices evolved by the Islamic regime both familiar and convenient.

David Wood

Who wants to be at the FO for Labour?

As the draft policy documents flow forth in readiness for Labour's autumn conference, senior Opposition frontbenchers must already be making the portfolios to be avoided like the plague when Labour next forms a government. Mr Brynmor John, the Defence spokesman, has already made know that he would rather give up frontbench glory and go to the backbenches than take left-wing orders to turn Britain neutralist, or isolationist. He is unlikely to stand or fall alone.

Who, for example, among three or four former Labour ministers qualified by experience and stature for the post, will be prepared to be bludgeoned or blarneyed by Mr Michael Foot and his heirs into accepting the foreign secretaryship?

The job specification still has a few areas of vagueness and ambiguity of the kind inseparable from conference policymaking, but the outline is already firm enough drawn. First the next Labour Foreign Secretary is going to be committed to pulling Britain out of the European Economic Community with a timetable setting a target of 12 to 18 months.

It will be his task not only to bring in and carry the legislation to achieve that end but also, with the help of the Labour Prime Minister, to explain to all the governments and socialist parties of western Europe that Britain wishes them well and wants to continue to enjoy any demonstrable benefits of Community prosperity, though it does not any longer agree to be a contributing member of the club. He will say that Britain, at least under a Socialist government, cannot tolerate foreigners ordering it about and deciding what will be in the best interest of the British people. The Westminster parliament wants all its lawmaking powers back.

The news will not be well received by our neighbours and partners in western Europe. Indeed, the threat of British withdrawal from the partnership belatedly started in 1973 already spreads dismay and open incredulity — and even rouses fears for the survival of the Community as anything more than a trading block, a horse fair for national interests, at a time when the entry during the 1980s of Portugal and Spain will raise problems enough. Labour's Foreign Secretary will undo, brick by brick, the reconstruction of Europe that Ernest Bevin began more than 30 years ago.

Nor will he be able, as an Atlanticist like Mr James Callaghan at one time could be, to find solace in the thought that Britain, leaving western Europe to its own devices, will be free to develop its now delusory special relationship with the United States. For the concurrent task of Labour's Foreign Secretary will be to ask the American President to shift Nato's nuclear shield off British soil and out of British waters.

Nobody may predict all the consequences of such a decision. What is certain, though, is that the mere possibility spreads alarm to our frontline allies in western Europe; that it undermines the foundations of the military strength that has kept an uneasy and fragile peace in western Europe for 36 years; and that it must reinforce again any American post Vietnamese hankering, however latent and suppressed, for a return to isolationist policies. Labour's Foreign Secretary again will undc some of the best of Ernest Bevin's work.

It will not stop there. Labour's draft policy on the domestic economy from the joint TUC and Labour Party liaison committee proposes recourse to something like a siege economy, in which unemployment would be reduced by shutting the door to foreign goods; in which the free movement of capital would be forbidden; and in which prices and profits would come under stricter state management than pay. How will Labour's Foreign Secretary present a country of that kind across the world — if, that is, the western world continues to think that it will be worth inviting Britain to enter the conference chamber at all on such questions as peace, international trade, currency stability, economic growth and the underdeveloped world?

It is not easy to think or write with restraint on this subject. The temptation is strong to take a leaf or two from Bernard Levin's book and heap contempt upon politicians who will put anything at risk for the sake of a round of cheap conference applause, or a few block votes.

Let me confess that, in the end, moderation is made possible by a profound belief that no House of Commons we have known since the last war would have been prepared to sustain a Labour Government that had allowed itself to be committed irrevocably to policies of such certifiable lunacy. The draft prospectus for Labour in power will undoubtedly be carried, amended here and there, at the autumn party conference. If the majority is large enough, as it is more than likely to be, the items will appear in the Labour general election manifesto for 1983 or 1984.

But it still remains for Parliament to say Yea, verily. And, unless they prove to be more deeply changed or frightened men than they sound or look, there will not be enough Labour MPs to carry the policies, no matter how Draconian the whipping of votes into the lobby may be. If need be there wll be an exodus from the Parliamentary Labour Party into independence to swell the ranks of the Liberals and the SDP in the new Parliament. For, though the cause of moderation is nowadays muted in the PLP, it is not yet entirely lost. After all, there are still about 70 Europanists in the PLP who would not go bullheaded for withdrawal from EEC and Nato on anybody's orders.

One distinct possibility is that after the next general election the two unpopular main parties, if they are to form a government at all, will have to try to make a coalition deal with all the refugees from Labour's lift-wing extremism, with the Liberals and with Uncle Tom Cobley and all; and it will be easier for a pragmatic Conservative leadership to do that than a Labour leadership hogtied to doctrinaire policy by party conference. Such a deal is increasingly thought worth making by Conservatives who want to put first things first, even if it means, as it will, a change of course on electoral reforms.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Martydom of the Baha'is

From Lord McNair

Sir, On July 16 you raised your powerful voice in protest against the ruling Iranian clergy's executions of their opponents. No one could dissent, though some may wonder how benignly the Mujahiddin-e-Khalq would treat *their* opponents if they were on top.

Will you, I beg, also use your influence to mobilise world opinion against the persecution of the harmless, non-political followers of the Baha'i faith, a persecution which has continued under almost all the regimes which have followed each other in Iran for the past 140 years and which is plumbing new depths of savagery under this one?

This barbarism now threatens to reach the level of mass-martyrdom. I use that word in its most literal sense. Of the 62 Baha'is judicially executed since the last revolution many were offered their lives in exchange for the abandonment of their religious beliefs. All refused. The number who have lost their lives at the hands of mullah-led lynch mobs is harder to ascertain.

In addition to the killings and beatings this exercise in scapegoat-politics takes all the sickeningly usual forms, systematic destruction of the community's economic base, denial of education and employment, desecration of holy shrines and of cemeteries.

Your readers may ask, Sir, what is this faith for which men choose to die and which is so repugnant to the followers of the Ayatollah, who denies it even the small measure of recognition he grants to Christianity, Judaism and Zoroastrianism. Arising out of nineteenth-century Islam, the Baha'i faith asserts the essential oneness of God and of all the great revealed religions, Judaism, Christianity, Islam and Buddhism.

On the ethical side they take no part in politics, giving allegiance to whatever secular power they happen to live under. (In this they resemble the more fortunate Druses in the Middle East. In Christian language they "render unto Caesar . . .") They attach great importance to education, especially that of women. They hold the most enlightened views about what we call industrial relations, believing that the worker should share responsibility for the direction of his enterprise with his employer. They aspire to a world authority instead of our present chaotic patchwork of nationalisms. No wonder that Professor Gilbert Murray described them as "the peaceful followers of a harmless and progressive religion", but that was at the time of the 1955 wave of persecution under the Shah's regime.

How then should we respond to the persecution of these people? Certainly not, I suggest, by condemning Islam as such. There must surely be better, saner elements even in the Islamic Revolutionary Party who know that all these acts of barbarism disgrace Islam and can do nothing but damage to Iran. How can we reach them? It is terribly urgent that we should.

Yours,
JOHN McNAIR,
House of Lords.
July 21.

Language problems

From Mr Thomas Galbraith

Sir, Having just returned from a year travelling in Europe, I suffered on arrival in England the same astonishment as R. G. W. Caldicot (July 17) at the almost total lack of translated public notices. But it is not only in translations in airports, on trains and on taxis that Britain is lacking. In most public telephones in France, Italy and Germany, instructions are written in four different languages even in remote rural areas. All these countries have a lucrative and well established tourist industry which is in no doubt aided by the tourist or businessman being able to communicate and move easily while understanding how and how much to pay.

In Britain there is no such ease for the foreigner and may be now is the time to introduce legislation (as was the case for the metric system) to force British Rail, British Telecom and other transport and communications networks to make a little effort with translations and thus make Britain more presentable to the foreign visitor. The British tourist industry has much potential and this would be a small but important step towards its improvement.

Yours faithfully,
THOMAS GALBRAITH,
Old Barskimming,
Mauchline.
Ayrshire.
July 17.

Prayer and fasting

From Mr A. K. Wareham

Sir, It was no doubt fortuitous that your leader of July 22, "Stimulating the pulse of competition", was so close to Mr Lock's letter concerning cancelled buffet cars.

I beg to suggest that, if the Great Western Railway were competing with the London Midland and Scottish, and both had the London and North Eastern breathing down their economic necks, Mr Lock would have had his steak in the buffet car and been spared the temptation of breaking the Tenth Commandment at the wedding.

Yours hopefully,
A. K. WAREHAM,
Stancliffe Hall,
Darley Dale,
Matlock,
Derbyshire.
July 22.

Contribution of arts to national riches

From Mr Arnold Wesker

Sir, The University Grants Committee has proposed that the recent cuts in university grants be partly absorbed by closing drama/theatre departments such as those of Lancaster, Leeds, Hull, Kent, East Anglia and Exeter. That's most of them!

These proposals together with a refusal to maintain Arts Council grants in line with inflation, refusal to allow theatre tickets to be free of VAT, together with a recession that affects theatre and concert box-offices, sale of books and commissioning of painting and sculpture for public and private buildings, is creating hardship and distress to the world of the arts which will in turn affect the spiritual fabric of this country.

God knows the arts have always been the lowest of any British government's priorities. Not even the Left in any of its speeches or manifestos talks or cares about a cultural heritage which includes Shakespeare, George Eliot, Turner and Benjamin Britten. And that heritage has helped shape the British personality and a texture of social relationships which have attracted so much warm affection and loyaly from abroad.

The value of art is intangible and thus always difficult to explain, especially these days when that less attractive side of the English personality, its propensity for cheap sneers, is making the arts an unfashionable cause.

But one of its values is the stimulation and sharpening of imagination. Not imagination in the sense of inventing fantasy and unreality, but in the sense of making imaginative leaps of understanding and perception.

At a time when this country is being racked by primitive angers and passions fuelled by primitive imaginations — on all sides — then the kind of work theatre departments are engaged in, touching as they do the local population as well as the student bodies, is of central importance.

British political leadership must face a harsh reality: ignore the old prophet of the burning bush who warned that "man doth not live by bread alone" and it will create future generations who are insensitive; purposeless, charmless and, finally, destructive.

Yours sincerely,
ARNOLD WESKER,
27 Bishops Road N6.
July 23.

From Miss Brigid Brophy

Sir, I am puzzled by Sir Roy Shaw's argument (July 23) that giving a mere one per cent of the Arts Council cake to literature is justified because "literature is very heavily supported by libraries, which are separately funded".

The public libraries disclose the sum they spend on books. These include copies of *Who's Who*, atlases, romantic novels, gardening manuals, westerns and governmnent reports. All are useful articles, which libraries are right to stock. But they are not what the Arts Council means by literature. That is clear from its own practice. Its grants to literature have never included any to writers of such books or to magazines that specialize in such material. I believe nobody knows how much or how little of the libraries' expenditure on books goes on literature in the Arts Council sense of the word.

The fact that libraries buy books does not indisputably mean that they support books, let alone that they support literature. Had the public libraries never set up in nationwide, publicly funded competition with bookselling, we might now have in their stead a network of bookshops, from which individuals might buy more books than the libraries buy. No one can be sure what would have happened, but West Germany may be an indicator. It has a small library system, making about a third of the number of loans made by the public libraries in Britain; and it has about three times the number of good bookshops and a larger book trade.

The claim that "literature is very heavily supported" boils down to an expenditure, which may on balance destroy more than it supports, on books, many of which do not purport to be works of literature. This seems flimsy grounds for the Arts Council to excuse itself from a large part of its responsibility to literature.

Yours truly,
BRIGID BROPHY,
Flat 3,
185 Old Brompton Road, SW5.
July 24.

From Mr Alistair Horne,

Sir, I read with approbation your leader (July 18) attacking the Arts Council's slashing of its already minuscule budget for literature, and with rather less respect the predictably bizarre reply by Sir Roy Shaw.

Although authors can now, at long last, anticipate financial support via the libraries under Public Lending Right, I wonder how many of us can recall having been "very heavily supported by libraries" in the past, as Sir Roy now contends? In what currency? The Secretary-General goes on to reveal that current Arts Council policy is to help readers, not writers. In my ignorance, I always thought that this was precisely what the libraries were for.

Disaffected by the negligible contribution now being made to literature by the Arts Council, many authors might feel that the Government could do better, and make more impressive savings, to have a go at winding down the Council altogether; restoring, instead, its ill-conceived cuts of the BBC foreign services, with the derisory amounts saved there.

Yours faithfully,
ALISTAIR HORNE,
24 Lansdowne Road, W11.
July 23.

From the Chairman of the Society of Authors

Sir, Your admirable leader (July 18) and Ian Rowland-Hill's timely letter (July 20) about the Arts Council's support for literature show clearly the threat that public subsidy for literature is under. What is perhaps most worrying is that there seems to be little concern within the Arts Council about the gradual collapse of the literature department. The national literary prizes have been abandoned, writers' grants have been limited to a few established writers, the New Fiction Society is to lose its subsidy, and now it is said that the department may be wound up.

The rot must be stopped before the roof falls in.

Yours faithfully,
DEREK PARKER,
The Society of Authors, 84
Drayton Gardens, S.W.10.
July 21.

Home Secretary's duty

From Mr John Wheeler, MP for Paddington (Conservative)

Sir, I have read with amazement the article (July 24) by my colleague Richard Shepherd, MP, in which he suggests that the Home Secretary should have resigned because of the recent disorders in some of our cities. This implies that the Home Secretary is responsible for police operations and for their failure or success, which he is not. Chief Officers of Police are responsible for operational matters and police officers are accountable to the courts for their conduct.

The Home Secretary's duty is to ensure that the police forces of England and Wales are up to stength and are properly equipped, and are capable of discharging their duties in connection with keeping the peace. Mr Whitelaw is remarkable for his determination in ensuring that the police are well paid and, with the exception of the Metropolitan Police; all police forces in England And Wales are up to strength. As soon as the disorders occurred, he took urgent action to provide apprpriate equipment for the use of the police.

I am surprised that Mr Shepherd does not recognize the complexity of the origins of these disorders which owe much to the failure of successive governments to involve the people who live in the inner cities in the economy of the country, as both owners of property and creators of wealth. To seek to blame the Home Secretary and to call for his resignation is not only irresponsible but is also fatuous. I am sorry that I am obliged to write about a colleague in this way but it is unfair to blame the Home Secretary for matters which are not entirely within his control.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN WHEELER,
House of Commons, SW1.
July 24.

British Gas monopoly

From Mr S. J. Greenwood

Sir, As one who played a small part in the events which led to the investigation of British Gas by the Monopolies Commission and as a consumer, I would like to support any initiative to make British Gas more competitive and give the consumer the same freedom of choice when purchasing gas appliances as for electrical goods.

For far too long British Gas and the manufacturers have been able to prevent all but a few determined retailers from competing with them by restricting the supply of gas appliances.

The truth of the matter is that British Gas, the manufacturers and the unions know that they have had a privileged position for far too long and that they could not survive in a free and competitive market. If, as the unions say, there are 30,000 jobs at risk, it would appear that there are 30,000 people too many in the gas industry.

No independent retailer would consider the sale of gas appliances without the back-up of properly qualified gas fitters, to fit the appliances and provide after-sales service.

There is no doubt in my mind that the present policy of British Gas is against the public interest. They should acknowledge the error of their ways and be prepared to compete openly with any retailer who wishes to sell gas appliances. Provided that there were adequate safeguards to prevent unfair trading, I feel that the Government may allow British Gas to keep their retail outlets.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN J. GREENWOOD,
Glen Royd,
44 Tyrone Drive,
Bamford,
Rochdale.
July 10.

Belvoir coalfield

From Dr Charles Goodson-Wickes

Sir, If Mr Woolrich (July 22) had had the opportunity of riding across the incomparable Belvoir countryside, he might not be so complacent about the potential damage caused by coal mining.

He would notice evidence of two previous developments overtaken by history, namely disused canals and railways. These features (unlike the persisting enclosures), neither enhance the view, nor provide a useful function. On the basis of all the information available to the Secretary of State, a coal mine would almost certainly fall in the same category.

Yours faithfully,
C. GOODSON-WICKES,
95a Jermyn Street,
St James's, SW1.
July 22.

Contracts with universities

From Professor Lord Wedderburn of Charlton

Sir, It has been an elementary principle of English law since 1853 that a person who knowingly and intentionally procures a breach of contract incurs civil liability in tort and must pay damages for his procurement to the injured party. This includes a procurer who acts "knowingly or recklessly, indifferent whether there is a breach or not" (as Lord Diplock put it in 1966).

The Government has now made it clear that it intends to compel universities to act, if need be, in breach of contract by dismissing staff (academic and non-academic, for this issue is not restricted to teaching staff) in order to comply with the cuts in higher education, which are wholly disproportionate to other public expenditure cuts. Baroness Young has now stated categorically, three times, that the Government cannot estimate the cost of such dismissals "until this matter has been tested in the courts" (*Hansard*, House of Lords, vol 423, No 124, cols 354-5). Not "*if*", but "*until*".

The Government, of course, hopes universities will achieve savings by redeployment or early retirement, but it "recognises" (as she put it) that there will probably be "redundancies of academic and non-academic staff" and, it knows that many of those redundancies will also involve breaches of employment contracts (however hard the universities fight, as they will, to avoid that consequence of Government policy).

In other words, an integral part of the Government's calculations on higher education is the currently unpredicable cost of litigation over breaches of contracts which it will intentionally have procured (with all the thousands of pounds in legal costs that that will imply).

While it is no doubt true that the Government is not answerable in the courts for these policies on the distrubution of public funds, does not this calculated policy suggest that the Government not only is bound to reimburse the employing institutions for damages and costs payable by them to staff dismissed in breach of contract, but is also morally obliged further to pay to those wrongfully dismissed the additional compensation which an injured party would normally recover from the procurer of a breach of his contract? Or will it hide behind the principle (on which it so often unjustly chides others) that it stands "above the law"?

Yours sincerely,
WEDDERBURN of CHARLTON,
29 Woodside Avenue,
Highate, N6. July 24.

Youth Minister?

From the Principal of the National Children's Home

Sir, The widely diverse comments of the past few weeks on the causes of violence — unemployment (Mr Prior); TV (Mrs Thatcher); the police (many of the rioters); inner city deprivation (community workers) must surely give support to those of us who believe that the time has come to appoint a Minister for Youth.

How else can we begin to let young people know that society values them sufficiently to begin to see them and their needs as a whole and not as an educational expense involving the Department of Education and Science; a law and order problem (the Home Office); a product of a deprived family (the Department of Social Security); or another wretched addition not just to the unemployed but to the ever increasing number of those "not likely to be employed in the foreseeable future"?

When Messrs. Heseltine and Raison on their visit to Liverpool talk to today's dispirited and undervalued young people, will they have the courage not to recommend first aid treatment but to recognise that the problems facing young people require a fundamental reappraisal?

This reappraisal concerns not just employment or inner city development, but the whole concept of what life is about — a life where there has to be a changed approach to teaching within our schools, to the work ethic and to the quality of family life.

There is a terrifying danger that an absence of violence during the next few weeks will lull us into believing that someone (perhaps Mr Whitelaw) has solved the problem. It needs no great prophet to say that it will break out again with greater viciousness if the Government does not recognise the need for a minister with special responsibility for young people.

Yours faithfully,
G. E. BARRITT,
National Children's Home,
85 Highbury Park, N5. July 21.

Stumped

From Miss Deirdre Chappell

Sir, Before too many cricket-loving parents get excited about having produced a son on July 18, I must point out that your article "The glorious eighteenth of July" is based on a premise that is only two-thirds right.

W.G. Grace and Dennis Lillee were indeed born on July 18, but Sir Garry (sic) Sobers appears to have been born 10 days later. *Wisden* changed his birthday from July 28 to 18 in the 1977 edition, whereas *Who's Who* altered his birthday from July 18 to 28 in the 1979 edition after receiving a corrected proof of his entry. So it would appear that Sir Garry himself prefers to celebrate on July 28.

Yours faithfully,
DEIRDRE CHAPPELL,
Birthdays Editor,
The Sunday Times,
30 Fernshaw Road, SW10.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

July 25: The Prince of Wales this morning took the Salute at Ceremonial Divisions at HMS Mercury, East Meon, Petersfield, Hampshire and subsequently, as President, met members of HMS Kelly Reunion Association. The Lady Diana Spencer was present.

His Royal Highness, attended by Major John Winter, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Somerleyton (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London, today upon the arrival of the Governor-General of New Zealand and Lady Beattie, The President of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and Mrs Clarke, The President of the Bahamas and Lady Cash, The President of Vanuatu and Mrs Sokomanu and The Grand Duke and The Grand Duchess of Luxembourg, and welcomed Their Excellencies and Their Royal Highnesses on behalf of Her Majesty.

By command of The Queen, the Viscount Long (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London, upon the arrival of the Governor General of Barbados and Lady Ward and the Governor-General of St Vincent and the Grenadines and Lady Gun-Munro and welcomed Their Excellencies on behalf of Her Majesty.

By command of The Queen, the Earl of Avon (Lord in Waiting) called upon the Governor-General of Mauritius and Lady Burrenchobay at the Cavendish Hotel and, on behalf of Her Majesty, welcomed Their Excellencies upon their arrival in this Country.

The Queen was represented by the Reverend Canon Anthony Caesar (Sub-Dean of Her Majesty's Chapels Royal) at the Memorial Service for the Venerable Selwyn Bean (Extra Chaplain to The Queen) which was held at St Thomas's Church, The Bourne, Farnham, Surrey, this afternoon.

July 26: By command of The Queen, the Lord Somerleyton (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London today upon the arrival of The Life President of the Republic of Malawi, the Governor-General of Australia and Lady Cowen and The President of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana and Mrs Burnham, and welcomed Their Excellencies on behalf of Her Majesty.

By command of The Queen, the Earl of Avon (Lord in Waiting) was present at Gatwick Airport, London this morning upon the arrival of The President of the Republic of Sri Lanka and Mrs Jayewardene and Lanka and Mrs Jayewardene and this afternoon called upon the Governor-General of Papua New Guinea and Lady Lokoloko at the Savoy Hotel. On behalf of Her Majesty, the Earl of Avon welcomed Their Excellencies upon their arrival in this country.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Cullen of Ashbourne (Lord in Waiting) called upon the Governor-General of Fiji and Lady Cakobau at the Carlton Tower Hotel and was present this afternoon at Gatwick Airport, London upon the arrival of The President of Kiribati. On behalf of Her Majesty, the Lord Cullen of Ashbourne welcomed Their Excellencies and The President upon their arrival in this country.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Lyell (Lord in Waiting) was present at Gatwick Airport, London this evening upon the arrival of the Governor-General of Canada and Mrs Schreyer and welcomed Their Excellencies on behalf of Her Majesty.

KENSINGTON PALACE

July 25: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, as President, Scotland's Gardens Scheme, was present at their Golden Jubilee Garden Party at Tyninghame, East Lothian, this afternoon.

Miss Jean Maxwell-Scott was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE

July 25: Princess Alexandra, on the occasion of the Centenary celebrations of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, this afternoon visited the Annual Open Day of the Grimsby Fishermen's Mission at Great Grimsby Fish Docks, South Humberside.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

Forthcoming marriages

Sir Edmund Sargant and Mrs E. N. Pelloe
The engagement is announced and the marriage will very shortly take place between Edmund Sargant of Napier Court, Ranelagh Gardens, SW6, and Evelyn Noel Pelloe (née Arnold-Wallinger), of Keyes House, Dolphin Square, SW1.

Mr M. R. King and Miss J. C. Birchmore
The engagement is announced between Malcolm, son of Mr and Mrs C. M. King, of Santiago, Chile, and Judith, daughter of Mrs M. E. Birchmore, of Bromley, Kent.

Mr J. F. Barnyak and Miss R. P. Goddard
The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs John Barnyak, of Athens, Pennsylvania, United States, and Rachel, daughter of the Rev Canon and Mrs Paul Goddard, of The Vicarage, Sherborne, Dorset.

Mr M. Krempel and Miss R. Brain
The engagement is announced between Mark, second son of Mr T. Krempel, of East Finchley, London, and Mrs A. I. E. Krempel, of Hampstead Garden Suburb, London, and Romy, elder daughter of Mr J. R. Brain, of Wyck Rissington, Gloucestershire, and Mrs H. P. Pemberton, of Lower Creedy, Crediton, Devon.

Mr B. G. Midgley and Miss M. A. Elliott
The engagement is announced between Brian Midgley, of Wellington College, Crowthorne, Berkshire, elder son of Mrs F. F. Lever, of Bramhall, Cheshire, and the late W. D. Midgley, MBE, and Mary, elder daughter of the late Professor T. R. Elliott, FRS, DSO, CBE, and Mrs Elliott, of Broughton Place, Peeblesshire.

Mr P. M. Shephard and Dr E. A. Thomson
The engagement is announced between Philip, son of Mr and Mrs W. H. Shephard, of Bedford, and Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. B. Thomson, of Crow Road, Glasgow.

Marriages

Mr J. P. M. Rodger and Miss E. A. Cross
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Peter's, Kirkcaldy, Fife, between Mr Jock Rodger, elder son of the Bishop of Oxford and Mrs P. C. Rodger, of 27 Linton Road, Oxford, and Miss Elizabeth Cross, only daughter of Mr and Mrs S. Cross, of 73 Milton Road, Kirkcaldy. The Bishop of Oxford officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Margo Bease and Miss Alison Duncan. Mr Andrew Rodger was best man.

A reception was held at Dunniker House Hotel, Kirkcaldy, and the honeymoon will be spent in Scotland.

Mr C. J. Spencer and the Hon Catherine Blades
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Bletchingley, Surrey, between Mr Charles Spencer, son of Mr and Mrs Kenneth Spencer, of Zeals, Wiltshire, and the Hon Catherine Blades, daughter of Lord and Lady Ebbisham, of The Old Rectory, Bletchingley. The Rev Dr John Freuerick and the Right Rev Patrick Casey officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a crinoline gown of ivory silk and lace with a train. She carried a bouquet of white bride, roses, lilies-of-the-valley and freesias. The Hon Argus Gathorne-Hardy, Catherine Masters, Mary Russell and Harriet Buxton attended her. Mr David Masters was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in France.

Mr R. T. Martin and Mrs P. C. Roper
The marriage took place in London on Saturday, July 25, between Mr Rees Martin, son of Mr and Mrs Leslie Martin, of 180 Te Awa Avenue, Napier, New Zealand, and Mrs Penelope Roper, younger daughter of Lord and Lady Plowden, of Martels Manor, Dunmow, Essex.

Mr C. I. Johnson-Gilbert and Miss E. D. M. Woodhouse
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Mary's, Knebworth, Hertfordshire, between Mr Christopher Ian Johnson-Gilbert, son of Mr and Mrs T. I. Johnson-Gilbert, of 5 Blenheim Road, NW8, and Miss Emma Davina Mary Woodhouse, daughter of the Hon C. M. and Lady Davina Woodhouse, of Willow Cottage, Latimer, Chesham, Buckinghamshire. The Rev David Mumford officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of silver and white Indian silk and a veil held in place by a tiara. She carried a bouquet of white roses and freesias. Jack Woodhouse, Patrick Cobbold, Rosina Lytton Cobbold, Lorna Cobbold, Natasha Smith, Susanna Smith and Kate Chevalier attended her. Dr David McVicar was best man.

A reception was held at Knebworth House and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Major A. J. Pearson and Dr G. C Court
The marriage took place on Saturday in the chapel of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, between Major Anthony John Pearson, The Royal Green Jackets, elder son of General Sir Thomas and Lady Pearson, of Streete House, Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire, and Dr Gillian Charlotte Court, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel David Court, of Drynham Lodge, Weybridge, Surrey, and of the late Mrs Mary Court. The Rev Walter Evans officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of ivory satin and silk organza and a silk tulle veil held in place by a Victorian floral headdress. She was attended by Venetia and Charlotte Scott and Annabel and Joanna Foley. A guard of honour was formed by Chelsea Pensioners, late of the bridegroom's regiment. Mr William Grandy was best man.

A reception was held at the Royal Hospital and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

General Sir Peter Leng and Mrs F. Tower
The marriage took place quietly on July 24 between General Sir Peter Leng and Mrs Flavia Tower.

Mr D. Harris and Miss A. J. Brooks
The marriage took place on Saturday at All Saints, Churchill, Oxfordshire, between Mr Damian Harris, eldest son of Mr Richard Harris, of Nassau, Bahamas, and of the Hon Mrs Peter Aitken, of New York, and Miss Annabel Brooks, daughter of the late Mr Robert Brooks and of Mrs Brooks, of Castle Barn, Churchill, Oxfordshire. The Right Rev Mervyn Stockwood officiated, assisted by Father Tom Stack.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Mr Christopher Brooks, wore a gown of white satin and a lace veil made by her great-grandmother. Jeremy Ward, Alexander Thyssen, Polly Astor, Jessica Abel Smith, Tara ffrench-Mullen and Maxine Shorto attended her. Mr Nicholas Crean was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in Bali and Hongkong.

Mr C. de la C. MacCarthy and Miss C. B. Boles
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Mark's, Englefield, Berkshire, between Mr Charles MacCarthy, second son of Dr and Mrs Dermond MacCarthy, of Lear House, Weedon, Aylesbury, and Miss Catherine Benita Boles, elder daughter of Mr Jack Boles, of The Old Rectory, Englefield, and the late Mrs Boles, and stepdaughter of Lady Anne Boles. The Rev David Cound and the Rev Ashley Longbotham officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of cream silk with an overskirt of gold silk chiffon and a family lace veil held in place by a headdress of honeysuckle. She carried a bouquet of wild flowers. Mr Robert Tilleard was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in France.

Mr R. C. James and Miss J. S. Lamb
The marriage took place at St Michael and All Angels, Ewyas Harold, on July 25 between Mr Robert Clive James, son of Mr and Mrs K. James, and Miss Jennifer Susan Lamb, daughter of Mr R. C. Lamb and Mrs J. Leveson.

Mr J. I. Scrymgeour-Wedderburn and Miss S. M. A. Seys-Phillips
The marriage took place on Saturday, July 25, at the Church of St Lawrence, Mereworth, between Mr James Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, son of Commander and Mrs Ian Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, of Dunlichity Lodge, Farr, Inverness-shire, and Miss Sarah Seys-Phillips, daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Seys-Phillips, of the Malt House, Mereworth, Kent. The Bishop of Rochester officiated and the Rev James Yates gave an address.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Clare Seys-Phillips, Fiona Jacobson, Alexandra Laird, Kristian Walesby and Kirsten Dauncey. Mr Paul Manduca was best man.

Mr T. Windsor-Brown and Miss J. Stott
The marriage took place on Saturday, July 25, between Mr Tony Windsor-Brown, son of the late Mr W. Windsor-Brown and of Mrs Windsor-Brown, of Leeds, and Miss Jane Stott, daughter of the late Mr Lloyd Stott and Mrs Stott.

Memorial service

Lady Keynes
A memorial service for Lady Keynes (Lydia Lopokova) was held in the chapel of King's College, Cambridge, on Saturday. The Rev M. S. Till, dean, officiated. Miss Irina Kirillova read the lesson in Russian and Mr Richard Buckle gave an address. Among those present were:

Sir Geoffrey Keynes, Professor and the Hon Mrs R Keynes, Dr W M Keynes, Mr and Mrs S J Keynes, Dr Polly Hill, Professor D K Hill, Dr and Mrs J Humphrey, Mrs P Hill, Dr N K Humphrey, Mrs Jean Whitter, Mrs Susan Rondell.

The Provost of King's College and Mrs Williams, Lord Kahn, the Hon Emma Rothschild, Dame Ninette de Valois, Sir Henry and Lady Unloil, Lady Lee, Professor and Mrs James Meade, Professor Joan Robinson, Professor and Mrs W B Reddaway, Professor D Moggridge, Professor Richard Braithwaite, Professor and Mrs Kendal Dixon, Professor and Mrs M Jaffé, Dr and Mrs D Brown, Mr and Mrs P Ledger, Mr and Mrs P Croft, Mr and Mrs M Cowdy, Dr and Mrs H Dixon, Mr and Mrs J Peters, the Rev S T Meyer, Dr M Halls and the matron and members of the staff of Threeways Nursing Home.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, July 26, 1956

Car workers strike

Some 12,000 car workers in the Ford group at Dagenham were on strike last night as an indirect result of the British Motor Corporation dispute which began on Monday. Production at the Dagenham plant of Briggs Motor Bodies, a subsidiary of Ford's, came to a standstill yesterday afternoon when 7,000 workers stopped work as a protest against the management's refusal to withdraw dismissal notices issued to over 2,000 of them the previous day. Last night the strike spread when 5,000 workers, due to work their last night shift before their annual two weeks' holiday begins, decided to support the day shift. They entered the factory but instead of working held departmental meetings. They collected their holiday pay and left the factory.

Progress of legislation

Commons, Jul 20: Greater London Council (General Powers) Bill read the third time. Finance Bill read the third time 279 votes to 256. Sex Shops (Control) Bill and Education in Prisons Bill both read a first time. Jul 21: British Broadcasting Corporation (External Services) Bill read a first time. Jul 22: United Reformed Church Bill read the third time. Contempt of Court Bill, Lords amendments agreed to. Jul 23: The East Sussex Bill and the Milford Docks Bill were read the third time and passed. Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill passed all stages. Jul 24: No primary legislation.

Lords, Jul 20: Greater London Council (Money) Bill read a second time. Northumbrian Water Authority Bill and Armed Forces Bill both read the third time and passed. Jul 21: British Railways (No 2) Bill read a second time. Education (Scotland) Bill completed the committee stage. British Nationality Bill further considered in committee and adjourned. Jul 22: British Nationality Bill further considered in committee and adjourned. Atomic Energy (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill read the third time and passed. Jul 23: British Nationality Bill considered in committee and adjourned. Jul 24: Friendly Societies Bill and Finance Bill passed all stages.

Parliament this week

Commons Today (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion of no confidence in the Government's economic and social policies. Armed Forces Bill, Lords amendments. Motion on British Gas Corporation (Disposal of Wytch Farm Oilfield Interests) Direction. Coal Industry orders.
Tomorrow (2.30): Transport Bill, Lords amendments. Debate on EEC documents on the steel industry.
Thursday (2.30): Wildlife and Countryside Bill completion of remaining stages. Employment and Training Bill, Lords amendments. London docklands development orders.
Friday (9.30): Motions on social security regulations. Adjourn for summer recess until October 19.
Select committees. Today: Energy. Subject: Energy Conservation. Witnesses: Officials from the Departments of Energy and Environment (4.15).
Lords. Today (2.30): Consolidated Fund Bill, all stages. Belize Bill, committee and remaining stages. Employment and Training Bill, report and third reading. Deep Sea Mining (Temporary Provisions) Bill, Commons amendments. Furniture Development Council (Dissolution) Order. Debate on Namibia.
Tomorrow (2.30): Supreme Court Bill, Commons amendments. Building Societies (Authorisation) Regulations. Industrial Investment (Amendment) (Northern Ireland) Order. British Nationality Bill, completion of committee stage.
Thursday (3): Education Bill, report stage, first day. Debate on proposed cuts in BBC external services.
Friday (11): Education Bill, report stage, second day. Social Security benefits orders. Films (Quotas) Order. London docklands development orders. Adjourn for summer recess until October 6.

Moreover... Miles Kington

Some University Results you may have missed . . .

UNIVERSITY OF MID-MIDLANDS

DEGREE IN SINGLE PARENT STUDIES
Class I: Ms Clairmont and little Tarquin.

DEGREE IN HOME BREWING
Class XXX: C. E. Hopgood.

DIPLOMA IN SEXIST STUDIES
Class I: Blanche Dubois, plus a whole lot of men. Typical.

DEGREE IN APPLIED NUCLEAR PHYSICS AND MODERN RUSSIAN
Class I: Lance-Corporal Brown.
Class II: Captain Osgood.
Class III: Major-General Sir Oscar Fastnet.

DIPLOMA IN FOOTBALL STUDIES
Class I: Broderick: Swithin, Faintly; Gasforth, Pinko, Tibble; Swartowski, Altitude, Fennel, Carcase, Albertson (substitute, Wainwright).

DEGREE OF TAUTOLOGY
Class I: J. MacRobert, J. Robertson, Margaret Richardson, Meg Pritchard.

OPEN RURAL UNIVERSITY

DIPLOMA IN ROSE-GROWING
Class I: Deirdre Stupendous.
Class I: Honest Joe Tinker
Class II: Peg O'My Heart.
Class III: Princess Flirtatious.

A40(M) COLLEGE OF HIGHER DRIVING

DIPLOMA IN LANE DISCIPLINE
Class I: RPU 462R, JBJ 485V.

UNIVERSITY OF WEST ANGLIA

DIPLOMA IN PUBLISHERS' BLURB COMPOSITION
Class I: Wendy McDonald. Her final paper was a masterpiece of tautly knit prose, telling a superb story and yet at the same time exploring character from the woman's point of view with a sensitivity all too seldom found in an exam answer. This is a stunning debut.
Class II: Chester Bailey. A gritty, no-nonsense exploration of the murky thickets surrounding this controversial subject. A thoroughly professional job.
Class III: Penny Thicknesse provides a sensible though not uninteresting view of the subject under discussion.
Pass: Graham Wangford writes as only Graham Wangford can.

WATFORD GAP UNIVERSITY

DIPLOMA IN STUDY OF MODERN COMIX
Class I: Mighty M. Smith, The Incredible Violet Guinness, Unshrinkable P. J. Purley.

DEGREE IN LATE-NIGHT SHOPKEEPING AND MARTIAL ARTS
Class I: J. Patel.
Class II: M. Patel.
Class III: H. Patel.
Class IV: O. Patel.

SANDOWN UNIVERSITY
Class I: Honest Joe Tinker (5-1 the field).
Class II and III: (Result pending a photo-finish).

Barbara Ward's last cry for world justice

By Robert Nowell

With the death eight weeks ago of Barbara Ward (Lady Jackson of Lodsworth), the cause of a saner, less wasteful and fairer way of life for this planet lost one of its most powerful advocates.

Before her death the Roman Catholic bishops of England and Wales had wisely commissioned from her a pamphlet that would bring home to ordinary people what can at times seem the remote and abstruse issues discussed in documents such as the Brandt report. It was still in the press when she died.

If proposals such as those contained in the Brandt report are ever to be put into effect, the governments of the rich countries have to be persuaded that they have public opinion behind them. And the aim of her pamphlet is not only to enlighten people about the issues involved, about the shocking and unnecessary disparity between wealth and misery on the Earth, but also to create the right kind of public opinion.

For the bishops it is recommended reading for every one in their dioceses, and all Roman Catholic priests in the two countries have been sent an introductory letter asking them to preach on world justice.

Indeed, in this pamphlet, which probably represents her last contribution to the debate, Barbara Ward wrote that the first thing the citizens of the rich nations should do is to bring sufficient pressure to bear on their elected governments "to ensure that even the most self-confident representative begins to see that votes are at stake".

But in her pamphlet she was not content to argue simply on the basis of enlightened self-interest, which is really what the Brandt report does. Rather, she began with the moral arguments that for the Christian are inescapable, and then buttressed them with the arguments of the Brandt report to show that for once virtue might not just be its own reward but could bring other, and immensely valuable, benefits in its train.

For her that was the priority. "The rich, whether they are rich nations or rich people, have the inescapable task of using their wealth for the good of the poor". And that was to be done not condescendingly or patronizingly, but with a humble recognition of responsibility, duty and love.

That Christian duty, based on Jesus's description of the Last Judgment and his parable of the Good Samaritan, she linked with the realization over the past few decades of the interdependence and fragility of life on our planet.

Recalling the basic Christian belief in the unity of mankind, and the mystery of Jesus as the Son of Man, she asked: "Could it be the vocation of this generation to give the planet the institutions of unity and co-operation that can express this mystery?

"Is the need not all the greater since, just as we have discovered the fragilities of our natural systems, we have invented, in nuclear weapons, a possible means of destroying ourselves and them together?"

Christian duty meant that the rich nations of the world must help the poor to become richer by being readier to share their wealth, but, she noted, "unhappily the general outlook for effective international social action by Christians in the wealthy lands is not favourable".

The recession encouraged people to think in terms of giving priority to rundown areas at home, of keeping out manufactures from the newly industrialized countries, and of shying away from the whole idea of taxing the wealthy to help the less fortunate.

Hence, she wrote, Christians must buttress their appeal to Christian duty with arguments drawn from rational self-interest as found in the Brandt report. What struck her as remarkable and encouraging about the report was the strength and relevance of its recommendations, and their closeness to Christian teaching on international social justice.

One feature she found of particular importance to all trying to pull and prod the wealthy world out of its inward-looking preoccupation and selfishness.

That was the contrast between the collapse of the world economic system between 1929 and 1931, when nothing was done to offset recession, and the Marshall Plan of 1947, when the Americans gave away 2 per cent or more of their total production of goods and services for more than five years to friends and former enemies alike.

"This was the beginning of the long prosperity of the 1950s and 1960s", she said, "and not least to benefit were the Americans themselves".

After summarizing the main findings and proposals of the Brandt report, Barbara Ward concluded with suggestions not only for people's public response, the kind of policy that the British and other Western governments seem loath to adopt, but also with a set of suggestions for people's private response.

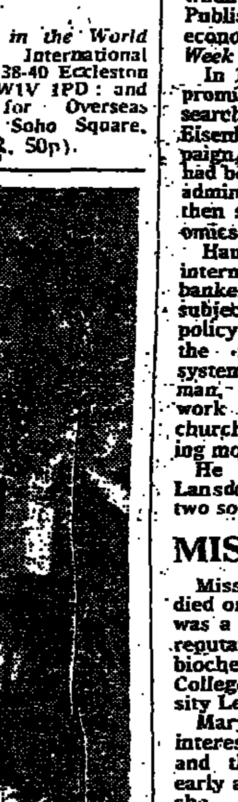
Those suggestions began with personal restraint and the encouragement of conservation and of the careful reuse of resources, particularly as concerns energy.

Individuals should support agencies such as the Catholic Fund for Overseas Development, Oxfam, and Christian Aid, "not simply by money but by meatless days and other symbolic means of bringing home, especially to children, the difference between the good fortune of the rich and the deepening misery of the poor".

Education about the issues involved should be carried on, through schools and parishes.

"Above all", she said, "the work of public pressure and private generosity should be pursued ecumenically. Only a 'critical mass' in the electorate will offset what all too many members of Parliament could take to be a selfish and inward-looking mood among the British people."

Peace and Justice in the World (Commission for International Justice and Peace, 38-40 Eccleston Square, London, SW1V 1PD: and Catholic Fund for Overseas Development, 21A Soho Square, London W1V 6NR, 50p).



Photograph by Chris Gregory

Ring out those bells: St Paul's Cathedral bellringers getting in trim at rehearsal yesterday for the royal wedding.

Birthdays today

Mrs Shirley Williams, the politician, who is 51 today.

Mr Peter Coker, 55; Sir Anton Dolin, 77; Dame Mary Green, 68; Lord Jenkins of Putney, 73; Sir Phillip Lynch, 48; Lord Mancroft, 67; Sir Denis Rickett, 74.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Glenda Spooner, founder of the Ponies of Britain, will be held at Windsor Parish Church, High Street, Windsor, at 2.30 pm today.

Latest wills

Accountant leaves £1,247,772

Mr Hobart Harold de Courcy Moore, of Ashurst Wood, near East Grinstead, chartered accountant, senior partner of Moore, Stephens and Co for 34 years until April, 1980, left estate valued at £1,247,772 net.

Lord Banbury of Southam, of Cirencester, left £747,047 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Beck, Mrs Diana Mary, of Wimbledon £219,883
Blacklidge, Mr Thomas Stephenson, of Blackpool, ophthalmic surgeon £198,050
Foulkes, Mr Eric Simpson, of Tadworth, Surrey £213,909
Fry, Mrs Kathleen Clare, of Bristol £330,925
Hill, Mr George, of Hunmanby, North Yorkshire .. £439,529

Dinner

Prime Minister
The Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher were hosts at a luncheon given at Chequers on Saturday in honour of Mrs Ronald Reagan. The other guests were:

The American Ambassador and Mrs Louis, Mr and Mrs Edward J Streator, Mr Peter McCoy, Mr Joseph Canzeri, Ms Sheila Tate, Mr and Mrs Robert Morris, Mr and Mrs Walter Annenberg, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs Runcie, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, Mr William Whitelaw, MP, Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, MP, and Lady Howe, Mr Michael Jopling, MP, and Mrs Jopling, Lord Thorneycroft, CH, and Lady Thorneycroft, Lord Olivier, Sir John Clements, Sir Leonard and Lady Wolfson, Sir James and Lady Hanson, Sir Ronald Millar, Sir Robin and Lady Day, Miss Carol Thatcher, Mr and Mrs Garry Weston, Mr Alistair Burnet, Mr and Mrs Bryan Forbes, Mr and Mrs Alan Howarth, Mr Ian Gow, MP, and Mrs Gow, Mr David Wolfson, Mr and Mrs John Hoskyns, and Mr and Mrs Michael Alexander.

Appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr Brian M. McDonnell, finance director of the Horserace Totaliser Board, to be chief executive.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy
CAPTAIN: A P Hoddinott, GLASGOW in Cmd, Jan 8, 1982.
COMMANDERS: P J Mosse, DRYAD, Sept 14; C J Freeman, WILTON in Cmd and as Snr Offr MCM2, Oct 1; M C Boyne, for duty with MOD (Central Staffs), Sept 7; J T Sanders, staff of FOF1 as SOO, Sept 29; I Brannam, NEWCASTLE as SMEO in Capt D3 and MEO, Feb 26, 1982; P E Du Vivier, MOD with DN Plans, Oct 5; J R Brigstocke, for duty with FORT as CST, Nov 2; M E Buchanan, MOD with DN Plans, Sept 15; P A C Wheen, staff of CBNSW, Nov 13; R N M Paige, MOD with Nav Sec, Feb 5, 1982; D J Burns, MOD with DG Ships, Jan 12, 1982; P R Gage, MOD with DGA(N), Dec 4; J A Smith, for duty as Secy to FOSNI, Dec 16; J R Foot, FONAC as Cmd Instr Offr and Cmd METOC Offr, Oct 6.
SURGEON COMMANDERS: K H Sugars, TAMAR as PMO, Dec 10; P J M Urwin, RNH Plymouth, July 14.
SURGEON COMMANDERS (D): N Harkness, INVINCIBLE as SDS, Dec 18; K Pendrill, DRAKE, Jan 19, 1982.
CHAPLAINS: Rev S A Forbes, COLLINGWOOD, Oct 9; Rev D J Hule, staffs of CINCNAVHOME and FO Portsmouth, Oct 30; Rev J R Mackle, HERON, Oct 15; Rev A T Maze, staff of FOF1 and ships of 1st Flotilla; Rev J K Watson, staff of FOF2 and ships of 2nd Flotilla; Rev S L Williams, SULTAN for duty also in CENTURION and for work with naval families, Nov 13; Rev R S Wort, SULTAN, Dec 1.
Retirements
COMMANDERS: C A W Russell, Sept 19; F K Trickey, Sept 10.

Royal Marines
COLONEL: A B Harfield, Royal College of Defence Studies 1982 Course, Jan 9, 1982.
Retirement
COLONEL: D N Slater, Feb 2, 1982.

The Army
BRIGADIER: M N S McCord, HQ The King's Div as Div Brig, July 29.
COLONEL: E C York, HQ NE Dist as D Comd TAS, Aug 1.
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: B Barnes RAEC, HQ E Dist as CEO, July 27; M H Dru-Drury LI, 3 LI as CO, July 31; P F W Gibbs COLDM GDS, MOD as GSO1, Aug 1; B J Lockhart RHG/D, RMAS as GSO1 Coord, Aug 1; W L Priddy USADC, HQ and Trg Centre RADC as Exch Offr, July 27; J R G Pulman QUEENS(V), 6/7 QUEENS(V), as CO, Aug 1; R A Ruddy RAEC, 1 of AE as DALD's inspector, July 27; A G Sharman REME, REME Offrs Sch as GSO1, CO, July 29; G Somerville RAMC, HQ BF Belize as MO, July 28; C E R Story R SIGNALS, SHAPE (BAE) as GSO1(W) Eng Sect, July 28; T W Terry RTR, RMCS Shrivenham as GSO1(W), July 31.
Retirements
BRIGADIER: J G Starling, July 31.
COLONEL: D G Cattermull, July 31.

Royal Air Force
AIR COMMODORE: K A C Wirdnam, MOD as DPS 1 (RAF), Aug 1.
GROUP CAPTAINS: J A Morgan, HOSTC for Air Staff duties, July 24; M F J Tinley, HOSOUMAR for Air Staff duties, July 24; J N Walter, MOD(PE) as AD/A ARM2, July 27; D R M Watson, IMS Brussels for staff duties, July 25.
ACTING WING COMMANDER: E A I Sandison ARRC, Senior Matron TPMRAF Hospital Akrotiri, July 30.
WING COMMANDERS: B A Rimy, HONORMAR as Wg Cdr Plans/Ex, July 27; B T Mitchell, SCC Hendon as AP1, July 27; J R M Jones, MOD as O1(RAF), July 27; R Boggia, RAF Cosford, July 29.

Cranwell graduations

The Queen was the Reviewing Officer when 103 officers of No 52 Initial Officer Training Course graduated from the RAF College Cranwell on Friday.

Prize winners were: Acting PO M P Stephenson, Sword of Merit; Acting PO C J Thomson, WRAF, Sash of Merit; PO K A Revell, Hennessy Trophy and Philip Sassoon Memorial Prize; Fl Lt P Melling, Alasdair Black Memorial Trophy; Fl Off B G Chipps, British Aircraft Corporation Trophy; PO A M A Al-Farsi, Overseas Students Prize.

General duties branch (pilot): Fl Off A Coulling, Fl Off A J Dale, Fl Off C M Turner, Fl Off K W Shaw, PO F J Adey, PO P N Attwell, PO A D Hower, PO C A J Coker, PO G G Hopwood, PO P Jackson, PO J B McFadzean, PO K A Revell, PO P G Wesson, PO R W Wright, acting PO G J Bagwell, acting PO P I Bird, acting PO S J Blake, acting PO I H Burbury, acting PO S L Davis, acting PO P Hall, acting PO J Harrison, acting PO J Holden, acting PO N J Hunt, acting PO D C Jones, acting PO R S Khepar, acting PO J R Klein, acting PO R C J Lewis, acting PO A J M Mackay, acting PO G E Martin, acting PO A D Moffat, acting PO R Moore, acting PO R Pendregaust, acting PO P Preston, acting PO T N Robinson, acting PO I A Rose, acting PO P D Sherriff, acting PO S E Smith, acting PO M N Temple-Smith, acting PO G R Todd, acting PO I S Wallis, acting PO D A Wild, acting PO M A Youngman.

General duties branch (navigator): acting PO R A Davis, acting PO R N Langworthy, acting PO M P Stephenson.

General duties branch (air electronics officer): Fl Off R L Rhodes.

General duties branch (air engineer): Fl Off P J C Beadle, Fl Off B G Chipps, Fl Off R Rowlands, Fl Off M E Vickers.

General duties (ground) branch (fighter control): Fl Off T J Hutchins, PO M L Ashwell, PO C N Carter, acting PO N A S Fraser, acting PO P J McLintic, acting PO C J Reid.

General duties (ground) branch (air-craft control): Fl Off L P Moore, PO K J Riley, acting PO S C Carr, acting PO (W) J C Dalgarno, acting PO R D Garrity, acting PO A J Lee, acting PO N E Richards, acting PO C J Thomson, acting PO R M Watson.

Engineer branch: Fl Lt P Melling, Fl Off P J Coyle, Fl Off D K Griffiths, Fl Off D Marshall, Fl Off E T P Mawson, Fl Off M Moran, Fl Off D J Tanner.

Supply branch: Fl Off C C Brown, PO S J Skinner, PO N A Smith, acting PO J W C Clinkskel, acting PO C M J Hill.

Administrative branch (secretarial): Fl Off (W) G D Chester, Fl Off A I Gilbert, Fl Off M P Legg, PO H F A Abbott, PO C M Minto, PO C J Wright, acting PO L S Atkins, acting PO R J Cowell, acting PO P D Way.

Administrative branch (education): Fl Off D W Benfield, Fl Off I R Dhese, Fl Off L Fellows, Fl Off A G Sims, Fl Off G A Walsh.

Administrative branch (catering): Fl Off S P Howard.

Security branch (RAF Regiment): Fl Off K R Laybourne, acting PO S W Bradnam, acting PO I R Smith.

Medical secretarial branch: Fl Off B L Cramb.

Foreign and Commonwealth students
Sultan of Oman's Air Force
Pilot: PO M M S Al-Ardhi, PO M M T Al-Said, PO M S R Al-Shiraiqi, PO M T M Al-Zidi.
Engineer: PO A M A Al-Farsi.
Education: PO H B H Al-Raluchi.
Regiment: FO A U S Al-Umrani.

Bridge win for British women

By Our Bridge Correspondent

Great Britain women's team have retained the European bridge championship, having collected in the last two rounds 39 out of a possible 40 points against Switzerland and Israel. France, the erstwhile leader, lost 3—17 to Denmark and beat Sweden by only 13—7.

The successful team of Pat Davies, Nicholas Gardener, Sally Sowter, Sandra Landy, Diana Williams and Maureen Dennison, with Derek Rimington as the non-playing captain, go to Rye, New York, in October to compete for the Venice Cup, the world championship.

Poland are the new open European champions, having won the series, which has been played in Birmingham, with two rounds remaining.

In the penultimate round the British team produced their best form of the fortnight to overcome Poland 20-minus 1. France could only beat Switzerland 18—2 and so when the teams met in the last round had to win by at least four points to collect the silver medal.

In a very tense finish Great Britain won by six points and so have qualified to play in the Bermuda Bowl for the world championship for the first time since 1965. Members of the team are: John Collings, Paul Hackett, Rob Sheehan, Irving Rose, Tony Sowter and Stephen Lodge, with Terence Reese as the non-playing captain and Gus Calderwood as coach.

Results:

Open series, round 16: Ireland 19, Luxembourg 1; France 18, Switzerland 2; Germany 12, Italy 8; Britain 20, Poland minus 1; Norway 15, Belgium 5; Sweden 16, Israel 4; Spain 20, Hungary 0; Denmark 17, Finland 3; Netherlands 16, Iceland 4.

Round 17: Switzerland 18, Ireland 2; Germany 20, Luxembourg minus 5; Britain 11, France 9; Belgium 12, Italy 8; Poland 13, Israel 7; Norway 15, Hungary 5; Sweden 20, Denmark minus 1; Spain 12, Iceland 8; Finland 13, Netherlands 7.

Final rankings: 1, Poland 264; 2, Britain 235; 3, France 231½; 4, Norway 222; 5, Italy 201½; 6, Germany 197; 7, Sweden 194; 8, Hungary 188; 9, Belgium 171; 10, Denmark 175; 11, Spain 151; 12, Netherlands 145; 13, Israel 126 equal 14, Finland and Ireland 122; 16, Iceland 118; 17, Switzerland 116; 18, Luxembourg 45.

Ladies' series, round 13: Ireland 20, Finland —1; Britain 20, Switzerland 0; Italy 11, Sweden 9; Spain 17, Israel 3; Denmark 17, France 3; Netherlands 17, Austria 3; Germany bye.

Round 14: Switzerland 11, Germany 9; Italy 20, Finland —1; Britain 19, Israel 1; France 13, Sweden 7; Austria 17, Spain 3; Denmark 12, Netherlands 8; Ireland bye.

Final rankings: 1, Britain, 204; 2, France, 185; 3, Italy, 178; 4, Denmark, 165; 5, Austria, 135; 6, Sweden, 131; 7, Spain, 127; 8, Ireland, 110; 9, Netherlands, 115; 10, Germany, 107; 11, Israel, 101; 12, Finland, 85; 13, Switzerland, 73½.

Christening

The infant son of Mr Charles and Lady Charlene Milner was christened Alexander George French Mordaunt by Father J. McMorrow at St Augustine's, Paarl, South Africa, yesterday. The godparents are Mr Bertram Grattan-Bellew, Mr Charles Humfrey, Mr Michael O'Hanlon, Lady Lucy French, Mrs John Muir and Miss Jane Waller.

OBITUARY

Mr G. Hauge

International banker

Mr Gabriel Hauge, former chairman of the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company of New York and an economics assistant and then adviser to President Eisenhower at the White House from 1952 to 1958, died on July 24 at the age of 67. He was for many years a giant on the American banking scene, combining the skills of a successful businessman with those of a brilliant economist.

Hauge played a leading role in building Manufacturers Hanover into a formidable international bank, with branches around the world and with more correspondent banking relationships than any other American bank. He retired from the bank two years ago, after having been for the last eight years its chairman.

He was born in Minnesota of Norwegian stock on March 7, 1914, and after attending several universities he taught economics at Harvard from 1938 to 1940. He also at that time worked for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and then for two years, 1940 to 1942, taught at Princeton.

Having then served in The U.S. Naval Reserve from 1942 to 1946, he became chief of the Research and Statistics division of the New York State Banking Department until 1950, when he joined McGraw Hill Publishing Co, and was an economics editor of *Business Week* magazine.

In 1951 and 1952 he also held prominent positions as a research director for General Eisenhower's presidential campaign, and, after Eisenhower had been elected he was first an administrative assistant, and then special assistant, on economics policy.

Hauge had a formidable international reputation as a banker and thinker on such subjects as macro-economic policy and the development of the international monetary system. A quiet, almost shy man, his interests outside his work were cathedral and church architecture and collecting modern art.

He married in 1948 Helen Lansdowne Resor, and they had two sons and five daughters.

MISS MARY LUNT

Miss Mary Randle Lunt, who died on July 16 at the age of 49, was a scientist of distinguished reputation, both as tutor in biochemistry at St Hugh's College, Oxford, and as University Lecturer in biochemistry.

Mary Lunt's prime scientific interest was in the nucleic acids and their metabolism. At an early age in her research career she became fascinated by viruses and, in particular, the bacteriophages.

She investigated the modification and breakdown of DNA following bacteriophage infection, and these results led her to study nucleases in a range of systems. This work is of great importance since it is because of the study of nucleases that techniques such as genetic engineering have become possible.

However, it is for her contributions on bacteriophage T5 that she will be best remembered. Recently she was busy organizing and characterizing a collection of T5 mutants from many parts of the world.

For many years she ran "Projects with Bacteriophage" for undergraduates and will be remembered both for her own enthusiasm and for her ability to inspire interest in others; but woe betide a student who did "sloppy experiments".

She was a member of the editorial board of the Journal of General Virology for five years until 1979. She regularly contributed to scientific meetings and, despite failing health, presented papers last April.

Mary Lunt went up to St Hugh's College as an exhibitioner in 1950. The references from her headmistress at the Abbey School, Malvern (of which she later became a governor) remarked on the very qualities of good sense, reliability, clarity and thoroughness which characterized her subsequent career.

She worked tirelessly for the college and her pupils, and set herself as well as them the highest standards. Socially she was a poised and charming companion, but perhaps few penetrated her reserve to discover the generous, and sensitive spirit that responded so keenly to music, art and poetry, which lay beneath her practical and efficient exterior.

Among her various offices she had been president of the Junior Common Room, senior tutor of the college and, at the time of her death, Custos Hortulorum. It was a privilege to work with her in any of these spheres.

Most delightful, however, was to know her as a friend, and to share her enthusiastic love of travel and the countryside, of local history, of landscape gardening, and of interests as varied as antique-hunting, fishing and concert-going.

Viscountess Bridgeman, wife of Viscount Bridgeman, KBE, CB, DSO, MC, died on July 24. She was the Hon Mary Kathleen, second daughter of Baron Bingley, PC, and they were married in 1930.

Colonel James Cumming Lattey, TD, late The Worcestershire Regiment, who died on July 21 at the age of 74, was a Deputy Lieutenant for Worcestershire and High Sheriff of the county in 1964.

Reception

Manning, Morris & Stone
Mr Bernard Weatherill, MP, Deputy Speaker, officially opened the new premises of Manning, Morris and Stone at 2 Savile Row, W1, on the evening of July 22. The Lord Mayor of Westminster and Lord Birdwood were guests.

Commemoration

Kent and Sharpshooters Yeomanry
The Kent and Sharpshooters Yeomanry yesterday commemorated the battle of Alam El Halfa with a church service and marchpast on the forecourt of Squerryes Court, Westerham. Major-General J. M. Sawers and Colonel R. Leigh-Pemberton, honorary colonels, took the salute.



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Racing

Shergar wins but magic is missing

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

After the heady atmosphere at Epsom and The Curragh, where all things seemed possible, the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot proved that Shergar is a cut above the average but not exceptional, no matter what his price tag may indicate.

He had to be driven right out to beat Madame Gav and Fingal's Cave by four lengths. He failed to fill me, and many more besides, with the magic that was in the air after Nijinsky and Mill Reef had won the same race.

In 1970 Nijinsky cruised home on the tightest of tight reins, winning in what *Raceform* described as a "canter" from an exceptionally strong field comprising Blakeney, who had won the Derby the previous year, the French Oaks winner Crepellana, and Karabas, Hogarth and Caliban, none of whom could be exactly described as slowcoaches. Twelve months later Mill Reef won by six lengths.

Since international classifications were introduced the handicappers have worked to a norm of 100—the better the figure, the better the horse, and vice versa. On top of the tree we find Sea Bird II at 110, followed by Brigadier Gerard and Mill Reef at 106 and Nijinsky at 104. Together on 101 are Sir Ivor, Grundy and Royal Palace.

After winning the Prix de L'Arc de Triomphe a second time, Alleged was rated 100 but after much heart-searching the handicappers felt they could not accord Troy more than 96. So where will Shergar be slotted in at the end of his career? Unless he gives an absolutely magical performance in the Arc, probably not more than a fraction above norm in my opinion.

Beating Madame Gay and Fingal's Cave the way he did, was a good performance but not spectacular. The race would have told us so much more if they had gone a decent gallop and if Master Willie, Pelerin and Light Cavalry had been seen at their best. Master Willie ran much too freely for his own good. Pelerin suffered from an accidentaly barging match on the last bend where he was pushed into the rails, and Light Cavalry was palpably feeling the effects of his interrupted preparation.

After the race every betting booth made Shergar long odds on to win the Arc, without giving sufficient consideration to the fact that the Oaks and Irish Oaks winner, Blue Wind, could be among his opponents and forgetting that, at Epsom, Blue Wind did beat Madam Gay by seven lengths. That suggests Shergar will have a real fight on his hands if they clash at Longchamp on October 4.

Madam Gay and Fingal's Cave hope to take part in what will be the world's richest horse race, the Arlington Million, in America, at the end of August, always assuming that their entries are accepted when the field is announced towards the end of the week. That is heartening news for the promoters, because it is not easy to get such an ambitious project off the ground, no matter how many fanfares.

What the Ascot race did underline is that Shergar's young rider, Walter Swinburn, is learning fast and that he now has a cool head on those young shoulders. Approaching the last bend he was in an unenviable position, seemingly hemmed in on all sides; but he kept calm throughout and eventually slid past Light Cavalry when the opportunity presented itself and on through another relatively narrow gap between Master Willie and the rails.

Earlier in the afternoon Swinburn had excited the huge crowd to fever pitch by winning the Princess Margaret Stakes by 10 lengths on Circus Ring, who was thus elevated to favourite for next year's 1,000 Guineas. Held back initially, Circus Ring sliced her way through the field soon after halfway and left them for dead in the sixth and last furlong.

If her previous race at Newmarket earlier in the month had indicated that she might be something out of the ordinary, this latest performance confirmed it. It was a revelation.

Although bred and still owned by the Snailwell Stud, Circus Ring was, in fact, reared and raised on the Cliff Stud in Yorkshire, which belongs to Sir Noel Murless. Humphrey Cottrill was another former trainer to derive pleasure from Circus Ring's victory, because it was he who originally bought her dam, Bell Song, for only 7,000 guineas when she was a yearling.

The Snailwell Stud has since parted with Bell Song but in her daughter they clearly have something special. A half-brother to Circus Ring by Sassafras is now bound to be the focus of attention at the Yearling Sales held in Deauville next month. Also due to be sold later this year by Goff's is the half-brother to Codrington, who made so many friends by the way he stuck to his guns in the Granville Stakes on Saturday. He is clearly worth watching.

Ascot results

2.0: 1, Cracking Form (15-8 jt fav); 2, Madison Style (20-1); 3, Ramannolie (15-8 jt fav). 15 ran.
2.35: 1, Circus Ring (4-6 fav); 2, Angles of Gold (11-1); 3, Hunt The Thimble (20-1). 9 ran.
3.20: 1, Shergar (2-5 fav); 2, Madam Gay (10-1); 3, Fingal's Cave (50-1). 7 ran.
3.55: 1, Codrington (17-2); 2, [illegible] (6-1); 3, Sweet As Sugar (10-1). [illegible] 14 ran.
4.25: 1, Aytabaan (15-2); 2, Crispin (7-4 jt fav); 3, Right Regent (7-4 jt fav). 8 ran.
5.0: 1, Milldown Gold (50-1); 2, Tugoflove (9-2); 3, Atlantic Boy (7-4 fav). 8 ran.

Starkey moves up

Greville Starkey's 12 winners in the past 10 days take him closer to Lester Piggott and Willie Carson in the Amoco Jockey's Association championship table. Top 10: Piggott 1,160, Carson 946, Starkey 798, P. Eddery 691, P. Cook 649, W. R. Swinburn 627, E. Hide 593, G. Duffield 572, S. Cauthen 551, J. Lowe 450.

Other racing, page 15



A cool head on young shoulders: Walter Swinburn finds the cap fits.

Equestrianism

Skelton takes honours in more ways than one

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Nick Skelton, aged 23, a *protégé of the Edgars*, ended the Royal International Horse Show *cum laude* on Saturday when he added the Everest Double Glazing Supreme championship to the British Grand Prix he won on the previous night. These victories, which brought his prize money for the week to £12,500, also gave him the Saddle of Honour for points gained on one horse and the St George's Trophy for points gained on two. His mentor, Liz Edgar, won the Queen Elizabeth II Cup and was the leading lady rider.

Her brother, David Broome, who won the King George V and the *Daily Mail* Cups, was also the Radio Rentals champion horseman, riding a succession of strange horses, from Skelton, Caroline Bradley and his brother-in-law, Graham Fletcher. The Winston Churchill Cup for the supreme champion riding horse went to the champion hack, Brown Buzzard, owned by Thomas Hunnable, who has made a wonderful recovery from his heart attack and was there with his wife to see this horse going so well for Allister Hood.

Mr Hunnable owns the Towerlands equestrian centre in Essex and his best showjumper is Anglezarke, who won the Aachen Grand Prix with Malcolm Pyrah. Christopher, the eldest of his three sons, who is still at school, is also an accomplished exhibitor of hunters. They are an admirable family and their contribution to the horse world is inestimable.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alec Jackson, who produced the daily Household Cavalry quadrille, received a special award for the personality making the greatest impact during the week. Some of the guardsmen were dressed in the uniforms which were worn when the regiment was first raised during the reign of King Charles I.

The scene now shifts to Hickstead where the field will be played in for three days before the British team, to be selected from Broome, Mrs Edgar, Pyrah, Harvey Smith and John Whitaker, will on Sunday defend the Prince of Wales Cup, which has been held by Britain since 1977.

The opposition will consist of Italy, Ireland, Switzerland, West Germany, France, Mexico and Australia. After eight Nations Cups, Britain are in the lead for the President's Cup, the world team championship, with 25 points to West Germany's 24. France, at Ballsbridge. the holders, are third with 22½. Two days later the Dublin Horse Show starts its five-day run

EVEREST DOUBLE GLAZING SUPREME CHAMPIONSHIP: 1, N Skelton's St James; 2, Mrs E Edgar's Everest Forever; 3, S Hadley's Sunorra.

Tennis

Junior players get their own championships

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Four British championships, all sponsored by the Prudential Assurance Company, will be played on the grass courts of Devonshire Park, Eastbourne, during the next fortnight. This week's events for players aged 18 and under, and 14 and under, will be succeeded by championships for the 16 and 12 age groups. The events have been arranged in this way so that players can, if they wish, compete in a higher age group as well as their own.

The 18 event was inaugurated in 1970 as an extension of the championship competition that already existed at this age group on clay at Wimbledon and indoors at Queen's Club. The three other events, previously invitation tournaments, gain championship status for the first time.

It is unfortunate that this week's tournament coincides with the European junior championships and therefore lacks a few leading youngsters. Next year the domestic fixture list will be revised so that Britain's leading juniors can compete for both European and national titles. This revision will also affect the dates of the 18 and under championships played on clay, which will be moved from September to Easter.

Britain's increasing emphasis on championship competition for juniors is partly a response to the challenges and opportunities available to teenagers on the senior international circuit. The prominence of teenagers in this year's French and Wimbledon championships has to be seen against a background of the changes that have occurred since open competition was introduced in 1968. Tennis now offers more tournaments, more money, and a chance of a rewarding career for more players.

The first exemplary teenagers to benefit were Bjorn Borg and Chris Evert, now Mrs Lloyd. They set such a popular trend that many consider some of its effects alarming. The International Tennis Federation hopes that tennis will be restored to the Olympic programme in 1988 and that this may deter children from a premature concentration on the professional game.

All this is a far cry from that charming British institution the inter-county championships, which ended on Saturday. Middlesex, traditionally capable of fielding three stronger doubles teams than anyone else, won the men's title for the 35th time in 75 years. Thanks to their impregnable top pair of Anthea Cooper and Michele Tyler, both 22, and the support provided by players of lesser repute, Kent won the women's title for the first time since 1902, their only previous success.

Men

GROUP ONE (Eastbourne): Lancashire 5, Kent 4; Surrey 7, Derbyshire 2; Middlesex 7, Essex 3; Middlesex 9, Derbyshire 0 (conceded); Essex 5, Kent 4; Lancashire 6, Surrey 3. Champions: Middlesex; Runners-up, Lancashire. Relegated: Kent and Derbyshire.

GROUP TWO (Felixstowe). Yorkshire 8, Warwickshire 1; Somerset 7, Cheshire 2; Hertfordshire 5, Berkshire 4. Promoted: Yorkshire and Warwickshire. Relegated: Berkshire and Cheshire.

GROUP THREE (Bournemouth): Nottinghamshire 7, West of Scotland 2. Promoted: Buckinghamshire and Leicestershire. Relegated: West of Scotland and Oxfordshire.

GROUP FIVE (Ealing): Avon 6, Wiltshire 3; Norfolk 6, Northamptonshire 3; Staffordshire 8, Durham and Cleveland 1. Promoted: Norfolk and Staffordshire. Relegated: Wiltshire and Durham.

GROUP SIX (Cromer): Bedfordshire 7, North Wales 2; Northumberland 5, Bedfordshire 4; North Wales 6, Cornwall 3; Gloucestershire 7, Cambridgeshire 3. Promoted: Northumberland and Gloucestershire. Relegated: Cambridgeshire and Cornwall.

GROUP SEVEN (Hunstanton): Dorset 6, South of Scotland 3; North of Scotland 5, Suffolk 4; North of Scotland 5, Dorset 4. Promoted: North of Scotland and Dorset. Bottom: Cumbria.

Women

GROUP ONE (Eastbourne): Kent 9, Yorkshire 0; Surrey 7, Devon 2; Sussex 7, Warwickshire 2; Kent 6, Warwickshire 3; Yorkshire 7, Devon 2; Sussex 5, Surrey 4. Champions: Kent. Runners-up, Yorkshire. Relegated: Warwickshire and Devon.

GROUP SIX (Frinton): Northamptonshire 5, Durham and Cleveland 4; Northumberland 5, Shropshire 4. Promoted: Cambridgeshire and Staffordshire. Relegated: Northamptonshire and Durham and Cleveland.

Correction: In group three, Lancashire won 5—4 against Buckinghamshire who were relegated. Hertfordshire remain in group three.

Cycling

Gateway to Downs's win

By John Wilcockson

Success in one-day classics has for long eluded Bob Downs, from Basildon, despite his paramount position in British racing circles for the past five years. This anomaly was corrected three weeks ago when he won the Zorbit Grand Prix, and yesterday Downs confirmed his newly won confidence by scoring a hard-earned victory in the Tour of the Cotswolds at Gloucester.

After 110 miles of racing up and down many hills of this majestic course, there were still five men together to contest the finish as they entered the final half-mile. This was the fourth time Downs had ridden this race and he knew that to win he would have to enter the narrow gateway into Gloucester Park in first place. Consequently, he sprinted hard into a roundabout 300 yards from the finish, gained 10 yards by the time he turned left into the park, and kept up the pressure across the final 200 yards of grass track.

TOUR OF THE COTSWOLDS: 1, R Downs (Manchester Wheelers), 4hr 48min 8sec; 2, P Galloway (Magnesport), 4-48.08; 3, C Gough (Liverpool Century), 4-48.08; 4, J Waugh (GS Strada), 4-48.08; 5, P Longbottom (Manchester Wheelers), 4-48.08; 6, M Geelen (Belgium), 4-51.07; 7, M Parker (Mid-Devon), 4-51.07; 8, R Snyders (Netherlands), 4-51.17; 9, R Anderson (Festival RC), 4-51.17; 10, K Lambert (Coventry RC), 4-53.15.

SCOTTISH HEALTH RACE: Final stage: 1, M Jurco (Czechoslovakia), 3hr 36min 45sec; 2, M Klasa (Czechoslovakia), 3-36.46; 3, J Skoda Czechoslovakia), 3-36.46; 4, H Booth (Netherlands), 3-36.46; 5, F Meeuwis (Belgium), 3-36.46; 6, P Dennis (England), 3-36.46. Overall: 1, Jurco 18hr 55min 58sec; 2, Skoda, 18-57.04; 3, A Kostadinov (Czechoslovakia), 19-02.05; 4, Klasa, 19-10.27; 5, Boom 19-11.10; 6, M Bell (GB), 19-12.05.

Cricket

Dilley, one of the miracle men, finds place in doubt

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

Any changes which the England selectors might have been thinking of making had the Headingley test match been lost have been delayed. In the euphoria of a famous victory the same 12 players have been summoned to Edgbaston for next Thursday's fourth Test as did duty in the third.

The only difference this time may be that Old or Dilley will be 12th man so that Emburey can play. Dilley sets a problem. Without his 56 in the second innings at Headingley there would have been no miracle. The part he played in England's return from the dead was really no less essential than Botham's or Willis's. But it is by his bowling that Dilley must stand or fall and he is so inaccurate a time the moment that there is a tendency to despair of him.

Yet he gets batsmen out. In his 12 Test matches Dilley has taken 35 wickets. He is the fastest bowler England have and is only 22. It would be the greatest pity to dishearten him. He also held an outstanding catch at Headingley, down at long leg when he had all the time in the world to lose his nerve. If Old is preferred to Dilley at Edgbaston, it will only be because of his greater control on what is likely to be the easiest pitch of the series.

There has been some talk of dropping Gatting, which is also to be discouraged. He is full of guts, batted as well as anyone in the first two Tests and held two brilliant catches to keep Australia on the run on the last day at Headingley. Had Gatting been left out Larkins, Parker or Tavaré would probably have played. As it was, the decision the selectors and the captain left themselves once they had settled on the same side, was whether to continue with Gooch as Boycott's opening partner or to take him away from the new ball.

One of the few strengths of England's batting against West Indies, in England last summer and in West Indies in the winter, was the opening pair. In 18 innings, against the most formidable of fast bowling, their average opening stand was worth nearly 50; but that was in the face of sheer speed. Because of his rather firm footed style, Gooch is less effective against the moving ball.

When Brearley returned to the side at Headingley, he was opposed to separating a trusted opening partnership. He has now changed his mind and at Edgbaston will go in first himself, with Gower at number three and Gooch at four.

The recall of Underwood may not be far away. He certainly stands every chance of being chosen for India. Had a change been made among the faster bowlers, Jackman might have been recalled. Allott is there or thereabouts, but to have brought him in for the first time at Edgbaston, with nothing in the pitch to help him, might not have been wise. Knott is another who could have been back by now but for the Headingley triumph. The selectors would have disturbed the spirit which that created only at their peril.

England 12

	Tests	Age
J M Brearley (Middx, cpt)	36	39
I T Botham (Somerset)	38	25
G Boycott (Yorkshire)	101	40
G R Dilley (Kent)	12	22
J E Emburey (Middlesex)	15	28
M W Gatting (Middlesex)	11	24
G A Gooch (Essex)	33	28
D I Gower (Leics)	29	24
C M Old (Yorkshire)	45	32
R W Taylor (Derbyshire)	28	40
P Willey (Northants)	19	31
R G D Willis (Warwick)	60	32
P Willey (Northants)	19	31

☐ Australia will play Surrey in a one-day, 55-over match at The Oval on August 6, three days after the end of the Fourth Test match at Edgbaston.

Poppewell's pearl for Richards's crown

By John Woodcock

Like most of the nine previous Benson and Hedges Cup finals, Saturday's match between Somerset and Surrey at Lord's, which Somerset won by seven wickets, lacked the excitement of a close finish. It is more for the batting of Knight and Richards, the bowling of Garner and a wonderfully good catch by Popplewell that it will have to be remembered.

After being put in by Rose, Surrey played for an hour as though afraid of being bowled out before lunch. It was not quite the easiest of batting pitches, the occasional ball from Botham swung a good deal and Garner is notoriously difficult to get away; but seven for one after 10 overs, and only eight more runs from the eight overs after that, was carrying caution to excess. It meant that the only time in the day when Somerset were under any real threat was when, in the first three overs of their own innings, they lost Rose and Denning.

If Surrey had their chance again they would, I am sure, set about it differently. To start with, their batting order, with Roope coming in at number eight, seemed a bit of a jumble. Howarth looked a good player out of touch and Lynch a dangerous but disrespectful hitter. Only Knight's 92 made a match of it and even he, when playing well and with his eye in, could do nothing about Garner.

With Somerset needing only 195 to win in their 55 overs it was not enough for Surrey to shoot out their opening pair so cheaply. The man who mattered was Richards. If they could have got him they might have won, and he played as though he knew it. Richards has a marvellous record at Lord's, having scored a hundred there for West Indies in the World Cup Final of 1979 as well as in a Test match, and others for Somerset in the Gillette Cup Final and the county championship. Once he had got in on Saturday he was going to have to get himself out—and this he declined to do.

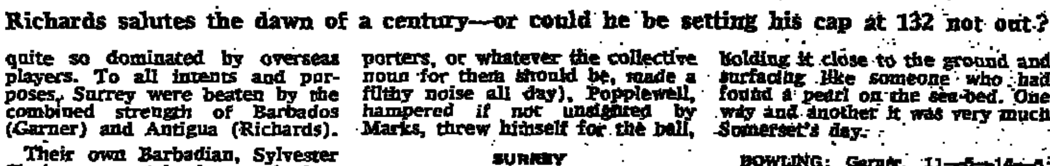
Roebuck's below-key 22 was important, coming after Somerset's bad start. He withstood Clarke's opening burst, in which he was warned for underpitching, with courage and skill, and had added 105 with Richards by the time he was out.

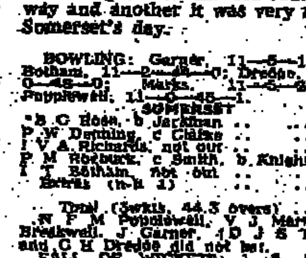
Cheered most of the way to the wicket, Botham was soon driving fiercely, he and Richards finishing off the match by trifling with the bowling. Richards's 132 not out, though not assuaging Surrey's disappointment at losing their third successive final, was a joy to the capacity crowd. It is only the second hundred in the final of this competition, Gooch's 120 in 1979 being the other.

If, as is their present intention, the counties further limit the number of overseas players allowed in one side, this is the last year when a final will be quite so dominated by overseas players. To all intents and purposes, Surrey were beaten by the combined strength of Barbados (Garner) and Antigua (Richards).

Their own Barbadian, Sylvester Clarke, was not in the mood when Knight asked him for a match-saving effort just after Botham had came in. Had he had to prove that he could bowl faster than Wayne Daniel or Keith Miller or, better still, Peter Heine at the other end, he might have stirred himself—but not as it was.

The catch of the day had, as it happens, accounted for Clarke when his turn came to try to get after Garner. Running in some 20 yards from the Tavern boundary (where a barrel of Somerset supporters, or whatever the collective noun for them should be, made a filthy noise all day), Popplewell, hampered if not unsighted by Marks, threw himself for the ball, holding it close to the ground and surfacing like someone who had found a pearl on the sea-bed. One way and another it was very much Somerset's day.





Richards salutes the dawn of a century—or could he be setting his cap at 132 not out?

SURREY

G S Clinton, c Roebuck, b Marks	6
†C J Richards, b Garner	1
*R D V Knight, c Taylor, b Garner	92
G P Howarth, c Roebuck, b Marks	16
M A Lynch, c Garner, b Popplewell	22
D M Smith, b Garner	7
S T Clarke, c Popplewell, b Garner	15
G R J Roope, not out	14
D J Thomas, b Garner	0
R D Jackman, not out	2
Extras (b 2, l-b 14, w 2, n-b 1)	19
Total (8 wkts, 55 overs)	194

P I Pocock did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—4, 2—16, 3—63, 4—98, 5—132, 6—166, 7—182, 8—183.

BOWLING: Garner, 11—5—14—5; Botham, 11—2—44—0; Dredge, 11—0—48—0; Marks, 11—5—24—2; Popplewell, 11—0—45—1.

SOMERSET

*B C Rose, b Jackman	5
P W Denning, c Clarke	0
I V A Richards, not out	132
P M Roebuck, c Smith, b Knight	22
I T Botham, not out	37
Extras (n-b 1)	1
Total (3 wkts, 44.3 overs)	197

N F M Popplewell, V J Marks, D Breakwell, J Garner, †D J S Taylor and C H Dredge did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—5, 2—5, 3—110.
BOWLING: Clarke, 8—1—24—1; Jackman, 11—1—53—1; Thomas, 8.3—0—32—0; Pocock, 11—1—46—0; Knight, 9—0—41—1.
Umpires: H D Bird and B J Meyer.

Mendis wipes brief smile off Glamorgan's face

By Peter Marson
EBBW VALE: Sussex (4pts) beat Glamorgan by 88 runs.

Sussex were in an invincible mood yesterday. Their batsmen, led by Imran and Mendis, began by putting the match beyond Glamorgan's reach before turning to the bowlers, in particular Arnold. He dismissed three of the first four batsmen in the order and in the sixteenth over bowled Nash to give him four wickets for 22 runs in his eight overs.

It was marvellously sunny and warm, and a cool breeze made it a proper cricketing day. Glamorgan first came to Eugene Cross after the last war under the captaincy of J. C Clay and they have played here since, a span of 35 years. With a good crowd pressing in on the boundaries this small, intimate arena made a handsome picture when Glamorgan won the toss and invited Sussex to bat.

Mendis, in challenging mood, steered Sussex along the course of the first 10 overs but at this point lost Gould, neatly caught by Featherstone at cover point off the last ball of Barwick's first over. Barwick quickly had a second success when Eifion Jones held an excellent catch to bring down Parker.

Glamorgan were happy about that; but this was a brief, fleeting smile, for Mendis found a kindred spirit in Greig and together they forged a splendid, hard-hitting partnership worth 70 runs in 10 overs. These two provided the innings' impetus and Imran, Colin Wells and Phillipson made sure that Sussex's momentum was maintained.

Oddly in this barrage, and those which came later, only Mendis, who hit eight boundaries in his 55, failed to send the ball over the ropes, into the trees, up the bank and into the crowd. Imran and Colin Wells achieved this feat three times, and Greig and Phillipson once each. Mendis's became the third wicket to fall at 125, and in the next over, the 23rd, Greig was bowled by Ontong.

Imran and Wells then set about the bowling, adding 62 runs in 10 overs. When Wells fell leg-before to Ontong in the thirty-eighth over at 191, Imran had made 30. He went on to hit another 39 runs, taking Sussex to 241 for seven. A formidable total to be sure, and if Glamorgan were to get within striking distance of victory, then Miandad would have had a part to play.

Alas, Miandad was an early casualty, caught behind off Le Roux in the fourth over. Alan Jones had preceded him, bowled by Arnold's third ball of the innings, and in less than an hour Hopkins, Featherstone, Holmes and Nash, too, had come and gone. Arnold had been the reason.

SUSSEX

G D Mendis, c and b Barwick	55
†I J Gould, c Featherstone, b Barwick	12
P W G Parker, c E W Jones, b Barwick	10
I A Greig, b Ontong	34
Imran Khan, not out	69
C M Wells, l-b-w, b Ontong	30
C P Phillipson, b Moseley	17
G S Le Roux, run out	3
*J R T Barclay, not out	1
Extras	20
Total (7 wkts)	241

G G Arnold and C E Waller did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—43, 2—55, 3—125, 4—129, 5—191, 6—222, 7—238.
BOWLING: Nash, 8—0—57—0; Moseley, 8—1—26—1; Lloyd, 7—0—55—0; Barwick, 8—0—39—3; Holmes, 1—0—9—0; Ontong, 8—2—35—2.

GLAMORGAN

A Jones, b Arnold	1
J A Hopkins, b Arnold	13
Javed Miandad, c Gould, b Le Roux	6
N G Featherstone, b Arnold	22
G C Holmes, c Gould, b Waller	8
R C Ontong, b Greig	38
*M A Nash, b Arnold	3
†E W Jones, b Imran	37
E A Moseley, c and b Waller	4
B J Lloyd, c Parker, b Le Roux	9
S R Barwick, not out	3
Extras (l-b 4, w 3, n-b 2)	9
Total (34.5 overs)	153

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—4, 2—18, 3—42, 4—53, 5—53, 6—85, 7—108, 8—113, 9—148, 10—153.
BOWLING: Arnold, 8—1—22—4; Le Roux, 5—0—35—2; Imran, 7.5—0—37—1; Waller, 8—0—24—2; Greig, 6—1—28—1.
Umpires: D J Constant and K E Palmer.

Kent form stengthens Test claim

Allan Border and Martin Kent, with a partnership of 167 in 146 minutes, put the Australians in sight of their first victory against the counties.

Border hit his first century of the tour in 205 minutes with 12 fours and a five, and Kent reinforced his claim to a Test place at Edgbaston with 18 fours in his 92. Both were bowled by Patel, who with Birkenshaw and Pridgeon restricted the Australians lead to 104, when they were bowled out for only the third time on tour against the counties for 293.

Rodney Hogg, also striving to claim back his Test place, worked up a fine pace on a docile wicket, and dismissed opener Mark Scott for 29. With Ray Bright claiming the wickets of Martin Weston (11) and Younis (14) Worcester at the close were 69 for three, trailing by 35.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings: 189
Second Innings

M S Scott, c Alderman, b Hogg	29
M J Weston, c Wood, b Bright	11
*P A Neale, not out	6
Younis Ahmed, c Hughes, b Bright	14
†P B Fisher, not out	0
Extras (l-b 3, n-b 6)	9
Total (3 wkts)	69

D N Patel, S P Henderson, J Birkenshaw, N Gifford, A P Pridgeon, and J Cumbes to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—47, 2—47, 3—69.

AUSTRALIANS: First Innings

J Dyson, b Cumbes	9
G M Wood, c Birkenshaw, b Cumbes	1
A R Border, b Patel	115
*K J Hughes, l-b-w, b Cumbes	4
M F Kent, b Patel	92
D MacD Wellham, l-b-w, b Patel	8
†S J Rixon, c and b Birkenshaw	2
G R Beard, l-b-w, b Pridgeon	36
R J Bright, c Patel, b Pridgeon	12
R M Hogg, c Birkenshaw, b Cumbes	2
T M Alderman, not out	3
Extras (b 3, l-b 6)	9
Total	293

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—8, 2—11, 3—17, 4—184, 5—234, 6—237, 7—237, 8—288, 9—289, 10—293.
BOWLING: Pridgeon, 17—5—50—2; Cumbes, 20.5—7—62—4; Gifford, 23—5—59—0; Patel, 28—6—81—3; Birkenshaw, 17—2—32—1.
Umpires: R Aspinall and D Shackleton.

Essex openers in record-breaking form

Graham Gooch and Brian Hardie scored their first John Player League centuries as the leaders, Essex, thrashed Yorkshire by 73 runs at Chelmsford yesterday. Essex, after being put in, totalled 250 for three and then bowled out Yorkshire for 177 in 37.4 overs.

Gooch scored exactly 100 in only 86 minutes, an innings which contained six fours and four sixes. Hardie, dropped when 34, finished with 108 not out, which included seven boundaries and shared in an opening partnership of 180 with Gooch—an Essex record for any wicket in the competition.

Yorkshire were soon in difficulties. They lost Sharp, Boycott and Hampshire before the 50 was reached and it was only a valiant 46 from Hartley, including four fours and a six, which gave Yorkshire an air of respectability.

Northamptonshire snatched a last-over victory by four runs at Tring to damage Middlesex hopes of the league title. Northants, sent in, made 200 for six and Middlesex reached the last over needing 6 to win with three wickets in hand.

All three fell to the first four bals from Mallender, aged 19. First to go was Roland Butcher, who had hit a superb 64 in 60 minutes with four sixes. He went for another six to win the match and was caught a yard short of the boundary by Cook. Mallender bowled Selvey with the next ball and Daniel with the fourth.

Earlier Larkins hit 50 and Williams was 5 not out. Middlesex recovered from 14 for two with Radley making 62 before Butcher took over.

Leicestershire won by 14 runs at Grace Road after a superb innings of 101 not out from the Nottinghamshire captain Rice, kept the result in the balance until the final over. Rice's century came in 127 minutes and contained five fours and a six.

Leicestershire scored 214 for seven, a total given substance by a fine opening partnership of 108 betwen Briers and Gower with Briers eventually reaching 80, including eight fours and two sixes in 93 minutes.

Amiss scored his second league century in succession as Warwickshire raced to a six-wicket win against Hampshire at Edgmaston. He made 108 in 112 minutes—taking his Sunday aggregate to 309 in the last three innings—and Warwickshire completed their third consecutive league win with nine balls to spare.

Hampshire scored 242 for eight on a good batting wicket but Warwickshire were soon under way with Kallicharran and Humpage sharing stands of 107 and 52 with Amiss, who hit 11 fours and two sixes.

Surrey trounced Lancashire by eight wickets for their most convincing league performance of the season at the Oval. Alan Butcher, whose previous Sunday best this summer was 23, returned to form with a chanceless 82—the highest by a Surrey player in the competition this season. Knight shared a second-wicket stand of 127, whittling away at a modest target of 163.

Lancashire made a very poor start which Kennedy did his best to repair. He hit his third half-century of the season, including eight fours.

Younis suspended

Younis Ahmed, Worcestershire's Pakistani batsman, has been suspended for one match by a TCCB disciplinary committee for two incidents of "unsporting" behaviour on the field of play. Younis will miss the three-day county championship game against Northamptonshire, which starts at Stourbridge on Wednesday.

Derby keep title hopes alive

By Richard Streeton
DERBY: Derbyshire (four points) beat Kent by 18 runs.

Derbyshire put aside their various worries at the present time to gain a merited win yesterday in the John Player League which kept alive their challenge for the title. A significant role was played by Barry Wood, the acting captain, following Miller's abdication from the job on Saturday.

Miller's resignation, because the job was affecting his own form, was announced by the club in a brief statement 50 minutes before Saturday's championship match began, and the player sensibly declined to enlarge on it throughout the weekend. Miller, who became England's vice-captain last winter in West Indies when Willis returned home, followed Bolus, Taylor and Steele since 1975 as Derbyshire captains who have given up the post in mid season.

Miller was appointed in 1979 and Derbyshire, with enough problems already, would presumably not have wished for this latest difficulty to arise. Their financial worries and ground difficulties are well known and recently their chief executive, David Harrison, resigned.

Derbyshire stood fourth from the bottom of the championship table before the present series of matches began, and Miller had scored 362 runs (average 25.82) and had taken 11 wickets at 50.72 each.

Wood batted yesterday with commendable briskness as he made top score of 41. His dismissal of Shepherd and Cowdrey from successive balls left Kent 46 for five from 14 overs, still needing 142 to win, and he then held two crucial catches.

Kent made an unfortunate start with Tavaré run out by a direct throw from Miller at deep point and Asif held by Tunnicliffe from a fiercely struck return catch. Benson's stay was ended by a diving legside catch by Taylor before Shepherd hit a high catch to mid on and Cowdrey was beaten by late movement.

Johnson and Knott added 69 in 16 overs to kindle Kent hopes afresh, but Knott and Baptiste fell to catches at extra cover and when Johnson was bowled in 36th over, Derbyshire were home and virtually dry.

Derbyshire omitted Steele to include Newman, an extra bowler, and there were moments in their innings when it seemed a debatable choice. Wood, whose only error was when he almost played on against Jarvis, was third out to a catch at deep point and Derbyshire were 100 for three after 20 overs.

DERBYSHIRE

*B Wood, c Tavaré, b Cowdrey	41
J G Wright, b Shepherd	12
P N Kirsten, c Benson, b Jarvis	22
G Miller, c Tavaré, b Underwood	16
A Hill, b Dilley	33
K J Barnett, b Underwood	13
†R W Taylor, not out	26
C J Tunnicliffe, c Tavaré, b Underwood	1
P Newman, c Underwood, b Dilley	0
M Hendrick, c Tavaré, b Underwood	3
S Oldham, not out	10
Extras (l-b 8, n-b 2)	10
Total (9 wkts, 40 overs)	187

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—25, 2—78, 3—80, 4—118, 5—140, 6—146, 7—148, 8—153, 9—172.
BOWLING: Dilley, 8—0—40—2; Shepherd, 6—0—35—1; Jarvis, 6—0—37—1; Baptiste, 8—0—34—0; Cowdrey, 4—0—20—1; Underwood, 8—0—33—4.

KENT

M Benson, c Taylor, b Oldham	9
C J Tavaré, run out	4
*Asif Iqbal, c and b Tunnicliffe	4
C S Cowdrey, l-b-w, b Wood	15
J N Shepherd, c Tunnicliffe, b Wood	12
†A P E Knott, c Wood, b Oldham	35
G W Johnson, b Tunnicliffe	36
E Baptiste, c Wood, b Oldham	5
G R Dilley, not out	16
D L Underwood, b Hendrick	20
K B S Jarvis, not out	5
Extras (b 2, lb 8)	10
Total (9 wkts, 40 overs)	169

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—8, 2—12, 3—20, 4—46, 5—46, 6—115, 7—124, 8—135, 9—160.
BOWLING: Hendrick, 8—1—40—1; Tunnicliffe, 8—2—26—2; Oldham, 8—0—31—3; Wood, 8—0—31—2; Newman, 8—0—38—0.
Umpires: C T Spencer and J Van Geloven.

John Player League

	P	W	L	NR	TIE	Pts
Essex (11)	10	7	2	1	0	30
Sussex (6)	11	6	3	2	0	28
Derby (6)	9	6	3	0	0	26
Glamorgan (17)	10	5	3	2	0	24
Somerset (2)	9	6	3	0	0	24
Hampshire (11)	10	5	4	1	0	22
Middlesex (7)	10	4	3	3	0	22
Leicester (4)	10	4	3	3	0	20
Warwick (11)	9	5	4	0	0	20
Northants (5)	10	4	5	2	0	20
Kent (11)	9	4	4	1	0	18
Surrey (5)	9	3	4	1	1	16
Lancashire (13)	10	3	6	1	0	14
Yorkshire (14)	10	3	5	1	1	14
Notts (14)	10	3	5	2	0	14
Worcester (6)	10	2	6	2	0	12
Gloucester (10)	9	2	5	3	0	10

1980 positions in brackets

Single-wicket contest

Ray Illingworth, the former England captain, is one of three Test bowlers who will play in a single-wicket contest between Pakistan's Zaheer Abbas and the West Indian, Viv Richards, at Bristol tomorrow. England's paceman, Robin Jackman, and the Indian spinner, Dilip Doshi, will complete the attack.

Kent batsmen add to Derby's troubles

Chris Tavaré underlined his England potential, his highest score of 156 putting Kent in command of their county championship match at Derby on Saturday.

Tavaré, who also reached 1,000 runs for the season at 147, was out to the last ball of the day when he was caught behind of Oldham, with the total 348 for three. Geoff Miller's resignation as captain of Derbyshire in the morning could not have helped his side's confidence and the young Kent batsmen Benson, also took advantage with his second century of the season.

Benson (108) and Tavaré put on 147 for the second wicket and then Cowdrey weighed in with an unbeaten half-century to help Tavaré in a third wicket stand of 167.

The New Zealand fast bowler, Hadlee, took five for 47 as Nottinghamshire bowled out Lancashire for 150 at Trent Bridge.

Today's cricket

HOLT PRODUCTS TROPHY
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Australians (11.0 to 6.0 or 6.30).
COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
DERBY: Derbyshire v Kent (11.0 to 6.30).
NOTTINGHAM: Nottinghamshire v Lancashire (11.0 to 6.30).
OTHER MATCHES
DUBLIN: Ireland v Scotland (11.0 to 6.0).
NORTHAMPTON: English Schools U19 v Welsh Schools U19.
MINOR COUNTIES COMPETITION
CAMBORNE: Cornwall v Dorset.
BALLS PARK, HERTFORD: Hertfordshire v Buckinghamshire.
WALLASEY: Cheshire v Staffordshire.
BREWOOD: Staffordshire v Northumberland.
IBIS: Wiltshire v Berkshire.
LANCASHIRE: Lancashire II v Cumberland.
LAKENHAM: Norfolk v Cambridgeshire.

Scoreboards and other details

Warwickshire v Hants

AT BIRMINGHAM
Warwickshire (4pts) beat Hampshire by 6 wickets.

HAMPSHIRE

C G Greenidge, b Perryman	36
D R Turner, b Willis	15
N G Cowley, b Willis	74
T E Jesty, b Ferreira	48
V P Terry, b Hogg	0
M C J Nicholas, not out	30

Northants v Middlesex

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
Northamptonshire (4pts) beat Middlesex by 4 runs.

W Larkins, b Emburey	50
*G Cook, c Barlow, b Emburey	30
A J Lamb, c Gatting, b Emburey	26
P Willey, c Barlow, b Merry	6
R G Williams, not out	55
T J Yardley, b Edmonds	1
†G Sharp, c Downton, b Merry	21

Surrey v Lancashire

AT THE OVAL
Surrey (4pts) beat Lancashire by 8 wickets.

LANCASHIRE

A Kennedy, b Pocock	61
†G Fowler, run out	0
S J O'Shaughnessy, l-b-w, b Thomas	1
*C H Lloyd, c Roope, b Wilson	5
D P Hughes, run out	5

Leicestershire v Notts

Essex v Yorkshire

Ireland v Scotland

Saturday's cricket

Polo

Progress of the Prince is something to cheer

By John Watson

An estimated 20,000 spectators saw England I beaten 7—6 by South America in Britain's annual top-class six-chukka match for the Coronation Cup at the Guards Polo Club, Windsor, yesterday.

South America comprized four Argentines, three of whom were prominent in the recent British open championship. They were all usefully mounted through the generosity of the Brazilian player, Ronaldo de Lima, Alex Ebeid, of Egypt, and Lord Vestey.

Howard Hipwood, at back, has represented England in every match since this series of internationals began in 1971; Paul Withers and Howard's brother, Julian, have missed only one and Alan Kent has taken part in several. Although South America aggregated 30 goals on handicap—to be on a level with England I—they enjoyed the advantage of having played since early childhood and more often with one another than our players. They contrived to drive their ponies a little harder, too.

England I have never looked better; their backing up, anticipation and marking were excellent and the match looked about even throughout. A 60-yard penalty shot from South America's back, Juni Crotto, was the decided when the score was 6—6 near the end. It was his fourth successful penalty goal in the match. It is significant that England committed the greater number of fouls, mostly from crossing their opponents' line.

Crotto was awarded the Imperial Trophy as the best player and the World of Sport Trophy for the best pony went to Guy Wildenstein's Everest, ridden by Julian Hipwood.

With Argentine-domiciled Robert Graham as their pivot, England's second team, who took on Spain for the Silver Jubilee Cup, were in at least as fluent harmony as England I. Martin Brown, providing a sharp, swift spearpoint, looks beautifully cast in the number one role; John Horswell, who, like Graham, plays off a six handicap, made a formidable forward; and the Prince of Wales, who has much improved this season, displayed, at back, his facility for fierce interception and powerful backhanders.

Although aggregating only 19 handicap goals to Spain's 20, England II were much more cosmopolitan than their opponents, who comprised two pairs of brothers, Ignacio and Pedro Domecq and Juan and Rafael Echevarrietta, all five handicap men and all mounted by Christian Heppe, president of the European Polo Academy.

When the score was 6—2 to England II in the fourth chukka a galloping collision brought Rafael Echevarrietta and Horswell and their ponies down in a painfull fall. Both were so badly stunned or winded that it looked as though reserves would have to be brought in. The both remounted to play on. England II, who led throughout, won 10—5.

The prize for the best pony in this match went to David Pearl's Superstar, which Horswell rode. The award for the best young player of 1981 was presented to James Lucas, of Cowdray Park.

ENGLAND I: 1, J Hipwood (9); 2, A Kent (6); 3, P Withers (7); back, H Hipwood (8).
SOUTH AMERICA: 1, A Pieres (6); 2, M Zubia (6); 3, G Pieres (6); back, J Crotto (5).
ENGLAND II: 1, M Brown (3); 2, J Horswell (6); 3, R Graham (6); back, Prince of Wales (4).
SPAIN: 1, J Echevarrietta (5); 2, I Domecq (5); 3, P Domecq (5); back, R Echevarrietta (5).

Rowing

Cream of Irish triumph after break of 14 years

By Jim Railton

The Irish, with a spectacular win in the eights, took the men's match for the first time since 1967 in the Home Countries international on the Llandegfedd reservoir, Gwent, on Saturday. The match rested on the eights in which England were represented by Lea Rowing Club, Ireland by their national champions from Trinity College, Dublin, and the Welsh by an untried eight which included Charlie Wiggin, an Olympic bronze medal winner.

Britain has had its share of spectacular eights races this season at Henley and the national championships, and Llandegfedd produced another classic. England took an early lead, just ahead of Wales with the Irish seemingly clinging on.

With 500 metres to go Wales were a shared ahead of England, with Ireland threequarters of a length behind. Then the Irish lightweight stroke, Brendan Flynn, launched a remarkable attack, which led to the Trinity students sweeping past first England, and just before the line, Wales, to clinch the premier race and the match by one point.

Ireland gained unexpected wins in the men's coxed fours with their Dublin-based Neptune crew and Belfast's Lady Victoria pair, Hunter and Canning, won the coxless pairs. England's sole men's victory was Purchase and Brown, of Henley, in the double sculls. The Welsh took one men's title with Howell, of London University, winning the single sculls.

While the Irish were able to put afloat the cream of their national fleet on Saturday, the English faced problems with top oarsmen and scullers preparing for the world championships. The Vesta four, who won the Britannia at Henley, could only provide two of their regular line-up for England. They lost Patrick Casey, an Irishman, who understandably was not prepared to pay £55 for the privilege of competing against his own country on a Welsh reservoir.

Lea, who are in their first season as a rowing club, were two short from their regular eight, but their coach, Tony White, was not prepared to accept this as an excuse for defeat. They could not find a finishing burst when it mattered.

England gained some consolation, winning from Ireland the women's and junior's events, and the Emanuel and St Paul's combined eight won the junior event in impressive style. The organizers did well to set out a course and provide facilities in this beautiful rural setting.

Looking down the course from the finish it appeared to be a little "Brahms and Liszt", but a fishing boat had cut through one of the line markers the day before. Still, that pulsating eights final lifted the whole occasion and England will have to think in terms of a stronger team next year to take revenge on an Irish contingent, who always take this event very seriously.

MEN: Senior Double Sculls: 1, England, 6min 56sec; 2, Ireland, 7:09; 3, Wales, 7:05. Coxed fours: 1, Ireland, 6:35; 2, England, 6:38; 3, Scotland, 6:34; 4, Wales, 6:56. Coxless pairs: 1, Ireland, 7:14; 2, England, 7:20; 3, Wales, 7:4?. Single Sculls: 1, Howell (Wales), 7:40; 2, P Barry (England), 7:47; 3, J Snyder (Scotland), 7:51; 4, T Corcoran (Ireland), 8:04. Eights: 1, Ireland, 5:58; 2, Wales, 5:5?; 3, England, 6:07. Match result: 1, Ireland, 16pts; 2, England, 15; 3, Wales, 13; 4, Scotland, 4.
WOMEN: Coxed Fours: 1, England, 4:32; 2, Wales, 4:37; 3, Ireland, 4:38. Coxless pairs: 1, England, 4:57; 2, Ireland, 5:06. Single Sculls: 1, F Craven (Ireland), 4:46; 2, S Price (England), 4:49; 3, J Muir (Scotland), 5:27; 4, K Roberts (Wales), 5:56. Match result: 1, England, 11; 2, Ireland, 9; 3, Wales, 4; 4, Scotland, 2.
JUNIORS: Double sculls: 1, England, 6:30; 2, Ireland, 7:27. Coxed fours: 1, England, 5:56; 2, Ireland, 6:04; 3, Wales, 6:14; 4, Scotland, 6:17. Coxless pairs: 1, Ireland, 6:18; 2, England, 6:22; 3, Scotland, 6:39. Sculls: 1, England, 6:37; 2, Wales, 6:45; 3, Ireland, 6:53; 4, Scotland, 7:1?. Eights: 1, England, 5:08; 2, Ireland, 5:18; 3, Wales, 5:21; 4, Scotland, 5:33.

World Student Games

Miss Smallwood completes a British double

Bucharest, July 26. — Kathy Smallwood completed a double for Britain in the women's sprint events at the World Student Games with a commanding victory in the 200 metres yesterday. It followed Beverley Goddard's win in the 800 metres four days ago.

Miss Smallwood, who was fifth in the 1980 Olympic Games final and runner-up to the East German, Marita Koch, in the 1979 Student Games, had five metres to spare over an Italian, Marisa Masullo, as she sped home in 22.78sec.

Jill Sterkel became the first American to win three gold medals at th games, coming from behind today to take the women's 200 metres freestyle swimming title in a record time of 2min 3.9sec. The previous Games record—2min 4.87sec—was held by Anneliese Maas, of the Netherlands. Miss Sterkel, a University of Texas swimmer, earlier won golds in the 100 metres freestyle and 100 metres butterfly.

Athletics

MEN: Finals winners: 200m: Y Naumenko (Soviet Union), 20.79sec. 400m: C Wiley (US), 45.18sec. 800m: A Hauck (EG), 1min 49.12sec. 4 x 100m relay: US (Lattany, Ketchum, Grimes, Smith), 38.70sec.
Hammer: K Ploghaus (WG), 77.74m (Games record); 11, D Mileham (GB), 64.70; 12, R Keit (GB), 64.56.
WOMEN: Finals winners: 200m: K Smallwood (GB), 22.78sec. 800m: D Melinte (Romania), 1min 57.81sec; 5, C Hanson (GB), 2:03.85. 400m hurdles: 55.82sec; 5, Y Wray (GB), 57.62. Hurdles: A Kostetskaya (Soviet Union). 4 x 100m relay: US (Washington, Lewis, Bottom, Fitzgerald), 43.66sec; 2, GB (Goddard, Smallwood, Wray, Hearnshaw), 43.86. 4 x 400m relay: Soviet Union, 3min 26.25sec.
Shot: H Knorscheidt (EG), 20.24m. Long jump: T Kolpakova (Soviet Union), 6.83m; 5, S Hearnshaw (GB), 6.53. High jump: S Simeoni (Italy), 1.96m.

Swimming

MEN: Finals winners: 200m freestyle: A Schmidt (US), 1min 52.62sec (Games record). 100m backstroke: S Sakolnolov (Soviet Union), 58.09sec.
WOMEN: Finals winners: 200m freestyle: J Sterkel (US), 2min 03.9sec (Games record). 100 backstroke: C Bunaciu (Romania), 1min 02.47sec (Games record).

Diving

WOMEN: Finals winners: Highboard: Chen Xiaoxia (China), 471.72 pts; 10, L Fraser (GB), 332.77.

Basketball

GROUP 3: Finland 91, GB 69.—Agencies.

Hoddle staying

Glen Hoddle is staying with Tottenham Hotspur for at least two more seasons. The England midfield player said yesterday that he intended shelving his ambitions to move abroad for a chance of building up his reputation in Europe with the FA Cup winners.

"Tottenham have treated me well, and in the end I decided I couldn't bear to leave a team on the brink of achieving something big", Hoddle, who will sign a two-year contract today, said.

For the record

Yachting

COWES: Queen Victoria Cup regatta: Class 1: 1, Container; 2, Hitchhiker; 3, Dusseldorf. Class 2: 1, Little Eagle; 2, Sky Flash. SCRA classes: 1, Ding Dong; 2, Defiant; 3, Division Bellis. International dragons: 1, Asterisk; 2, Nordic; 3, Fanfare. National Swallow: 1, Mistral; 2, Swift; 3, Curlew. Solent Sunbeam: 1, Honey; 2, Query; 3, Argosy. Flying Fifteen: 1, Francesca; 2, Gee Whiz II.

Football

Croquet

Tennis

Rifle shooting

Athletics

Golf

Henning capitalizes as Price loses his four-stroke advantage

From Mitchell Platts
Wassenaar, July 26

Harold Henning, of South Africa, won the fifty-fourth title of his illustrious career when he produced an amazing recovery shot from a bunker at the last hole on The Hague golf course to take the £40,000 Dutch Open title. Henning's shot from the sand was played with masterful precision. He left the ball only two inches from the hole and tapped it in for a birdie four, a 71 and a winning aggregate 280, which is eight under par.

Henning, who won the ICL international title in South Africa last November, had not won outside his native country since the Tallahassee Open in 1970 and that bunker shot gave him this championship by one stroke from Nick Price (76), of Zimbabwe, and Ray Floyd (70), of the United States. Ken Brown, who covered the inward half in 32 for a 68, Sam Torrance (73) and Tom Sieckmann (73), of the United States, shared fourth place on 283.

Price began with a four-stroke advantage over Henning, with Torrance and Sieckmann one shot further adrift. The manner in which Price, who won the world junior title in 1974, had strolled away to a six-stroke success in the Swiss Open 11 months ago suggested he possessed the strength of character to resist his rivals.

On the outward nine, however, Price lost his direction on the wild, undulating terrain of The Netherlands' oldest golf courses and he took 40 strokes. The only place he appeared to have his geography right was in reading the woolly greens for he would have dropped more strokes but for three single putts.

Price got his yardages wrong at the seventh (357 yds) where his approach completely cleared the green which left the ball lodged beneath a bush. Price elected not to take a drop and with his first thrash at the ball he moved it only three feet. It took him another three to get down, which made six overall, and by dropping strokes at three other holes, against one birdie at the sixth where he holed from 12 feet, he had taken 40.

The indifference of Price's game opened the door for a rare battle for the first prize. Torrance, who learnt his game on the wintry coast of Ayshire, made his move by holing from 20 feet for a birdie at the third, and after leaving good putts on the lip at the third and the fifth, he made a wonderful two at the eighth (228 yards) to draw level for the first time. His five iron tee shot finished eight feet from the hole and it reminded me of his hole-in-one in the Open at Sandwich seven days earlier.

Henning, after a disastrous seven at the par five sixth, was slowly fighting his way back. Price arrested his slide by making a birdie at the short twelth which enabled him to move ahead again of Torrance, who had momentarily led after getting a fine three at the 11th (414 yds). Torrance, whose game has been in such a good grove, unaccountably dropped three strokes in four holes from the 13th but now Henning moved through by holing from 30 feet for a birdie at the 10th and from 15 feet for another at the 14th.

Floyd completed his 70 with birdies at the 17th and 18th to set the target in the clubhouse at seven under par overall and both Price and Henning stood on the 18th tee at that score after Price had taken three putts from 30 feet for a four at the short 17th. Price drove into the sand dunes and he bunkered his third shot but Henning, also in the bunker but in two, now produced his masterful winning shot.

FINAL SCORES: 280: H Henning (S Africa), 71, 68, 70, 71. 281: R Floyd (US), 69, 73, 69, 70; N Price (Zimbabwe), 67, 68, 70, 76. 283: K Brown (GB), 71, 70, 74, 68; S Torrance (GB), 71, 70, 69, 73; T Sieckmann (US), 68, 71, 71, 73. 285: J Hall (GB), 69, 68, 75, 73. 286: T Gale (Australia), 71, 74, 73, 68; C Moody (GB), 71, 73, 72, 70; J Bland (SA), 72, 70, 74, 70; F Molina (Argentina), 67, 70, 74, 75. 287: C Wattne (France), 68, 74, 72, 73. 288: V Fernandez (Argentina), 71, 73, 72, 72; M Calero (Spain), 71, 70, 74, 73. 289: M Thomas (GB), 71, 71, 73, 74; E Murray (GB), 70, 72, 72, 75. 290: I Mosey (GB), 75, 73, 73, 69. 291: M Garcia (Spain), 69, 72, 75, 75.



Susan Rowlands : full of power in her follow through.

Swedish juniors tread in their seniors' footsteps

By Lewine Mair

Sweden achieved the extraordinary double of adding the European junior women's team championship yesterday to the senior title they won in Troia a month ago. In a superbly-organized event on Wentworth's West Course, sponsored by the National Westminster Bank, Sweden followed up their unexpected victory on Saturday over the favourites, France, by defeating Wales 5—2.

Audrey Briggs, the Welsh captain, was nonetheless far from despondent. Out in Troia her senior side had notched an unprecedented win over England 5—2 while here her juniors had defeated England 4—3 and Germany 5—2.

The 5—2 scoreline was, in fact, very much closer than it seemed in that four of the five singles went to the last green. Hardest to bear for the young Welsh side was the fact that Wendy Griffiths and Susan Rowlands each lost after having had a two-hole lead at the 12th. The Welsh girl champion, Karen Davies, aged 16, by contrast had an afternoon to remember, coming from behind to beat Sisney Lindfeldt at the 18th.

Saturday

FIRST FLIGHT: England beat Denmark, 4—3. Foursomes (English names first): L Moore and S Cohen beat T Pors and M Brandt Andersen by 2 holes; B New and J Soulsby beat A Pettersen and L Eliasen, 4 and 2. Foursomes 2—0. Singles: D Christison lost to L Bang Nielsen, 2 and 1; Cohen beat L Schmidt, 3 and 1; New lost to Pors, 3 and 2; N Holloway lost to Pettersen, 7 and 2; Soulsby beat Brandt Andersen, 4 and 3; Singles 2—3.

Wales beat Germany 5—2. Foursomes (Wales first): M Rawlings and C Rees beat S Haubensak and E Peter, 2 and 1. K Davies and S Rowlands beat S Knoedler and I Umsen, at the 19th. Foursomes 2—0; Singles: Rawlings beat S Greve, 4 and 3; Rees beat A Peter, 3 and 1; Davies lost to Haubensak, 1 hole; Rowlands beat Knoedler, 1 hole; W Griffith lost to Umsen, 3 and 2. Singles 3—2.

Italy beat Ireland 6—1. Foursomes (Italy first).—E Braito and C Tolomei beat L Bolton and B Gleeson, 3 and 2; S Valli and S Ferlito beat M Kenny and C Wickham, 7 and 6; Foursomes 2—0. Singles:—Ferlito beat Bolton, 1 hole; C Dettori lost to Gleeson, 2 holes; Braito beat A O'Sullivan, 2 and 1; Tolomei beat Wickham, 1 hole; Valli beat Kenny, 6 and 4. Singles 4—1.

SECOND FLIGHT: Scotland beat Netherlands, 6—1. Foursomes (Scotland first): P Wright and D Thomson beat B Swinkels and M de Boer, 6 and 5; E Hunter and C Middleton beat K Poirse and N Roland Holst, 7 and 5. Foursomes 2—0. Singles: Wright lost to Poierse 3 and 2; Hunter beat M Idenburg, 5 and 3; S Gallagher beat de Boer, 1 hole; M Russell beat Holst, 4 and 2; Thomson beat C Kuenen, 1 hole. Singles, 4—1.

Yesterday

FIRST FLIGHT: Sweden beat Wales 5—2. Foursomes (Wales first): M Rawlings and C Rees beat H Alfredsson and C Karlsson 2 and 1; K Davies and S Rowlands lost to A Oxenstierna and J Posener 4 and 3. Foursomes — Singles: Rawlings lost to Alfredsson 5 and 4; Rees lost to Karlsson 1 hole; Davies beat S Lindfelt 1 hole; Rowlands lost to Posener 3 holes; W Griffith lost to Oxenstierna 1 hole. Singles 4—1.

Denmark beat Ireland 5—2. Foursomes (Ireland first): L Bolton and B Gleeson lost to T Pors and M Brandt Andersen 3 and 2; M Kenny and C Wickham lost to A Pietersen and L Eliasen 7 and 5. Foursomes 2—0. Singles: Bolton beat L Bang Nielsen 3 and 2; Gleeson beat Pietersen 2 and 1; A O'Sullivan lost to Pors 4 and 3; N O'Neill lost to Brandt Andersen 5 and 3; Wickham lost to Schmidt 2 and 1. Singles 3—2.

Italy beat England 4—3. Foursomes (England first): L Moore and S Cohen lost to E Braito and C Tolomei 5 and 4; B New and J Soulsby lost to S Ferlito and S Valli 2 and 1. Foursomes 2—0. Singles: D Christison lost to Tolomei 3 and 1; Cohen beat S Scarpa 1 hole; Moore beat Ferlito 6 and 4; Soulsby lost to Braito 1 hole; New beat Valli 2 and 1. Singles 2—3.

Germany beat France 4—3.

SECOND FLIGHT: Scotland beat Belgium 6—1. Foursomes (Scottish names first): P Wright and D Thomson beat F Bury and A Van der Haegen, 3 and 3; C Middleton and E Hunter beat I de Clercq and A Gaudissart at the 21st. Foursomes 2—0. Singles: Thomson lost to de Clercq, 4 and 3; Hunter beat Van der Haegen, 2 holes; M Russell beat Bury, 2 and 1; S Gallagher beat L Andries, 5 and 3; Wright beat Gaudissart, 6 and 5. Singles 1—1.

Spain beat Netherlands 4—3.

FINAL PLACINGS: 1, Sweden; 2, Wales; 3, Germany; 4, France; 5, Italy; 6, England; 7, Denmark; 8, Ireland; 9, Scotland; 10, Spain; 11, Belgium; 12, Netherlands.

Walker Cup men take a risk

By Peter Ryde

The English golf championship will be played this week for the fifth time at Burnham and Berrow, land of Ben Travers and buckthorn. The occasion provides about the last chance for England's five Walker Cup players to get competitive experience before the match against the United States at the end of August.

They play as seeds in the following order: Paul Way, Peter Deeble, Peter McEvoy, Geoffrey Godwin, and Roger Chapman—though pride of place must go to Deeble, the title holder. Today he meets Geoffrey Marks, captain of the victorious England team in the European championship.

In a sense these men for America stick their necks out, as their colleague Duncan Evans did last week in the Welsh championship from which he was bundled out at once; but players and selectors alike are sophisticated these days about the effects of chance in matchplay. Defeat in an early round usually means nothing.

Over a long time matchplay teaches us something about matchplay qualities, but its main purpose is enjoyment, an aspect of the game that often gets lost to sight.

The remaining three seeds are Paul Downes, young Richard Boxall who had to withdraw from last month's England team, and Malcolm Lewis, a Walker Cup reserve.

The Welsh team for the Home international championships at Woodhall Spa from September 23 to 25, is:

R D Broad (Radyr), G Davies (Pontypool), D Evans (Leek), H J Evans (Langland Bay), J R Jones (Langland Bay), S P Jones (Aberystwyth), D McLean (Holyhead), T J Melia (Cardiff), J Morrow (Porthmadog), M G Mouland (Glamorganshire), P Parkin (Newtown). Reserve: A Llyr (Bull Bay).

ROYAL PORTHCAWL: Welsh Amateur championship (final): S P Jones (Aberystwyth) beat G Davies (Pontypool), 5 and 3.

WESTERN GAILES: Scottish Amateur championship (final): C Dalgleish (Helensburgh) beat A Tomson (Ayr Belleisle), 7 and 6.

Athletics

Cram steals Gateshead thunder

By Nicholas Harling

Steve Cram produced a performance that was all elegance and power to win the 3,000 metres, billed locally as the Geordie Classic, as England gained their expected overwhelming victory in yesterday's Gateshead Games, sponsored by Phillips.

Cram upstaged Steve Ovett with a run that broke Barry Smith, leader for four laps, and pushed Mike McLeod into third place. With the selectors naming their team tomorrow for next month's Europa Cup Final in Zagreb, Cram's form boosted his own chances of inclusion while doing no good whatsoever to those of McLeod, a hopeful for either the 5,000 or 10,000 metres.

Cram, whose triumph was achieved in a personal best time of 7 mins 47.8 secs, revealed that he will be trying to assist Ovett to break the world mile record in Bergen, Norway, next Monday by running a fast third lap.

Success in all but two of the track events and in the long jump and pole vault gave England a comfortable win over Hungary, who finished second, third-placed Norway and Scotland.

Ovett, for his part, seemed content to ignore all thoughts of records on a warm afternoon, a year to the day since he gained his Olympic 800 metre triumph. It was his first race over the distance since Monday, but he did not disappoint the crowd, winning comfortably in a time which was more than two seconds slower than that which won him the Moscow gold medal.

The two Hungarians produced the early running but when the Scot Ken Glass made a move down the back straight, Ovett, as usual, was not found wanting. With his customary kick but thankfully no arrogant wave to the stands down the home straight, he finished with his familiar aplomb followed five yards behind by the second English runner Gary Cook.

The name of Paul Davies-Hale may have been rather less well-known, even to the knowledgable Gateshead crowd, before the slight 19-year-old steeplechaser had earned England another success, breaking his own junior UK record over 3,000 metres. Davies-Hale led from start to finish, lengthening his stride down the home straight to beat his compatriot, Eddie Wedderburn, who had



Cram : personal best.

dogged his stride for the second part of the race.

In the mile, with Frank Clement too far back to make much impression, Dave Moorcroft had to go it alone in his unsuccessful attempt to break the track record, but he did finish just inside four minutes.

In the pole vault Keith Stock regained some of his recent lost form, to set a new UK all-comers record of 5.60 metres.



Track

100 metres: 1, S Green (E), 10.50 sec; 2, A Kovacs (H), 10.54; 3, M McFarlane (E), 10.54; 4, P Little (S), 10.69. 200: 1, A Kovacs (H), 21.23; 2, G McKenzie (S), 21.38; 3, A Bennett (E), 21.53; 4, E Tulloch (E), 21.57. 400: 1, S Uthelyi (H), 47.34; 2, R Dickens (E), 48.09; 3, A Paroczai (H), 48.11; 4, S Ryan (N), 48.64. 800: 1, S Ovett (E), 1 min 47.96 sec; 2, G Cook (E), 1:48.88; 3, P Forbes (S), 1:49.82; 4, Z Szalbo (H), 1:50.05. Mile: 1, D Moorcroft (E), 3:59.53; 2, F Clement (S), 4:00.40; 3, I Nagy (H), 4:00.84; 4, C Reitz (E), 4:1.41. 3,000: 1, S Cram (E), 7:47.8; 2, B Smith (E), 7:49.7; 3, M McLeod (E), 7:52.7; 4, S Husby (N), 7:59.14. 3,000 metres steeplechase: 1, P Davies-Hale (E), 8:34.51; 2, E Wedderburn (E), 8:40.30; 3, I Szenegfine (H), 8:48.66; 4, G Balogh (H), 8:52.65. 110 metres hurdles: 1, M Holton (E), 13.80; 2, G Bajos (H), 14.16; 3, I Bosr (H), 14.29; 4, E Hernes (N), 14.37. 400 metres hurdles: 1, B Hartley (E), 51.52; 2, M Whittingham (E), 52.13; 3, I Balla (H), 52.34; 4, P Halsol-berg (N), 52.88. 4 x 100 metres relay: 1, England, 40.26; 2, Hungary, 40.40; 3, Scotland, 41.24; 4, Norway, 41.47. 4 x 400 metres relay: 1, England, 3:10.22; 2, Hungary, 3:12.65; 3, Norway, 3:14.82; 4, Scotland, 3:16.

Field

Triple jump: 1, B Baker (H), 15.36 (53ft 6½in); 2, K Slogstad (N), 15.16; 3, T Kiss (H), 15.56; 4, J Herbert (E), 15.37. Discus: 1, K Hjeltnes (N), 62.82 (206ft 1in); 2, F Szegletes (H), 59.72; 3, B Blobak (N), 59.38; 4, L Nemeth (H), 57.95. High jump: 1, T Tolland (N), 2.21 (7ft 3in); 2, M Naylor (E), 2.21; 3, I Sreos (H), 2.21; 4, B Burgess (E), 2.15. Hammer: 1, G Tamas (H), 71.28 (233ft 10in); 2, R Olesen (N), 70.98; 3, K Zwiller (H), 67.42; 4, A Hoff (N), 65.86. Shot: 1, K Hjeltnes (N), 18.80 (61ft 8¼in); 2, S Rouhoush (E), 18.19; 3, I Kaczor (H), 18.07; 4, M Winch (E), 17.72. Long jump: 1, R Mitchell (E), 7.85 (25ft 10in); 2, B Bakosi (H), 7.40; 3, E Stirrs (E), 7.38; 4, L Szalma (H), 7.30. Javelin: 1, F Paragi (H), 84.48 (277ft 2in); 2, M Nemeth (H), 82.36; 3, R Bradstock (E), 79.84; 4, P Olsen (N), 77.18. Pole vault: 1, K Stock (E), 5.60 (18ft 4¼in, UK all-comers' record); 2, B Hooper (E), 5.20; 3, L Fuleoep (H), 5.00; 4, E Mann (H), 5.00.

RESULT: England, 225; Hungary, 204; Norway, 143; Scotland, 91.

Two-fisted attack not beyond Miss Boxer

By Cliff Temple

There are likely to be few surprises when the British women's team for the Europa Cup final in Zagreb is announced tomorrow, although a problem surrounds the 800 and 1,500 metres events.

What the selectors had to decide last night was whether to nominate Christina Boxer for the 800 metres, at which she holds the United Kingdom record of 1 minute 59.05 seconds, or the 1,500 metres, at which she won the cup semi-final in Edinburgh earlier this month—or even both.

Miss Boxer and Cherry Hanson, who ran the 800 metres in the semi-final rounds, were both missing from the Women's AAA championships, sponsored by Sunsilk, which ended at Crystal Palace on Saturday. They were competing instead in the World Student Games. Meanwhile, Anne Clarkson, from Edinburgh, was retaining the 800 metres title at Crystal Palace in 2min 3.92secs, and Gillian Dainty, of Birchfield Harriers, was taking the 1,500 metres in a personal best of 4min 12.26secs. To complicate the issue further, Christine Benning, the United Kingdom 1,500 metres record-holder, who a week earlier had run the fastest time by a British athlete this year (4min 9.57secs) faded in the last 150 metres of the final and ended up only sixth in 4min 16.70secs.

Whoever is selected at these two distances, someone will be unhappy. Most of the other events, though, speak for themselves. Meg Ritchie left her sick-bed to compete in the discus, and set a championship record of 62.22 metres.

Joslyn Hoyte-Smith dominated the 400 metres, winning in 51.70secs, a time only she herself among United Kingdom athletes has bettered this season, and breaking a championship record set back in 1975 by Donna Hartley. Ann-Marie Cording, in the high jump, cleared a personal best and championship record of 1.90 metres, with her task made easier by the refusal of the Women's AAA to accept a late entry from the United Kingdom record holder, Louise Miller.

Sonia Lannaman, running on an injured achilles tendon, still had the measure of the 200 metres field despite her recent lack of competition, winning in 23.14secs, one fifth of a second ahead of Mrs Hoyte-Smith. Earlier, Miss Lannaman had finished a close runner-up to Wendy Hoyte in the 100 metres.

The biggest surprise of the championship came from an athlete who did not win. Tessa Sanderson, more usually seen with a javelin in her hand, amazed herself, not to mention the United Kingdom record holder and defending champion Shirley Strong, by leading in the 100 metres hurdles up to the seventh barrier. Miss Strong edged past to win in 13.36secs, but Miss Sanderson indicated that there was room for great progress to be made in the points scoring of the heptathlon by reducing her own personal best to 13.46secs.

Senior

100 metres: 1, W Hoyte, 11.73sec; 2, S Lannaman, 11.77; 3, S Thomas, 11.90. 200m: 1, S Lannaman, 23.14; 2, J Hoyte-Smith, 23.34; 3, J McGregor, 23.60. 400m: 1, J Hoyte-Smith, 51.70; 2, L Forsyth, 53.48; 3, A Reid, 53.92. 800m: 1, A Clarkson, 2min 3.92sec; 2, L Baker, 2:4.21; 3, K McDermott, 2:5.65. 1,500m: 1, G Dainty, 4:12.26; 2, P Fudge, 4:13.02; 3, J Marlow, 4:14.34. 3,000m: 1, C Twomey (US), 9:8.39; 2, V Rowe, 9:5.99; 3, R Joyce, 9:18.02. 100 metres hurdles: 1, S Strong, 13.36; 2, T Sanderson, 13.46; 3, D Greenidge, 13.84. 400m hurdles: 1, G Warden, 56.75; 2, S Morley, 58.10; 3, M Southerden, 58.59. 5,000 metres walk: 1, C Tyson, 23:12.58; 2, I Bateman, 23:48.10; 3, A Peel (Canada), 23:50.85. Long jump: 1, A Manley, 6.27m (20ft 7in); 2, C Earlington, 6.24; 3, B Clarke, 6.15. Shot: 1, A Littlewood, 16.26m (53ft 4¼in); 2, M van Heerden, 15.26; 3, H Clarke, 14.59. Javelin: 1, F Whitbread, 57.74m (189ft 5in); 2, J Rose, 54.60; 3, S Gibson, 51.44. High jump: 1, A M Cording, 1.90m (6ft 2¾in); 2, D Elliott, 1.85; 3, B Gibbs, 1.80. Discus: 1, M Ritchie, 62.22m (204ft 1in); 2, M van Heerden, 52.40; 3, L Mallin, 52.06.

Intermediate

100m: 1, J Parry, 11.89. 200m: 1, J Parry, 24.24. 400m: 1, C Canden, 54.84. 800m: 1, T McCullough, 2:9.86. 100m hurdles: 1, A Girvan, 13.68. 200m hurdles: 1, N Morrissey (Eire), 27.80. 400m hurdles: 1, K Simpson, 61.27. 1,500m: 1, L Macdougall, 4:27.10. Discus: 1, K Pugh, 43.68m (143ft 3in). Shot: 1, S King, 13.27m (43ft 6½in).

Junior

100m: 1, D Flockhart, 12.30. 200m: 1, S Jacobs, 24.68. 800m: 1, S Zarner (US), 2:8.91. 1,500m: 1, H Appleby, 4:38.18. 80m hurdles: 1, O Burke (Eire), 11.75.

Sport in brief

Czech that broke off her match at Monte Carlo

● Hana Mandlikova, the French Open champion and losing Wimbledon finalist, walked out of the Monte Carlo women's grand prix tennis final to a chorus of boos and catcalls. The 19-year-old Czechoslovak was trailing 5—6 in the third and decisive set against Sylvia Hanika, of West Germany, whom she beat to win her French title, when she mysteriously left the court for good.

Miss Mandlikova had taken the first set comfortably 6—2, but rain fell as Miss Hanika led 2—0 in the second. On the resumption Miss Mandlikova struggled to find her form and lost the second set 6—3.

● A J Foyt was injured during the Norton Michigan 500 Indy race when his car struck a wall on the two-mile track. The 48-year-old driver had to be cut free of his Coyote-Cosworth. Four times an Indianapolis 500 winner and generally regarded as America's premier driver, Foyt was taken to the first-aid station for treatment, then taken by helicopter to University of Michigan hospital.

● Mike McFarlane helped Haringey set a British League record for the sprint relay on their home track in the third of this season's Division One meetings. Haringey finished second on Saturday behind Wolverhampton, who lead the table. Liverpool's late promotion attempt failed in the Second Division match at Birmingham. Though they came out Cardiff earned a place in the top flight next summer. Thames Harriers, a founder member of the league, are relegated to the third division.

● Clive Woods has decided to remain with Norwich City instead of moving to Groningen on a free transfer. The Dutch side offered him terms but Woods feels it is too late in his career to uproot his family and move abroad.

● Robin Turner, Ipswich Town's transfer-listed striker, is to have a two-match trial with Willem II, of the Netherlands.

Racing

Maelstrom Lake slips ahead of Grease

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, July 26

The Irish-bred Maelstrom Lake won today's five-and-a-half furlong Prix Robert Papin at Maisons-Laffitte more comfortably than the official winning distance of half a length suggests. Backed down to be the 23-10 favourite, Maelstrom Lake beat Green Forest with the Italian filley, Grease, another half a length away third in front of Pampabird and Princely Penny.

Georges Doleuze was always well up on Maelstrom Lake, who took the lead from Grease with just over a furlong to run. Green Forest made considerable late progress to take second place from Grease and Pampabird was another running on at the finish.

Ted Bartholomew has amazing success with his Irish-bred horses. Last May he trained Tootens to win the Prix St-Alary which, like today's Robert Papin, was a Group One event. By today's standards, the 3,000 guineas paid for Maelstrom Lake is peanuts, but it does show that the best are not always the most expensive. By Auction Ring, and bred at the Athassel House Stud in Ireland, Malestrom Lake will next race in the six-furlong Prix Morny at Deauville on August 23 where he will again meet Green Forest and Grease.

Green Forest beat Maelstrom Lake when they first appeared in the Prix du Debut, but the places were easily reversed in the subsequent Prix du Bois.

The English fillies did not fare too well behind Anitra's Dance, which started at 9-1 in yesterday's Prix de Minerve at Evry. Sass Go ran a courageous race to take third place but Golden Bowl, backed down to 5-2, pulled her way out of contention and faded to finish last.

Anitra's Dance was held up until the last minute by Freddie Head. Sass Go and Geoff Baxter were well up for much of the race and held a slight lead at the furlong marker where they were passed by Landresse. No sooner had this filly, the 2-1 favourite, taken the advantage than she was passed by Anitra's Dance, who won by half a length.

Maurice Zilber announced today that he has his eyes firmly on the Arligton Million at Chicago on August 30 for Argument, who has taken both the Prix D'Harcourt and Prix Ganay this season. The colt has since disappointed at St-Cloud in both the Prix Jean de Chaudenay and the Grand Prix. In Fijar (Alfred Gibert) and North Jet, who will be ridden by Freddie Head, will both contest Wednesday's Sussex Stakes at Goodwood and my preference is for the latter in a race which features Kings Lake and To-Agori-Mou.

Evry

PRIX DE MINERVE (Group III: 3-y-o fillies: £12,263: 1½m)
ANITRA'S DANCE, b f by Green Dancer—Azurella (J Wertheimer) 8-7 .... F Head 1
Landresse .... M De Smyter 2
Sass Go .... G Baxter 3
PARI MUTUEL: Win, 10.00FR; places, 3.30, 1.70. Dual F: 65.30FR. A Head. ½l, ½l. Pullardise 4th. 7 ran.

Maisons-Laffitte

PRIX ROBERT PAPIN (Group I: 2-y-o c and f: £27,778: 5½f)
MAELSTROM LAKE, b c by Auction Ring—Skyway (J Feuillard) 8-11 .... G Doleuze 1
Green Forest .... A Gibert 2
Grease .... A Di Nardo 3
PARI MUTUEL: Win, 3.30FR; places, 1.50, 2.90, 1.70. Dual F: 22.40. E Bartholomew. ½l, ½l. Pampabird 4th. 10 ran.

STATE OF GOING (official): Newcastle: Good. Bath: Firm. Nottingham: Good to firm. Windsor: Good to firm. Tomorrow: Goodwood: Good. Redcar: Good.

Windsor programme



6.20 IRON BLUE STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £897: 5f)
[illegible]

6.45 READING STAKES (Selling: £805: 1m 70yd)
[illegible]

7.10 ETON HANDICAP (2-y-o: £2,393: 6f)
[illegible]
5-1 Debian, 6-1 Red Rosie, 7-1 Lively Rose, Red Ellette, 8-1 Hittite Prince, 10-1 Basil Boy, 12-1 Halo Lane, Tentraco, 14-1 Premier Lass, 16-1 Floral Elegance, Alsyhorn, Saucy Twinkle, Epona's Grey, 20-1 others.

7.40 ROYAL BOROUGH HANDICAP (£1,585: 1m 3f 150yd)
[illegible]

8.10 STAINES HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,399: 6f)
[illegible]

8.40 MAIDENHEAD STAKES (£1,035: 1m 22yd)
[illegible]
4-6 Sextant, 5-1 Fair Office, 11-2 Lady of Cornwall, 14-1 Ginosa, 20-1 others.

*Doubtful runner

Windsor selections

By Our Racing Staff
6.20 La Babooshka. 6.45 Prison Payment. 7.10 Lively Rose. 7.40 Karaberry. 8.10 Case History. 8.40 Fair of Face.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
6.20 Run Like Mad. 6.45 Radical Rethink. 7.10 Hittite Prince. 7.40 Arnaldo. 8.10 Tamdown Flyer.

Bath selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.1 Anniversary Waltz. 2.30 Orixa. 3.0 Blackbrook Melody. 3.30 Wearmouth. 4.0 Corn Street. 4.30 Heighten.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Ri-Wine.

Nottingham selections

By Our Racing Staff
6.30 Hayato. 6.55 Tune Up. 7.20 Uppety. 7.45 St Mawes Bay. 8.10 Man of Song. 8.35 Pasadina Lad.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
6.30 Hayato. 6.55 Celia's Halo. 7.20 Uppety. 7.45 Balachine. 8.10 Supreme Fjord. 8.35 Clarista.

Newcastle selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Irish Grenadier. 2.45 Joint Mercy. 3.15 Higham Grey. 3.45 Piperhill. 4.15 Beechwood Seeker. 4.45 Prince Bless.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Bravado. 2.45 Blue Rhapsody. 3.15 I. C. Dollar. 3.45 Piperhill. 4.15 Palatinate.

Beverley results

1.45: 1, Chemin de Guerre (5-2 fav); 2, Systems Analysis (9-2); 3, Alcock (7-1). 9 ran.
2.15: 1, Al-Allam (9-4); 2, Cardinal Flower (2-1 fav); 3, Eyelight (9-1). 7 ran.
2.45: 1, Russeting (6-5 fav); 2, Witch's Point (7-2); 3, Pat Pong (20-1). 11 ran. NR: Jolly Burglar, Phantom Flyer.
3.15: 1, Golden Lisle (5-2 jt fav); 2, Pride of Fairfield (14-1); 3, Philip Henry (5-1). Bye-Law 5-2 jt fav. 8 ran. NR: Granny Sue.
3.45: 1, Cyril's Choice (11-8 fav); 2, Mosswern (9-2); 3, Steel Choice (11-2). 6 ran.
4.15: 1, Humble Blue (11-10 fav); 2, Supertramp (5-1); 3, Flying Tyke (5-1). 6 ran.
4.45: 1, Timber Track (4-11 fav); 2, Browne Eclipse (5-2); 3, Nahane (12-1). 5 ran.

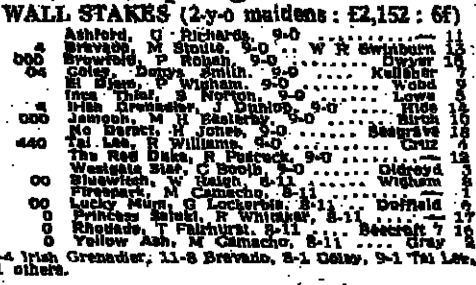
Newcastle

1.30: 1, Marlleen (9-1); 2, Allten Unlimited (12-1); 3, Walter Mitty (7-4 fav). 12 ran.
2.0: 1, Fandango Time (11-10 fav); 2, Africanos (9-2); 3, Show of Hands (9-2). 6 ran.
2.30: 1, Touch Boy (8-1); 2, Dutch Girl (6-4 fav); 3, Jose Collins (13-2). 7 ran.
3.0: 1, Milk Of The Barley (2-1 fav); 2, Premier Rose (9-1); 3, Ganimede (6-1). 6 ran.
3.30: 1, Idle Warrior (7-2 jt fav); 2, Caribbean Dream (50-1); 3, Nap Hand (7-2 jt fav). 11 ran.
4.0: 1, Prince Mal (4-7 fav); 2, Dark Proposal (7-1); 3, Selborne Record (15-1). 7 ran.
4.30: 1, Carlton Hall (7-2); 2, Brentwood Boy (7-1); 3, O I Oyston (15-8 fav). 9 ran.

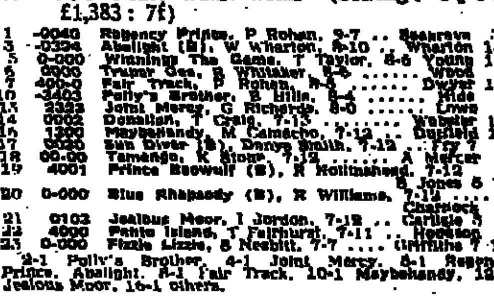
Warwick

6.0: 1, Cassley River (10-11 fav); 2, Clownish (7-1); 3, Trooper Sergeant (10-1). 12 ran. NR: Al Sandro, Rumpole.
6.30: 1, Kalyana (11-1); 2, I-Ching (5-1 jt fav); 3, Acushla Macree (8-1). Cyprus Sun 5-1 jt fav. 15 ran.
7.0: 1, Dayara (8-1); 2, Nunsruler (2-1 fav); 3, Friendly Sparkle (6-1). 12 ran. NR: Its A Twist.
7.25: 1, Steelworks (9-1); 2, His Masters Voice (11-4 jt fav); 3, Milbank (11-4 jt fav). 11 ran.
7.50: 1, Alt Mosa (13-8); 2, Oratava (11-8 fav); 3, Oklahoma Star (11-2). 6 ran.
8.20: 1, Mercy Cure (10-1); 2, Sami (7-4 fav); 3, Ryroc Boy (25-1). 12 ran. NR: Sardine, Prince of Sheba, Shy Talk.
8.50: 1, Phyllira (20-1); 2, Great Traun (11-1); 3, Blakeney Point (5-2). Pegasse 7-4 fav. 12 ran.

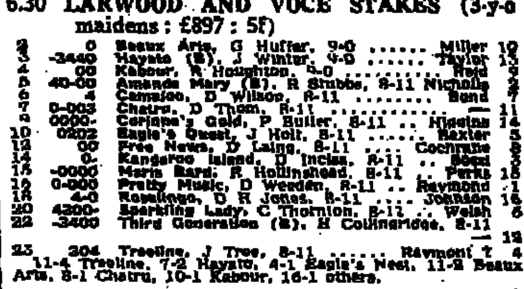
Newcastle programme



2.15 WALL STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £2,152: 6f)
[illegible]



2.45 BOULMER HANDICAP (Selling: 3-y-o: £1,383: 7f)
[illegible]



3.15 CRASTER HANDICAP (£2,148: 1m)
[illegible]
3-1 Higham Grey, 4-1 Say Primula, 5-1 Regency Elite, 13-2 Running Rocket, 8-1 I.C. Dollar, 10-1 Mirthful, 12-1 Ski Run, 16-1 others.

3.45 HARRY PEACOCK CHALLENGE CUP (Handicap: 3-y-o: £5,823: 7f)
[illegible]

4.15 ALNMOUTH HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,758: 1m 60yd)
[illegible]

4.45 SEAHOUSES STAKES (Maidens: £1,881: 1m 1f)
[illegible]

Nottingham programme

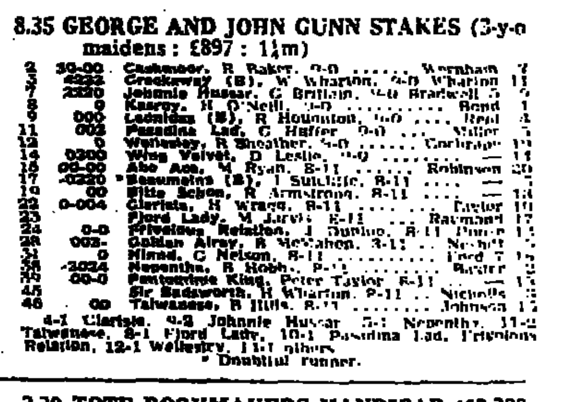
6.30 LARWOOD AND VOCE STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £897: 5f)
[illegible]

6.55 RICHMOND AND BARRATT HANDICAP (Selling: £792: 1m)
[illegible]

7.20 ARTHUR CARR CUP (Handicap: £3,037: 1m 5f)
[illegible]

7.45 SAM AND ARTHUR STAPLES STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £897: 6f)
[illegible]

8.10 HARDSTAFF AND PAYTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,604: 1m 50yd)
[illegible]



8.35 GEORGE AND JOHN GUNN STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £897: 1m)
[illegible]

Bath programme

2.0 DAUNTSEY STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: £765: 5f 167yd)
[illegible]

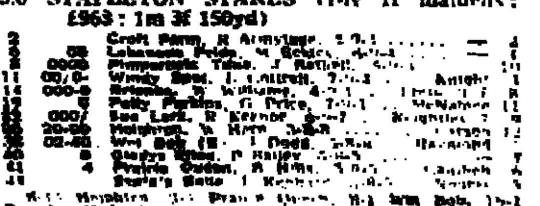
2.30 RISSINGTON STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,226: 5f 167yd)
[illegible]

3.0 TOTE DUAL FORECAST HANDICAP (£2,628: 5f 167yd)
[illegible]

3.30 TOTE BOOKMAKERS HANDICAP (£2,283: 1m 5f 12yd)
[illegible]

4.0 TOTE CREDIT HANDICAP [illegible]
[illegible]

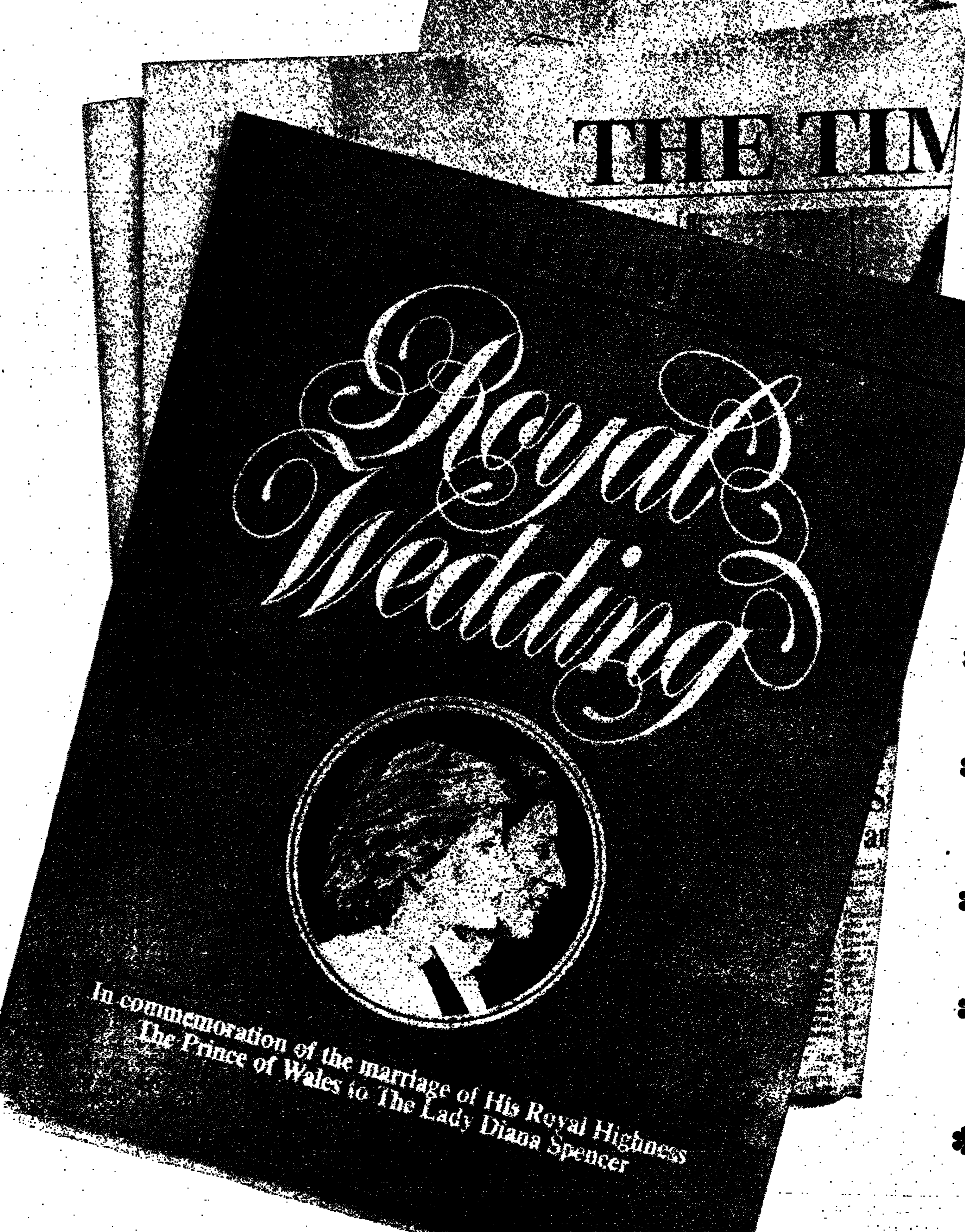
4.30 STAPLETON STAKES (Div I: maidens: £970: 1m 3f 150yd)
[illegible]



5.0 STAPLETON STAKES (Div II maidens: £968: 1m 3f 150yd)
[illegible]

* Doubtful runner

The most collectable souvenir of the Wedding is the one you can't buy.



- Charles Douglas-Home on the politics of the monarchy.
- Antonia Fraser on the role a Royal Princess was and is expected to play.
- Norman St. John Stevas writes about the changes Britain has undergone since the Queen herself married.
- Anthony Holden, the royal biographer, asks Why Lady Diana?
- Godfrey Smith talks about Royal Gloucestershire, now home for three royal couples.
- Souvenir portraits of the bride and groom, a full-colour guide to the route, the family trees, and lots more.

It comes free with THE TIMES on Tuesday

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Business News

THE TIMES July 27 1981

Engineering puts cash into new machines

By Our Industrial Staff

Despite the recession many British engineering companies still have sufficient capital to invest in new machine tools and other production equipment, and a large number are turning to automatic machines.

This is the main conclusion drawn by the journal, *Metalworking Production*, from its latest survey of engineering investment intentions, which shows that 73 per cent of the manufacturing units surveyed will be buying production machinery in the coming year.

More than 1,000 directors and managers responsible for their companies' production took part in the survey. Sixty per cent of them said they would be buying as many or more machines as they did in the previous year.

Ninety per cent said they would be investing in new rather than second hand machines and more than 60 per cent expected to be buying all or most of their tools from British rather than foreign suppliers.

The survey highlights the rapid growth in the use of numerically controlled (NC) machine tools.

The journal's 1976 survey showed that less than 1 per cent of machines then in use had NC controls, but the latest results indicate that the figure has risen to 16.2 per cent. More than half of all prospective buyers intend to specify computer controls for any turning machines bought in the coming 12 months.

The magazine says: "Although few engineering companies expect any upturn in trade this year, the results of our survey show that they intend to use any available money to invest in the future. Companies recognize that new machines and technology are needed to build up production capacity and form a sound base for the end of the recession".

'CREATIVITY MISSING' IN JAPAN

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, July 26

A Japanese government white paper has borne out claims by Western industrialists that this is not a nation of creative thinkers and that economic successes can be attributed to skill in borrowing and improving new technology and applying it to mass production.

The white paper urges the provision of more financial resources to encourage creative thinking in development of new industries and techniques.

Japan contributes about 9 per cent of the £16,000 bn diverted towards the development of new technologies, making it the third largest contributor after the United States and the Soviet Union.

However, the paper indicates Japan has done little to contribute towards science in creative thinking. New discoveries account for a mere 7.7 per cent of the country's scientific innovations.

In comparison, creative discoveries in the United Kingdom account for 55.6 per cent of technological development, 24.4 per cent in the United States and 13.6 per cent in West Germany.

Japan has the third largest number of scientists in the world and has reached a high capacity to develop technology but is still behind many other nations in the field of innovative or creative technology.

Shipbuilders keep losses within limit

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

British Shipbuilders will show this week that it managed to contain its losses for last year to within the original loss limit of £90m. At the end of last year it persuaded the Government to increase state funding by £65m against a background of forecasts that it would overrun its loss limit by at least £20m.

The report and accounts which Mr Robert Atkinson, chairman of the state-owner corporation, will lay before Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, this week will show better results than expected.

One reason for the improvement is the restructuring and the cost reduction programme which the corporation has undertaken over the past 18 months.

Moreover, the lower than expected volume of orders reduced the amount of subventions from the Government's shipbuilding intervention fund.

In the current financial year, British Shipbuilders is operating with a reduced external financing limit of £150m, against last year's enlarged figure of £185m, while the loss limit has been cut to £75m before intervention fund assistance.

With the approval of the European Commission, the intervention fund is to be extended for 12 months to July next year with resources totalling £45m. The corporation is expected to press the Government to secure Commission approval of a further extension on a reduced basis.

British Shipbuilders' corporate plan has been with Sir Keith for some weeks, but the Government is not likely to take decisions on it until early autumn because of the uncertainty created by the latest defence review.



Robert Atkinson: Better news for Sir Keith

About half the labour force of 70,000 is employed on Naval contracts and discussions are taking place between the corporation and the Ministry of Defence to assess the full impact of the reduced level of warship contracting.

Other discussions centre on the funding of an estimated £200m of investment which will be required at the Vickers yard at Barrow-in-Furness where the Trident submarines are to be built.

An estimated £4m will have to be spent this year, £15m next year, with much larger volumes of investment building up in later years. The Defence Ministry and the corporation disagree over which should be responsible for that investment.

Relief on rates urged for empty factories

By Baron Phillips

Rates relief on empty factories and a review of the present system of rating plant and machinery have been called for by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

In a letter to Mr Michael Heseltine, the Environment Secretary, Mr John Risk, deputy chairman of the association's national council, outlined plans for easing rates on companies that have shut down factories temporarily. Some local authorities are making concessions, but the association believes they have not gone far enough.

Mr Heseltine has expressed doubts about the feasibility of a special dispensation for factories that have to close.

Mr Risk suggests that local chambers of commerce could implement and monitor such a system.

☐ Reports that the Greater London Council rate may rise by as much as 120 per cent next year have brought a flood of protests to the Confederation of British Industry from London's business and commercial ratepayers. The CBI says such an increase would be more than many businesses could bear and jobs would be threatened.

Hollywood goes east

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles, July 26

MCA, the parent company of Universal Studios, plans to spend more than $200m (£107m) to build another studio and tourist attraction near Disney World in Orlando, Florida.

Universal, the biggest Hollywood studio, will be the first to have permanent film and television production facilities outside California. Some observers believe that other filmmakers also may move from southern California to areas where the price of land is not so high. Many film studios have run short of space in recent years.

The 423-acre development—the same size as the Universal studios in Hollywood—will be called Universal City Florida. Earlier this year, MCA bought 312 acres 10 miles north of Disney World to develop a $100m theme park that would give visitors a "backstage look" at the film business. Last month, the company purchased an additional 111 acres next to that property.

The new venture, described by studio executives as an entertainment complex, will include an outdoor amphitheatre, sound stages and many of the special attractions now part of the Hollywood studio tour.

Early action sought on North Sea gas pipeline

By Rupert Morris

Pressure is mounting on the Government to break an apparent deadlock in negotiations for the financing of a £2,700m gas-gathering pipeline for the North Sea.

Delay in building the pipeline, which was supposed to have started in March, already has wasted £500m, according to Sir Denis Rooke, chairman of British Gas.

The latest problems involve the oil companies, which were supposed to finance at least 20 per cent of the project under the Government's initial plan set out last year.

They have been involved in complicated discussions with British Gas over the past few weeks, ranging from arguments over prices to be paid for gas that is piped ashore to questions about the viability of the whole project.

Shell and Esso, for instance, have expressed grave doubts about the idea of a north-south pipeline from Magnus to Lomond or Fulmar, connected with the mainland by east-west pipeline.

They have argued that their northerly fields around Brent can be serviced by the Flags pipeline direct to St Fergus, and they are understood to be confident of finding sufficient new fields south of Fulmar to justify building another pipeline direct to St Fergus.

Many other oil companies also would be happy with such piecemeal development, and clearly will take a lot of convincing that investing in the planned pipeline is worthwhile.

British Gas is keen to offer guarantees to the oil companies. The obstacle, according to the corporation, is the Government.

The Prime Minister has announced her commitment to the project, but the Government has refused to allow British Gas to fund the project extensively, on the ground that this would put it over its external financing limit and push up the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement.

Department of Energy officials say discussions between British Gas and the oil companies are not complete. When they are, sometime this summer, the Government will make an announcement on financing for the pipeline.

The participants in those discussions know, however, that they can go no further without Government intervention.

The British National Oil Corporation has suggested that the oil companies should finance the north-south pipeline while British Gas should fund the east-west section.

CBI demands Japan curbs

By Edward Townsend

Britain's industrial leaders, sceptical about the outcome of the recent Ottawa summit meeting, are to continue to press for concerted European action to combat the wide imbalance of trade with Japan.

The Confederation of British Industry is to seek clarification of the Ottawa decisions through its Whitehall contacts. There is clearly a growing frustration among businessmen at the lack of action at government level to stem the flow of Japanese manufactured goods into the European Community.

Sir Terence Beckett, director general of the CBI, said last week: "Haven't we had enough of talks? It's action we want, not words."

The Ottawa economic discussions resulted in arrangements for a ministerial meeting next year of all countries of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt) and the promise of informal talks this autumn between the United States, Europe, Canada and Japan. Both events are seen as attempts to put pressure on the Japanese to curb exports and encourage greater imports from EEC countries.

Last week's comments from Sir Terence are a clear indication that the CBI considers the Ottawa deliberations to be far from satisfactory.

As a result, the employers' organization is likely to intensify its lobbying in Europe to establish a uniform European industry approach. CBI leaders have not ruled out support for formal import controls if the Japanese do not curb exports to Europe voluntarily, and there are signs that support is growing among their West German and Danish counterparts for a hardline stance.

The CBI has already impressed on the Union des Industries de la Communauté Européene, the federation of European industrial and employers' associations, its belief that the survival of certain key sectors of British industry is at stake.

The British Government can now expect further pressure from the CBI for tough action. The confederation's overseas committee had already recommended that "unless there is an unequivocal commitment by Japan at the Ottawa summit to alter radically her commercial policies, the EEC should ask the Japanese to accept a target for reducing her trade surplus with the United Kingdom and rest of the Community".

The United Kingdom's trade deficit with Japan has continued to worsen this year and is likely to reach £1,400m for 1981 against £1,000m last year. The total EEC visible trade deficit with Japan this year is expected to be £5,000m.

Sir Terence said, after the Ottawa talks, that the CBI would be keeping a watch on Japanese action to encourage greater imports from Europe and on how the operation of voluntary restraints on exports to Europe actually worked.

"All the statements of intent will do little to ease the situation for the sectors of British and European industry which are the worst affected, or for those employed in them, if they don't achieve results," he said.

Queries for Arbuthnot directors

By Philip Robinson

Shareholders of Arbuthnot Latham, the merchant banking group which suspended Sir Trevor Dawson and Mr Michael Barrett from running its unit trust offshoot 10 days ago, will get the chance to question directors at the group's annual meeting on Thursday.

Companies' annual meetings are traditionally the only opportunity in the year for shareholders to ask directors about the running of their company.

Arbuthnot suspended Sir Trevor as chairman and Mr Barrett as managing director of its Edinburgh-based £50m unit trust operations in connexion with Manchester stockbrokers Halliday, Simpson, themselves suspended by the Stock Exchange from trading on July 10 and now in the process of closing.

Among those shareholders entitled to attend the meeting at the group's London office in Queen Street will be Cook Industries, the American group. Last year, Cook topped up its 9.54 per cent holding to the current 13.4 per cent, buying more Arbuthnot stock from Mr Graham Ferguson Lacey. It is believed Mr Lacey sold his remaining Arbuthnot shares, around 4.99 per cent, to Electra Investment Trust earlier this month.

Arbuthnot's second major shareholder is the London Trust Company, which has a 12.1 per cent stake and shows in its 1981 account that Arbuthnot was its third largest United Kingdom equity investment. Since the Bank's unit trust announcement, the value of that stake has dropped by £145,000 to £2.5m.

On the board of London Trust is Manchester-based Professor Roland Smith, non-executive chairman of the House of Fraser and shown in this year's directory as a director of Arbuthnot Securities, the unit trust subsidiary from which Sir Trevor and Mr Barrett have been suspended. The trusts were regarded as a major client of Halliday, Simpson.

The Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation, the industrial investment group, has 10.1 per cent.

Arbuthnot's 1981 accounts say there have been no contracts with any directors other than advances made by Arbuthnot Latham & Co to Sir Trevor Dawson and his wife totalling £150,000 at the end of last March. Last year, the figure was £175,000.

Sir Trevor: suspended director

Managers' pay rises halved, report says

Pay increases for senior and middle management have almost halved in the last nine months, according to a survey of 100 companies published today.

But increases will not fall to the 5 per cent level hoped for by the Government, the survey by Reward Regional Surveys of Stone, Staffordshire, predicts.

Wage deals for managers in June averaged 10.2 per cent, compared with 19.5 per cent last October. The rate for the past 12 months was 14.4 per cent.

Settlements will continue to fall but there is little chance that the Confederation of British Industry's target of 4 per cent or the Chancellor's hope of 5 per cent will be achieved, the group said. Increases in private manufacturing and service industries would be between 6 and 8 per cent.

Companies were taking an increasingly "hard-nosed" approach to less essential benefits and perks. Cars were still as popular as ever but were not being replaced as frequently.

Reward Regional Surveys calculated that an average car, a 1,600 cc Ford Cortina, was worth £1,863 a year in gross salary. It also found that after the unprecedented growth of private health schemes in 1980, few new companies were now instituting this benefit for employees.

Looking at specific professions, the survey confirmed a long-suspected trend that engineers and technical staff were recruited at higher starting salaries than many professions but take longer — into their fifties — to reach their earning peak.

Financial, marketing and management workers reached their earning plateau in their mid-forties.

☐ Pay rises of 20 per cent have been agreed from July 1 for staff employed by Phillips Petroleum.

The agreement provides increases between £25 and £50 a week, leading to a new salary scale of from £9,000 to £17,000 a year.

The rises are for staff represented by the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs employed in the Hewett North Sea gas field and the Phillips oil refinery at Seal Sands, Teeside.

Mr Roger Lyons, ASTMS national officer, said: "The outcome of these negotiations helps to share out the wealth of the NorthSea companies among their employees and helps to regenerate Britain rather than accepting an absurd pay policy laid down by the CBI and the Government."

Consumer code needed

By Our Industrial Staff

A combination of statutory control and self-regulation is the best means of protecting consumers' economic interests, the Confederation of British Industry has told the Government in a paper sent to the Department of Trade.

The CBI rejects regulation by law as being not suitable for the details of commercial transactions between consumers and traders. "In its attempt to cover all possibilities, it produces legislation which is almost impossible to interprete, but which can be evaded by the ingenuity of the unscrupulous or which stifles innovation of new products".

The paper says that the best features of both forms of regulation would be combined if statutory duties were expressed in broad terms so consumers were not misled about price, origin or the properties of goods and services, and compliance with an Office of Fair Trading recognized code of practice were accepted as being one way of fulfilling that duty.

"Such an approach would enable traders, consumers and consumer protection officials to know what was acceptable and what was not."

Consumer protection legislation has entered a period of uncertainty, says the CBI. Proposals for new legislation, some from the European Commission, have failed to gain acceptance and measures introduced in the United Kingdom have proved to be excessively complex and failed to achieve their object, it is claimed.

Fire and brimstone at Chrysler

From Frank Vogl, Washington, July 26

"I feel I should announce now that Chrysler is considering making an offer for Conoco", joked Mr Lee Iacocca, the Chrysler chairman, whose dramatic sales pitches and ebullient personality make American evangelists look timid by comparison.

Mr Iacocca's mission is to save Chrysler. At a recent Washington reception for congressmen, he showed his skill at show business by handing out small bottles of black ink to make the point that the company's balance-sheet is no longer in the red.

Then he won himself front-page space in newspapers around the country by posing for photographers in a brand-new, sleek, small convertible Chrysler as he announced that after two and a half years of losses his company made a $12m (£6.5m) profit in the second quarter of 1981.

Mr Iacocca did not hesitate to point out that Chrysler probably set a record by moving into the black so stunningly with a profit improvement of more than $500m from the second quarter of 1980 to the second quarter of 1981. He said the profit might even be described as "a little miracle".

He stressed that "Chrysler Corporation has survived the most hellish test of fire in American business history". However, he admitted that problems may lie ahead.

Mr Gerald Greenwald, Chrysler's vice-chairman, in the understatement of the year, said: "We are not out of the woods yet."

Chrysler has some $1,200m in loans guaranteed by the United States Government, and Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary, was delighted with Mr Iacocca's good news. But he noted that "much work remains to be done".

If the United States economy remains in a slump and interest rates remain high, the company could face a disastrous second half of 1981. In the first quarter of this year it lost $287m.

Chrysler's new model range looks competitive and the key now seems to be the ability of the company and its chiefs to juggle finances well enough to survive what may well be a protracted period of recession and high interest rates.

Mr Iacocca has said that wages are too high in America. But in an untypical remark for a United States executive, he said: "We need the flexibility to put a labour leader on the board, the foresight to develop new techniques of cooperation in the work place."

Mr Douglas Fraser, president of the United Auto Workers union, is on the Chrysler board, and he recently prodded the company into arranging a profit-sharing scheme with the union. The scheme, unique in the United States, provides shares and cash to workers as a percentage of Chrysler profits.

Stock markets

FT Index 520.2
FT Gilts 64.16

Sterling

$1.8640
Index 92.0
New York: $1.8775

Dollar

Index 111.5
DM 2.4355

Gold

$408.50
New York $407

Money

3 mth sterling 14[illegible]-14[illegible]
3 mth Euro $ 19[illegible]-18[illegible]
6 mth Euro $ 18[illegible]-18[illegible]
(Friday's close)

☐ World production of cigarettes continued to rise last year but at a much slower pace than during the 1960s and early 1970s, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

☐ The Bank of England publishes today its 1981 Report and Accounts, covering its activities to the beginning of this year.

☐ High energy using industries such as steel and chemicals are eagerly awaiting the report to be published tomorrow from the Commons Select Committee on Energy on the controversial issue of industrial energy pricing policy.

W Germany and Belgium seek cuts

The West German and Belgian governments will both be aiming to secure cuts in public spending this week. Herr Helmut Schmidt, the German Chancellor, will be seeking agreement in his coalition government of Social Democrats on reducing the federal borrowing requirement next year by DM20,000m (about £4,350m).

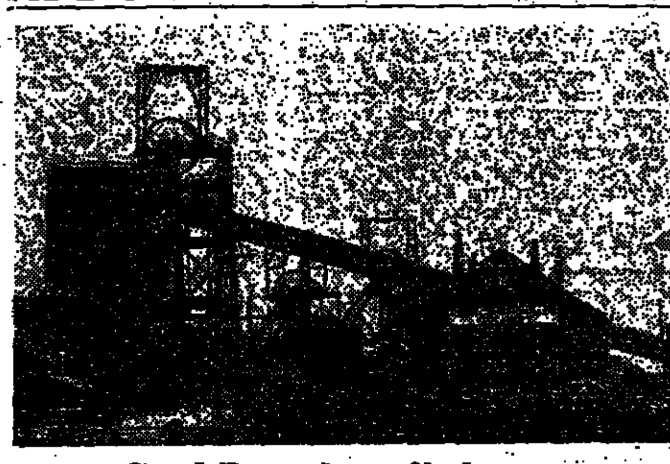
Mr Marc Eyskens, the Belgian Prime Minister, is looking for spending cuts and revenue increases of as much as 130,000m Belgian francs (about £1,650m) to bring the Belgian deficit on current spending down to 200,000m Belgian francs in 1982.

Wool trade to ask for aid

The Wool Textile and Clothing Industry action committee (Wooltac) is to meet Mr Cecil Parkinson, Minister for Trade, today to discuss, among other measures, the possibility of obtaining government aid for textiles in line with schemes prepared by governments of other EEC countries and now under scrutiny by the European Commission.

☐ The clearing banks, the Stock Exchange, Lloyd's, the Baltic Exchange, the London Metal Exchange and the commodity markets will all be closed on Wednesday, July 29, the day of the royal wedding.

BUSINESS BRIEFING



Coal Board profit hopes

The National Coal Board's annual report for 1980-81, to be presented today by Sir Derek Ezra, the chairman, is expected to show that the trading profit has increased substantially from the 1979-80 figure of £27.6m. However, because of the board's long term investment plan and increases in coal stocks caused by the recession, a large rise in interest charges is possible.

Turbulent week forecast

Financial markets will open today in uncertain mood, with the prospect of a turbulent week ahead for interest rates and the pound. Although the Government is expected to resist strongly any rise in the politically sensitive bank base rate, its resolve may be sorely tested if sterling comes under renewed downward pressure. Tighter money market conditions could also drive up market interest rates to a point where higher bank base rates become inevitable.

☐ The sharp fall in the United States money supply recorded on Friday keeps the money stock growth rate well below the Federal Reserve Board's target range and so enables it to add some funds to the market. Expectations of such easing are likely to trigger some substantial rallying of share prices and bond prices, especially as new Fed data shows a big decline in business loan demand and improvement in the Treasury's cash position.

MSC to report on training

The Manpower Services Commission is to recommend that the Government continue making employers pay for training in a large part of industry.

In a report to be published this week at the request of the Secretary of State for Employment, it says that engineering, construction, and the road transport industry should be excluded from plans to abolish the statutory industrial training boards. The Confederation of British Industry and the TUC are supporting the recommendation.

Mersey talks deadlock ends

The deadlock in the pay talks for 3,500 Mersey dockers which has lasted three months ended yesterday when the men voted to accept a plan to resume negotiations.

The port employers immediately withdrew their warning to introduce changes in working practices unilaterally from today. The port modernization committee, made up equally of the employers and transport workers' union representatives, will meet today to discuss the details.

☐ Contracts are to be signed in London today for the allocation of European Coal and Steel Community loans to companies in Cumbria and Yorkshire. The loans are designed to encourage the establishment of new companies in areas where coal or steel closures have occurred.

MANAGEMENT

Edited by Ronald Pullen

A better showing by managers

The quality of British management is improving, according to a new report* from the British Institute of Management.

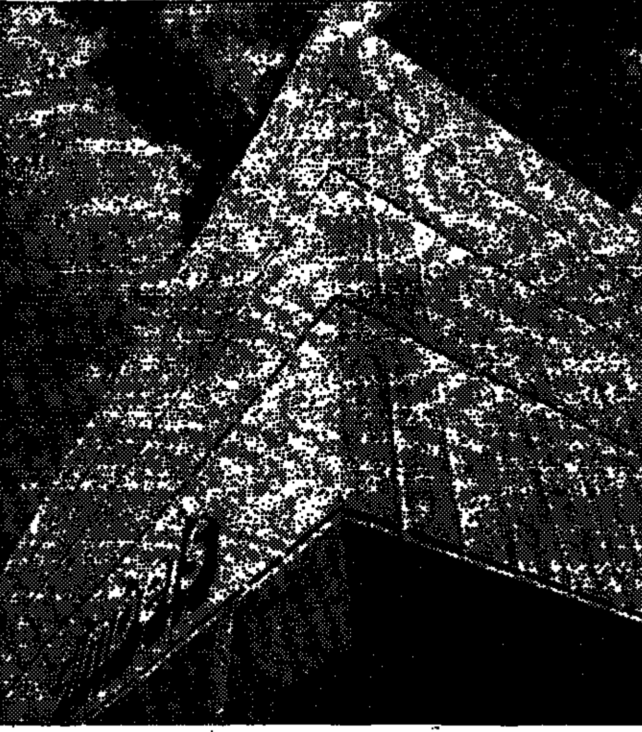
He is younger, better qualified and works longer hours than his predecessors, say the findings of a survey of 1,000 BIM members in both the public and private sectors.

If there is a typical manager, he is aged 43, married and male and his climb up the management ladder has been determined by his track record and ability rather than social class or educational background. Nearly all the respondents had had some further education; two-thirds had professional qualifications but only one-third had been to university. The modern manager also works longer; 40 per cent of the respondents put in an average of 50 hours a week with 15 per cent working over 60 hours.

But marked differences emerge between those in the public and private sectors. Roughly a quarter in state industries work less than 40 hours a week and private sector managers are much less likely to stay in the same job for long periods.

Managers today are also more concerned with industrial relations; a majority are involved in formal or informal meetings with union representatives. But there was some concern that middle and junior managers could lose out wih present employee participation schemes giving them little opportunity for their views to be aired.

**The British Manager in profile* published by the BIM.





Up and down market: Saks (right) the BATUS high fashion store on Fifth Avenue, New York and Gimbels, the department store group, which has turned loss into profit over the past two years.

BAT changes the mixture

Like the other British tobacco giant, Imperial Group, BAT Industries has a problem when it comes to corporate strategy.

On the one hand, there is the fact that its tobacco business is highly profitable (producing a return on assets employed of almost 20 per cent last year); on the other, there is the fact that it cannot be expected to maintain the phenomenal growth of the postwar years — particularly as there is increasing pressure for restrictions on advertising in the large and lucrative markets of the developed world.

Group reaction to this — a positive not defensive reaction, according to chairman Sir Peter McAdam — has been to diversify into other areas such as paper, packaging, retailing and cosmetics, using the cash-flow generated by the tobacco business to finance a large part of the investment.

However, with the notable exception of the paper business — which came unstuck in 1980 but had previously shown a remarkable capacity for profit growth — these diversifications have not lived up to the hopes expressed for them. Certainly, the retail side in the United Kingdom (International Stores and the Argos catalogue showroom business) has never produced anything like a respectable return on assets, and the cosmetics business is perpetually teetering between glory and disaster.

All of which made last week's flying visit from the top management of BAT's United States holding company, BATUS, particularly interesting. For the message they were putting across, loud and clear, was that the strategy could, and did work — given a high level of management commitment and a lot of hard thought.

Not that BATUS represented any form of diversification in its origins; far from it. The backbone of the American operations is still provided by Brown and Williamson, the tobacco company which British American Tobacco (BAT Industries under a previous reincarnation) bought in 1927.

It was not until the early 1970's that the group, mirroring its strategy in Britain, started to buy into United States retailing; and it was not until the end of the decade that it acquired its American paper interests. BATUS was set-up in 1980 to act as a holding company to the American subsidiaries. In 1980, BATUS provided 20 per cent of BAT'S sales, and 40 per cent of its profits.

Although it is described as a holding and management company, BATUS has little to do with the nitty-gritty of the American operating divisions which function largely autonomously just as BATUS itself has a high degree of autonomy relative to its British parent.

The connecting link is provided by the BATUS board, which is composed of the three heads of the American operating divisions, three from BAT Industries (vice-chairman Patrick Sheehy, finance director Brian Garraway, and Patrick Best of the Wiggins Teape), and the president of BATUS, Charles McCarthy, and his executive vice-president and finance man, Frank Frigon. Their function is essentially one of strategic planning — which is taken to include corporate succession and management development. BATUS has a small corporate staff, to provide back-up services, but management responsibilities remain firmly with the operating divisions.

The paper division has become part of the group so recently that it is not possible to draw any conclusions on its performance: but the history of both the tobacco and the retailing division, indicates very clearly both the weaknesses and the strength of this arrangement. From the pride with which BATUS directors unveiled their 45 per cent improvement in net income last year, and the confidence with which they approach the end of 1981, it would appear that the weaknesses are largely a matter of past history. But they undoubtedly existed.

Brown & Williamson, having achieved an extremely rapid rate of growth in the 1960's — it rose from six to third position in the United States tobacco league between 1961 and 1968 — then sat on its laurels, with the result that its market share was slipping badly by the end of the seventies. In 1980 its average market share was 13.7 per cent but by the end of the year it was down to 13.2 per cent. Nor were this division's problems confined to market share. It also had aging plant which was relatively expensive to operate.

All of this is now traced back to a management "too hesitant" in its response to change — and in particular, in its response to change in consumer requirements. The problem was not confined to Brown & Williamson: as its chairman, Dr I. W. Hughes points out, many other established brands in the United States have been losing their market share, and around 30 per cent of the brands now sold have been introduced in the passed five years.

Brown & Williamson tackled its problems from the consumer end, by recruiting a new marketing team with a brief to discover what exactly it was that the consumer wanted. Naturally, they concentrated on the low tar end of the market, an area of extremely fast growth in the 1970's, and one on which Brown & Williamson had made no impression whatsoever.

The marketing team's conviction that consumers wanted low tar cigarettes but would take kindly to more taste coincided with the development of what Brown & Williamson describe as a revolutionay filter (now patented), which would give it to them. The end product, called Barclay, was carefully packaged to appeal to existing smokers of other low tar brands, since Brown & Williamson decided that there was not much milage in tempting existing smokers of its own brands to make the switch.

The launch, in the first quarter of 1981, was remarkably successful. Barclay now has a 1.17 per cent share of the United States market, and Brown & Williamson's share is back to 14 per cent.

To this marketing concept, likewise, the turn-around in the retailing division can be attributed. BATUS has eight retailing subsidiaries, but there are effectively five separate areas of activity, of which Saks of Fifth Avenue, the high fashion store, is the best known on this side of the Atlantic. Saks was worthy but dull five years ago; since then attempts to attract younger customers without alienating the existing clientele have proceeded successfully. The same cannot be said for the changes in concept which characterize several of the other activities.

Gimbels, the department store group, came unstuck through disjointed attempts to change the sales mix and the customer profile — a policy (or rather, lack of it) which the president of the retail division, Robert Suslow, attributes to high senior management turnover.

Gimbels has now stabilized its management and redefined its market, moving aggressively, according to Mr Suslow, "to fill a niche that has been vacated by competitors trading up". The results are apparent in a swing from loss to profit over the past two years — though BATUS is still too bashful about its performance to indicate what that profit is, and will only say that it is "still below industry standards".

Something of the same problem beset a third retail activity, Kohl's Foodstores, in 1980. Management changes were followed by changes in concept which simply left the customers bewildered: sales were almost static and profits went down with a bump. In this case, however, BATUS profited by experience to identify the problem pretty speedily, and promptly reverted to its tried and tested formula.

Its other retail activities — Kohl's Department Stores, recently identified as a "high performance prospect" and a new speciality clothing chain called Thimbles — reflect a new-found obsession with the customer's needs, and the implementation of a string of corporate objectives of which the first and foremost is a determination to achieve "clarity of concept". The results last year was a 9 per cent increase in sales for the division as a whole, and a 26 per cent increase in profits.

If the redefined retail activities are evidently set for success, and the paper division shows signs of similar performance, it is one of the ironies of the business that BATUS still derives "67 per cent" of its profits from tobacco, and is likely to derive still more thanks to the success of Barclay's.

However, while BATUS can use its cash flow for the time being (to instal new plant, apart from anything else, since Barclay's success has left it short of capacity despite the commissioning of a new factory), management is already looking forward to the time when it will be necessary to make acquistitions because the money cannot be used to generate sufficient profit internally.

Helen Barker

More banks join small business loan scheme

After their initial misgivings, banks now seem to be queueing up to join the government's small businesses loan guarantee scheme.

Last week the Department of Industry announced that a further seven banks were joining the London and Scottish clearing banks along with Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation in the scheme from August 3. These are the Co-operative Bank, a keen supporter of the idea form the start, Yorkshire Bank, Allied Irish Banks, the Bank of Ireland, Northern Bank, and Hill Samuel — the merchant bank closely involved in lending to small businesses.

Mr John MacGregor, the minister responsible for small firms, proudly declared that there were other lending institutions waiting in the wings while their applications were being processed. Both the Co-op Bank and Hill Samuel were pushing their terms as being the cheapest in town.

The table gives some idea of the relative costs of taking out a government guaranteed loan for £50,000 and it seems clear that as other lenders come into the market rates could be shaved further.

While no one believes that the scheme is perfect, it has got off to a flying start indicating the pent-up demand for such funds from small businesses. Mr MacGregor said that in the seven weeks since the scheme was launched some 180 guarantees have been given covering loans of £6m, and demand is described as "buoyant".

The loan guarantee scheme, introduced as a three-year experiment, is designed to fill the gap for funds for small businesses which do not satisfy the banks' normal lending criteria. Loans are available at up to £75,000 for between two and seven years.

Interest rates charged are roughly the same as for marginal projects and includes a 3 per cent fee to the Government for administering the scheme. The Government guarantee covers 80 per cent of the loan with the bank providing all the money and guaranteeing the remaining 20 per cent.

WHAT IT COSTS TO BORROW £50,000 UNDER THE GUARANTEE SCHEME

(Figures represent £s)

	Co-operative Bank	Lloyds	Natwest	Williams & Glyn's	Barclays/ Midland	ICFC
Initial cost when facility accepted:						
Arrangement fee	75	500	100	500	500	750
Quarter's premium in advance	300	300	300	300	300	300
	375	800	400	800	800	1,050
Quarterly cost before capital repayment:						
Bank interest	1,688 (13½%)	1,750 (14%)	1,781 (14¼%)	1,812 (14½%)	1,812(14 ½%)	2,125 (17%)
Guarantee premium (2.4%)	300	300	300	300	300	300
	1,988	2,050	2,081	2,112	2,112	2,425
Reduction in quarterly cost for each quarter capital repayment	99	103	104	105	105	121
Quarterly repayment of capital	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Total cost over 7 years (excluding capital repayment)	36,844	38,425	38,603	39,581	39,581	45,612

Figures provided by the Union of Independent Companies.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

US banks grapple with interest rates

America's money centre banks have just reported what at first sight look like dismal second-quarter profit results. Chemical Bank looks like the exception with a 15 per cent gain to $53.5m (about £28.7m), but this is due to the sale of its head-office building and without this benefit this bank would have announced a decline of $2m in its earnings.

Not only did most bankers miscalculate the trend of interest rates but their error looks especially grave as they got things right exactly one year ago and produced record results. Most profit figures would look poor compared with those registered in the second quarter of 1980, when United States interest rates slumped and the cost to the banks of their funds moved down much faster than the level of rates the banks charged their customers. Then, too, the dramatic interest rate developments of last year's second quarter also produced bumper bond trading profits for the banks.

Citicorp went further out on a limb than other banks last year in betting on interest rates falling and as a result its 1980 results were particularly good. This year Citicorp took a similar line, it was wrong and its results look particularly bad. Citicorp's profit before securities transactions in the 1981 second quarter, compared with second quarter 1980, were down 40 per cent at $106m. Net interest income was off fully $126m at $582m and Citicorp recorded a $2m bond trading loss, after a profit of $78m in the comparative year ago period.

Citicorp is also still having trouble with its credit card business and this has added to its depressed results. A substantial improvement in the overall shape of Citicorp looks likely and its loan losses, like those of most US banks, remain very small, despite the mounting US recession and the heavy foreign exposure of the big banks.

Most banks are now reporting modest falls in second-quarter earnings relative to a year ago, with Chase down 2.3 per cent, Mellon down even less, Crocker off by 9 per cent and Wells Fargo down by 10 per cent. Net interest income everywhere declined and one explanation is that many of the banks are now providing substantial volumes of loans below prime rate and the differential between the prime and the rate for federal funds is narrower than has traditionally been the case. With interest rates remaining volatile and the economy weak it is difficult to see a significant increase in net interest income for most banks.

There are some exceptions and it does appear that the large money centre banks in the United States are being hardest hit. Analysts talk favourably at the moment about Texas banks in particular.

UK banking

Room for more disclosure

The banking industry at home is rarely out of the critical public spotlight and the level of disclosure by banks has been a familiar target in recent years. IBCA Banking Analysis in its statistical survey of British banks has some further harsh words to say on the subject.

The big four British clearing banks, whose interim reporting season is getting under way and which have been lambasted for making excessive profits, emerge relatively unscathed on this count for once. They have been disclosing bad debt provisions for a number of years and IBCA reckons the level of disclosure has improved. Not so the Scottish banks which have room to improve while the contenders for the wooden spoon are Williams & Glyn's and—although not a clearing bank—Standard Chartered. Standard, whose report includes "thumbnail economic/banking sketches of various geographic areas, which would be suitable reading for a bright 12-year-old", wins the prize.

These two sinners do, however, emerge rather better in terms of profitability. As measured by the pretax return on assets, which IBCA believes the best performance indicator, Williams & Glyn's has nudged Clydesdale Bank from first place with a 2.04 per cent return in 1980 and Standard Chartered followed in second place with a return of 1.64 per cent.

Of the four big British clearing banks Barclays, the largest with an asset base of £37,097m, ranks fourth on this measure of profitability, followed by Lloyds in fifth place while NatWest is eighth and Midland ninth.

Disclosure among the accepting houses is of course a more controversial area because of the pratice of keeping hidden reserves, although the draft EEC directive on credit institutions is proposing major changes. IBCA points out sadly that Robert Fleming, the only one not to keep hidden reserves, has since joining the committee also started doing so although Lazards provides an oddity because the movements in its hidden reserves can be traced through the accounts of its parent S Pearson.

Because of these arcane accounting practices which involve manipulating reported earnings and capital positions to varying degrees, comparisons are difficult. However, Kleinwort, Benson emerges as much the largest accepting house with assets of £2,713m and net income of £19m although Robert Fleming is much the most profitable.

IBCA also observes that the accepting houses seem to be moving closer to the clearing and other major British banks in terms of absolute size. Kleinworts equity and net profits are now larger than Grindlays, while its pretax earnings, which are not disclosed, must be approaching the major Scottish banks.

Gold futures

Lagging behind

For a country that almost invented the commodity markets London has been slow in developing new commodity futures markets. American investors and companies have for many years been accustomed to gold, financial and petroleum futures. Indeed, the American markets are now moving beyond these to such innovations as stock market indices, CD futures, and various kinds of options. This year, therefore, has been important to the City since it has seen the successful start of the International Petroleum Exchange and apparently smooth progress towards the London International Financial Futures Market.

But by the same token the postponement amid considerable confusion of the gold futures market is to be regretted. Gold futures, while not the biggest market, in many ways embody the spirit of futures markets. They are in popular imagination the quintessential futures market. They also, more mundanely, attract very large amounts of business. London's claim to be the world's financial capital is diminished by the absence of a gold futures market.

London then, can claim no credit for what has been happening to this market recently: after announcing September 7 as the day on which the gold futures market would open, the board of the exchange decided to delay the opening without fixing another date. It is even less creditable that the public reason for the postponement should have been the unsurprising discovery that the London Metal Exchange's broken trading hours were not suitable to the continuous trading which an American-style futures market requires. The board has since said it will not be trading on the LME.

If this raised eyebrows in the City, it only added to the puzzlement already created. The decision to denominate the contract in sterling rather than dollars did not win admiration. But that was a technical decision compared with the organizational point that barely three months before the market was originally due to open applications for membership had not been invited. If it is intended that membership be confined to members of the LME and the bullion market, the success of the market is open to doubt.

The position now is that six years after Chicago started a gold futures market the London market has no trading floor, no contract, no membership, and no opening date. This unsatisfactory state of affairs persists despite 18 months discussion by members of the LME and the bullion market. These are not bodies renowned for their innovative spirit, but their failure to start a gold futures market, contrasted as it must be with the progress made by the IPE and LIFE, is stark. London needs to recapture the initiative in commodities trading.

Adrienne Gleeson on the latest developments at the Trustee Savings Banks

TSBs join the big lending league

It is naturally a source of embarrassment to an organization which was dubbed the "the third force in British banking" almost a decade ago, to have to admit that it is only now making its first full-scale commercial loan.

But it was not simply embarrassment that induced the TSB to make the announcement so quietly a couple of weeks ago. It was also the fact that they have problems when it comes to letting the world know how far they have come in the past four years, and how much further they intend to go.

The announcement that they will undertake commercial loans marks the latest, and possibly the most revolutionary of the steps in the TSBs development from thrift organizations, with their roots in the enlightened self-interest of the late eighteenth century, into financial conglomerates offering all the services of the normal joint stock bank and a few more besides.

The TSBs embarked upon this path in 1977, some four years after it had been mapped out for them by the Page committee on National Savings. The steps taken so far - the introduction of personal cheque accounts, of personal loans, of mortgages, and of small-scale lending to sole traders, partnerships and the sort of local limited company whose owners are likely to bank with the TSB in their personal capacity - have been momentous in their implications but pretty minor in their impact on the structure of the banks' assets and liabilities. The latest step is revolutionary because it is likely to transform their balance sheets.

By the standards of the conventional joint stock banks, the TSBS' balance sheets are at the moment distinctly odd. The oddity does not lie on the debit side, though with three separate kinds of personal account - cheque, savings and investment -h and no share capital, the liabilities still show clear signs of the TSBs' origins in self-help and savings. The nature of their assets however, is very strange indeed.

Most banks lend the money which they receive from their depositors to other customers. But the TSBs still lend by far the bulk of theirs to the Government. Most of this is invested in government stock purchased through the Stock Exchange; but a substantial slug — £1,236.5m out of total "group" assets of £6,324.1m at the last balance sheet date — is still lent directly through the National Debt Office. At the end of November, 1980, total advances to customers, at £352m, amounted to little more than 5 per cent of total assets.

Such a disposition of their assets may have been all very well in the days when the TSBs could with government backing, assure their depositors of returns as good as anything which the competition could offer and tax advantages as well. But those days have gone. The returns are now dependent on what the TSBs can earn, and the tax advantages were scrapped in November, 1979.

At the moment neither the 4 per cent offered on ordinary accounts (those in which the money is available on demand), nor the 9 per cent odd (it varies from area to area) on investment accounts (those on which the money is available at five days' notice) compares well with the rates being offered by the building societies or the National Savings Bank; and while the investment accounts are still popular, the volume of money deposited in the savings accounts has been dropping steadily over the past four years.

It is largely with a view to improving the return on assets, and thus the returns that can be offered to depositors, that the TSBs have embarked upon the perilous course of lending to the public.

Their embarkation has, however, been attended by two major handicaps, either of which, in itself, would probably be enough to send the competition into a profound political sulk. The first stems from the peculiar nature of the TSBs, and hinges on the question of what exactly they are, and who exactly owns them — questions which neither the TSBs themselves nor anyone else have yet been able to answer.

What is certain is that they are not a group; and since they are not a group they cannot claim group tax relief. This means, for instance, that if one part of the organization makes losses they cannot be set off against profits elsewhere for tax purposes (except insofar as both losses and profits arise within the service company subsidiaries of TSB Holdings, which itself is jointly owned by the regional TSBs and the central board). More important still, it means that the TSBs in general cannot take advantage of the tax shelter provided, in particular by the legislation on leasing — which is an important source of business for the joint stock banks. The TSBs are hoping for legislation to clarify their legal status, probably by establishing a holding company, by 1984: but in the meantime there is no way they can bump up their leasing business in competition with the banks without making a loss on it.

How the TSBs' aggregate balance sheets are likely to look by November 1981

Assets	£m	Liabilities	£m
Cash and liquidity	620	Cheque accounts	703
National Debt Office	1,030	Savings accounts	1,364
Export Credits Guarantee Department refinancing	410	Investment accounts	3 187
Retail lending	670	Term deposits	1,016
Wholesale commercial lending	50	Customers' balances	6,270
Investments (govt stock etc)	3,700	Creditors, corp tax etc	100
Total lending	6,480	Total liabilities	6,370
Debtors, infrastructure	400	Reserves	510
Total assets	6,880		6,860

Striking it rich in 'Overthrust Belt'

Casper, Wyoming

Close to the centre of this city the commercial centre of Wyoming there is a simple monument dedicated to the thousands of American pioneers who trekked westwards through the Rockies to the Pacific coast.

That westward journey was made along a series of trails from the east, including the Oregon Trail which passed close to where the memorial now stands. It was a long and hazardous journey underlined by the fact that Casper itself is named after a cavalry lieutenant who died protecting pioneer's wagon trains from the attentions of 3,000 Sioux and Cheyenne Indians.

Today, more than 100 years on, the Pioneering spirit is alive and well in Casper. But today's pioneers are the geologists, tool pushers and roughnecks of the ol industry.

Like their predecessors, they too are heading west, to the Rockies. But today the search is for oil and gas. In much the same way as the cavalry rode over the hill to rescue the men and women of nineteenth century wagon trains, the oil men are riding west to rescue the United States from the country's dependence on the whims and fancies of Opec oil ministers.

Their target is the "Overthrust Belt," the geological feature which runs the length of the Rockies from Anchorage to Acapulco. The belt was created millions of years ago by natural forces which pushed, or thrust the westernmost rock strata of the Rockies over those which lay to the east.

By one of those happy strokes of geological coincidence, the overthrusting occurred in exactly the right place to create pools of oil and gas.

Oil and gas discoveries in the Overthrust Belt are not new — a significant discovery was made in the Turner Valley near Calgary in 1926 — but the pace of exploration has quickened appreciably over the past six years. It is a programme stimulated by new discoveries and the pressing need for the United States to build up its own proven oil and gas reserves to reduce dependence on imports.

Such has been the pace of development that in the popular imagination it has been seen as a veritable underground river of oil and gas stretching from Alaska to Mexico. It is an analogy which the oil industry regards as fanciful.

J. W. Vanderbeek, vice-president and regional manager of Amoco Production Company is among those who want to play the image down. Nevertheless, his own company, together with Chevron USA, has seen fit to pin the "giant" label on a couple of gas fields and an oil field which they have discovered on the Wyoming Overthrust. In oil industry terms that label implies reserves of 100 million bbl of oil, or 1 trillion cubic feet of gas. Insiders reckon that the reserves of the three fields are greatly in excess of those estimated.

The discoveries, and others which have been made over the past few years, have completely changed the oilmen's attitude towards prospects in the Overthrust Belt. In the period up to the first significant discovery in late 1974, oilmen regarded the south-west Wyoming and north-east Utah region as a graveyard. The legend over the graveyard read: "500 dry holes".

But since that initial discovery, the rigs and drilling crews have poured in. New discoveries have been made and production has been lifted to 33,000 barrels of oil and 100 million cubic feet of gas a day. Yet some people in the oil industry believe the Overthrust's true potential has been scarcely scratched.

Production capacity is being constrained by the lack, so far, of large plants to process the gas from the fields, and delays in federal authorization for a large new gas pipeline into the region.

So how large are the reserves on the Overthrust? Amoco estimates that discovered reserves in the south-west Wyoming and north-east Utah area amount to an energy equivalent of about 2.5 billion barrels of oil — equivalent to about one-third of the reserves established at Prudhoe Bay, Alaska.

The search for new reserves continues with no sign of any abatement. Richard "Rip" Robitaille, the Texas-born oilman who runs the Petroleum Association of Wyoming keeps a careful check on the progress which the industry is making in the belt.

Throughout last year the average number of drilling rigs operating throughout the state (exploration and production is not confined to the Overthrust) amounted to 150 per month.

At the end of last month there were 198 rigs operating in the Wyoming Overthrust, by far the largest number on the Rocky Mountain region, compared with 153 a year earlier.

The interest and pace of development says Robitaille, stems from a combination of two factors.

"The first was the federal government decision to deregulate oil prices which has enabled the oil companies to sell the procuct at prices which provide a return; and second, the technology which has become available to the oil companies over the past few years," he says.

What this all adds up to is that Wyoming is consolidating its position as one of America's biggest soueces of primary energy. It already boasts some of the largest coal reserves in the world and a plenitude of uranium.

"Without question the area represents the most significant onshore activity in the United States," says Mr Robittaile. "We have defined the extent of the Overthrust but we have not yet defined its production capability. What we do know is that it has a great deal of potential."

Peter Hill

Realizing a vision of socialist sixties

Industry in the regions

Milton Keynes

As a manufacturing, distribution and service centre, Britain's newest city may never rival the national and regional capitals between which it is located; but 175 companies have been attracted to Milton Keynes in the last financial year alone, and advance fatory units — those built on a speculative basis — are being let at the rate of two or three every week.

Thus, any comparisons with London or Birmingham must take into account that the brave new vision of the socialist sixties is now a thriving commercial reality, and also nearly half-way to achieving its maximum population target of 200,000 by the year 1990.

It is, in fact 14 years since the city was designated within the borough of Bletchley, north Buckinghamshire, and 10 years since building began.

Since then, Milton Keynes Development Corporation has actively promoted the city's appeal as one of the most centrally sited and convenient locations in Britain, thereby persuading a spectrum of industrial and commercial companies to start up or relocate there, with a consequent expansion of employment opportunities in the area

Unlike other new towns, Milton Keynes has deliberately avoided concentrating on a single sector, says Mr David Crewe, the corporation's property management director: "In addition, we have also put a lot of emphasis from the beginning on the smaller-to-medium size firms, because that's where the growth is. They have grown with us, expanding their prem ises and job opportunities." The corporation is meeting its target of 3,500 new jobs a year."

One advantage offered is the corporation's readiness to take responsibility for a lease if a company wants to move to larger premises; some enterprises have moved within the city on up to four occasions with no liabilities for unexpired time.

This is not, of course, a facility unique in new towns, but it gives them a competitive edge compared with older centres. Milton Keynes has built on this with a range of advice and assistance to smooth the path for in-coming firms.

When, for example, Volkswagen centralized its United Kingdom warehousing and administrative functions in the city just over two years ago from six other centres, the development corporation provided "an enormous amount" of practical assistance about relocation, housing availability, and education, recalls Mr Gerry Latham, the company's administrative manager.

His company, which brought 300 employees to the city and created 400 more jobs, chose Milton as "the optimum centre" for its needs, and also because it was, after initial misgivings acceptable to existing employees.

Burroughs Machimes employs about 35 people — expected to double within the next year — at four units in the city, to which it moved last August and where it plans to construct a 400-place staff and customer residential training college.

Like VW, the company was attracted for reasons of convenience. Milton is not only within 1¼ hours' driving distance of London Airport, but it is served directly by the M1 motorway, the A5, and the main London-Birmingham electrified rail link.

A new £7.8m station/office complex being built jointly by British Rail and the development corporation will serve the city direct when it opens next May, but it will not replace the nearby stations at Bletchley and Wolverton, where BR is a big local employer at its carriage works. Intercity as well as outer suburban services will make additional stops at the new station.

The 145-unit regional shopping centre is the largest covered mall of its kind in Britain. Dickins & Jones plan to open a big department store there in September.

One of the founding aims of Milton Keynes was to avoid "new town blues" experienced on similar projects elsewhere, by synchronizing the infrastructure development with that of housing growth.

The shopping centre, the community and cultural activities and an environment landscaped for people (including 50 miles of cycle paths) are concrete symbols of that aim, while the relative freedom from social or industrial problems testifies to its success.

A further factor is the planned provision of reasonably-priced new housing offered for sale at prices which start at £17,000, and the availability of 100 per cent mortgages from the development corporation.

Around 300 rented properties have been sold to sitting tenants, 140 of these in the last financial year, and the trend is being encouraged by the development corporation. Rates are at present 13.13 per cent higher on commercial premises than last year, and 15.47 per cent more on domestic properties. Industrial units ranging in size from 500 to over 25,000 sq ft are available at rents of £2.08 and £2.10 per sq ft.

This may dent the image of Milton Keynes as a city offering newcomers a definite living-cost advantage. But it has clearly outlived its growing pains and emerged to approximate closely with the planners' concept 15 years ago of a necessary, viable and above all pleasant place in which to live and work.

Nicholas Cole

Business Diary profile: Michael Beesley and British Telecom

A new verb, to Beesley, could enter business jargon this week, meaning to break a state momopoly, such as that exercised over the telephone service by British Telecom, obliging the former monopolist to take on all comers.

Generations of nationalized industry employees as yet unborn may inherit the word as synonym for vexatiousness.

"Bit of a beesley" will say the management team, tossing back the latest pay claim. "Be beeslied if we will", the union negotiators will say, rejecting management's counter-offer.

The verb is already in use, accompanied by a chuckle, by its creator and eponym, Michael Beesley. He is Professor of Ecomomics at the London Graduate School of Business Studies.

This mild-mannered don is the author of a controversial study — Liberalization of the use of the British Telecommunications network*. This says that in the home market "there should be no restriction on the freedom to offer services to third parties", and thereby makes of Beesley a bogeyman to British Telecom managers and unions alike.

The study was commissioned by Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Industry. A statement on the study is expected in the Commons this week. Since the professor has now supplied the economics for Sir Keith's latest eclaircissement, it seems unlikely the minister will do a Beesley and fault the study's findings.

Beesley thinks that competition is important in ensuring business efficiency. Futhermore, he thinks unwise; solely to rely upon the market judgment of a monopoly body, especially when one can send out for independent data — particularly if furnished by Professor Beesley.

Beesley has had little opportunity personally to practice the economics he preaches, although he is a director of British Rail's Transmark consultancy.

Busby tries Dial-a-Beesley: Professor Michael Beesley, challenger of the telecommunications monopoly.

Now 57, he first read and then taught commerce at the University of Birmingham, where a colleague was Alan Walters, Mrs Thatcher's pet domestic economist. "Of course, I was a Liberal at university," says Beesley. "I was out of time with the two main parties."

He canvased for the party in those days. Although he is now called upon by a right-wing Tory government, it is only fair to point out that he was chief economic adviser to the Ministry of Transpoort in the late sixties, when a right-wing Labour government was in. Whatever his economics, Beesley describes himself as politically independent.

Like Walters, Beesley headed for the United States. "You hadn't come of age in the academic world in the fifties until you had received an invitation to go to America," he remembers. "I just scraped in," he adds, referring to the year 1959-60 he spent as visiting Associate Professor of Industry at the University of Pennsylvania.

He did not regard this stay as the greatest intellectual experience of his life, but nonetheless he has been to-ing and fro-ing across the Atlantic ever since. He has advised United States government agencies on urban transport problems through the Urban Institute in Washington. He has been a visiting professor at both the economics department and the business school at Harvard.

He says his pet hate is pigheadedness. He seems to enjoy being with, and even says that there are times when monopoly is justified — which will surprise those critics who thought his British Telecom brief was to destroy rather than to ginger up that body.

Beesley's critics nonetheless are many, given the passions aroused by "liberalization". It has been Beesley's misfortune that he has had little opportunity to answer them. Sir Keith commissioned his study last August. It was delivered in January but not published until April. A meeting at which Beesley could have made public his views was postponed by government dithering. By the time minds had been made up, Beesley was away — in Australia this time — and the meeting was held in his absence.

A radio interview was attempted over the telephone from the UK to Beesley in Australia. That chance to speak up was denied the professor because the line was too bad for the interview to be broadcast.

That was ironic, but also a pity because he is far from dogmatic. His viewpoint, however unwelcome to the listener is likely to be sweetened with a joke and critics can come away liking the man if not the message.

Some critics question the value of the liberalization study because Beesley lacks experience of the indusrry. "And what would they say if I had been a dyed-in-the-wool telecommunications man?" he retorts.

Although much in demand as an academic in this country, in the United States and elsewhere, he remains unfulfilled in one way. "I always wanted to run a small business. To do something and make some money."

By the end of the week, however, it may be that Michael Beesley has done something to make British Telecom a smaller business than it was, and in so doing helped some yet smaller businesses make some money.

Bill Johnstone

*HMSO (£3.60).

Huntleigh cautious on expansion plans

High technology defence and medical equipment group Huntleigh is now seriously looking at two companies in its field which it might like to buy.

Mr Rolft Schild, joint chief executive of the group whose profits showed a recovery last year after dipping in 1979, is coy about those he is watching.

But he is well aware that the danger of technology companies is the amount they spend on research and development. He says experience shows that many overreach themselves, get into financial difficulties, and then someone else buys them out to reap the benefit of the research they have done. "We think there are a few like this at the moment and we are casting around", he said.

Mr Schild says Huntleigh always keeps its R & D to between 8 to 10 per cent of turnover. Last year that was about £500,000, but a further £750,000 is spent by the Government using Huntleigh facilities for defence research.

Huntleigh's expansion comes at a time when it also plans to launch two new products—one in the medical field and the other linked with the "chip" industry.

Within three months its offshoot plans to launch a new product—equipment for deep vein treatment of post-operation thrombosis. The technique is already accepted as a treatment in the United States and Germany, but has yet to be used in this country.

The group has also formed a joint venture with Kodak to enter the photoresists market with a technique for mass producing "chips" for the semi conductor industry.

Both of these are expected to contribute to profits next year. The group reports figures for the six months to last June in September. In its last annual report, Mr John Kuipers, chairman, said that its major profit earner, Rymatic Engineering, is expected to turn in a sluggish performance in the first half, but an upturn is expected between July and December.

Oil exploration stocks recommended

Brokers' views

The oil industry is thoroughly explored in the latest batch of brokers' circulars with an oil quarterly report from Grieveson Grant and the monthly comment from Williams de Broë Hill Chaplin. Overseas traders attract comment from Simon & Coates, and engineering groups are coming in for close inspection.

William de Broë Hill Chaplin's oil report says that with a depressed trading background, the major oil groups are unlikely to perform now without an oil price rise and a cut in Saudi production. Instead, it recommends smaller exploration and production stocks which are likely to do well in the short term out of rising spot oil prices and takeover rumours.

To that end, Williams de Broë recommends Berkeley Exploration and Clyde Petroleum for the speculators, with Lasmo and Tricentrol for the longer-term holder.

Grieveson Grant also rate Berkeley Exploration a speculative buy, along with Cluff Oil. Anvil Petroleum, Aran Energy and Cambridge Petroleum Royalties are also on the shopping list and the rest, including BP, Burmah, Clyde, Candecca and Charterhall, are rated no higher than a hold.

In Australia, Woodside Petroleum is a sell, until its Japanese gas project is safely under way, while Bridge Oil and Hartogen Energy are recommended by the Grieveson team. In the United States, the team thinks Exxon is worth holding for its yield, whereas Shell Oil and Mobil, among others, are on the buy list.

Phillips & Drew and Panmure Gordon have taken a look at Imperial Continental Gas Association and come to slightly different conclusions. Phillips & Drew is more enthusiastic, rating IC Gas a buy, assuming faster profits growth in 1982-83. But Panmure Gordon rates it only a hold, saying that prospects are dull; while development expenditure on the Maureen Field is rising.

Elsewhere, Duff Stoop believes that coal is king again in the United Kingdom, overtaking oil as a primary energy resource. Its latest coal and energy monthly looks at companies making mining equipment. Of those heavily committed to this field, Duff Stoop recommends Central & Sheerwood. It says Anderson Strathclyde and Dowty are worth holding onto, but believes it is time to reduce holdings in Dobson Park.

However, it is the companies with less exposure to the mining industry and NCB cutbacks that are the main recommendations from Duff Stoop. Northern Engineering fares worst with a no more than a hold recommendation. Laird Group, Costain and CSR are favoured.

Dowty Group is not looked on kindly by Henry Cooke Lumsden, which is recommending a switch out of it into Smiths Industries. But GKN may not meet Henry Cooke Lumsden's earlier forecast of a profits recovery to £60m pretax after £10m forecast for this year.

Quilter Hilton Goodison has also brought out a book on engineering. Its main message is that investors should get ready to buy, and the stocks to go for are: British Aluminium—a buy for recovery—and Tube Investments as a hold for recovery; Lead Industries, J. H. Fenner, Chubb and Delta are all favoured. Unlike Duff Stoop, Quilter says Dobson Park is now a buy; and recommends hanging into GKN. Its 1982 profit forecast is more cautious than Henry Cooke Lumsden's at £30-40m pretax, just £5m for 1981. Finally, Quilter would lighten holdings in Vickers, after 1980's performance, with a poor start to this year already indicated by the group.

Quilter also has cast an eye over property groups Lynton Holdings, Haslemere Estates and Property & Reversionary Investment. The latter is recommended with compound profits growth of 10 per cent annually expected as rent reviews and reversions feed through. Quilter argues that Lynton and Haslemere are worth holding with rapid expansion expected soon from Lynton and steady profits growth anticipated at Haslemere.

Panmure Gordon has put mining group MIM Holdings under its microscope but does not like what it has found. The shares should be sold into any rally, Panmure say. It expects a very poor second half to end June to emerge, including a barely profitable final quarter running on into possible losses now. But the brokers are a little kinder about the long-term outlook for the group.

Timber shares are popular just now at Grieveson Grant. May & Hassell shares are recommended.

Catherine Gunn

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 10%, over £50,000 11%.

Business appointments

Personnel and industrial chief for John Brown

Mr John Cousins has joined the board of management at John Brown and Company as director of personnel and industrial relations.

Mr P. E. Whitaker, at present a divisional advances controller, Midland Bank, has been made an assistant general manager, corporate finance division. He succeeds Mr P. G. H. Avis who is retiring.

Mr Kenneth Edwards has become chairman of the British Electrotechnical Committee and Electrotechnical Divisional Council of the British Standards Institution. Mr Edwards is the chief executive of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association (BEAMA).

The Over-the-Counter Market

Capitalisation £000's	Company	Last Price	Change on week	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
1,094	ABI Hldgs 10% CULS	110	+2	10.0	9.1	—	—
3,821	Airsprung Group	66	—	4.7	7.1	10.5	14.5
1,125	Armitage & Rhodes	45	−1	1.4	3.1	18.5	42.9
12,098	Bardon Hill	198	—	9.7	4.9	9.6	11.7
7,847	Deborah Services	102	+2	5.5	5.4	5.0	9.6
3,712	Frank Horsell	99	+2	6.4	6.5	8.9	21.5
9,390	Frederick Parker	65	—	1.7	2.6	28.3	—
1,181	George Blair	64	—	3.1	4.8	—	—
2,758	Jackson Group	109	−3	7.0	6.4	3.4	7.7
17,804	James Burrough	129	—	8.7	6.7	9.4	11.8
3,060	Robert Jenkins	300xd	−13	31.3	10.4	4.2	10.6
2,880	Scruttons "A"	58	—	5.3	9.1	8.9	8.3
2,954	Torday Limited	192	−1	15.1	7.9	7.4	12.7
3,205	Twinlock Ord	15	—	—	—	—	—
2,129	Twinlock 15% ULS	78	—	15.0	19.2	—	—
5,798	Unilock Holdings	38	−2	3.0	7.9	6.8	11.5
12,526	Walter Alexander	99	—	5.7	5.8	5.5	8.7
5,694	W. S. Yeates	244	−2	13.1	5.4	4.6	9.4

Lloyds boosts banking estimates

Analysts have been steadily upgrading earlier estimates for the rest of the banking sector after Lloyds Bank's better-than-expected interim profits more than two weeks ago.

Just how accurate these latest estimates prove will be seen later this week when National Westminster, the Midland Bank and Grindlays Holdings unveil their interim statements.

Also reporting this week are Imperial Chemical Industries, with interim figures, and the international trading group Lonrho.

On the economic front, the CBI reports tomorrow on its industrial trends survey for July, followed on Thursday by the estimate of number of days lost through short-time working and industrial stoppages during June from the Department of Employment. In addition, the Department of Energy gives details of its latest energy trends.

Finally, on Friday, the Department of Industry lists the car and commercial vehicle production figures for June.

The banking season gets under way tomorrow when National Westminster reports. Earlier estimates of between £180m and £190m have now been upgraded to around £215m to £220m. Unfortunately, these estimates still fall short of profits for the corresponding period last year when the figure reached £224m. Admittedly, the lower interest rates encountered during this period will have placed increased pressure on margins but, at the same time, costs should prove to be a lot lower. Provisions for bad debt are also expected to show a downturn.

Despite the shortfall in profits, the interim payment is unlikely to suffer and the experts are still looking for a modest increase over last year's payment of 12.5p gross.

This week

Grindlays Holdings also reporting tomorrow, is likely to show a further increase over last year's figure of £17.4m with most expectations pitched around the £19m mark. Much of the improvement should come from its overseas activities, now making up a large proportion of overall profits. The recent depreciation in the value of sterling is responsible for much of the improvement with Hongkong and the Middle East standing out strongly.

However, as a result of the recession, particularly among Third World countries, the element of bad debt is expected to increase. Even so, last year's interim payment of 1.78p gross should easily be rounded up to 2.14p gross this time.

The Midland Bank's interim profits, expected on Friday, have been rounded up on average from around the £97m to £110m mark to a higher figure of between £100m and £123m. But, as in the case of NatWest, this is still a shortfall over the comparable figure of £124m last year.

A drop is expected in the domestic provision for bad debt. But overseas a figure of £10m is almost certain from one of its Austrian customers. In the meantime, lower interest rates, while producing thinner margins, will also result in lower costs.

Once again, observers are expecting an increase in the interim dividend, somewhere in the order of 10 per cent, over last year's figure of 10.7p gross.

Lonrho's interim statement, due out on Thursday, is likely to reflect the problems caused by the world recession. Estimates to date show pretax profits sliding from £52m to £45m, although an interim payment of 5.7p gross against 4.28p is still on the cards.

Much of the profits shortfall will come from the depressed conditions in the UK. However, profits from its mining interests are also expected to be lower. Both Tweefontein and Coronation Syndicate have already reported profits roughly halved. The slump in the gold price is responsible for much of this, although platinum has held up relatively well. The weaker pound is unlikely to play a big part this time around because the group normally reverts to year-end exchange rates.

On a brighter note, profits from sugar trading should show an increase and Nigeria should make an improved contribution.

Prospects for the remainder of the year look better with recent investment in Mexico, the United States and South America expected to start showing through. Nevertheless the group is unlikely to repair the shortfall of the first half.

Imperial Chemical Industries second-quarter results, due on Thursday, are expected to show pretax earnings of some £70m to £90m against a restated £103m last year and £52m in the first quarter.

Analysts said the recovery starting in March and April, partly reflecting the seasonal pattern, has eased off in recent months.

Estimates for full 1981 pretax profit vary between £250m and £400m against £284m in 1980, with several leading analysts seeing flat earnings.

Analysts said the interim dividend could well be cut from last year's 12 pence a share, though the full-year payout is likely to match the 1980 total of 17 pence. The 1979 dividend totalled 23 pence, declared before chemical markets collapsed after the 1980 first quarter.

They added that ICI's mainly United Kingdom and European customers are continuing to live off minimum inventories, though the major destocking phase has ended.

First-half 1981 results will, nevertheless, reflect a major improvement on second-half 1980 conditions when ICI reported losses for the third and fourth quarters. Restatement of accounts produced a nominal profit for those periods.

TODAY — Interims: Bank Leumi (UK), CSC Investment Trust, Nottingham Manufacturing and Temple Bar Investment Trust. Finals: A A H, Aeronautical & Gen Instruments, Ellis & Everard, Mccarthys Pharmaceuticals, Merrydown Wine, Midland Trust, Stirling Knitting Group, and F H Tomkins.

TOMORROW — Interims: Bootham Engineers, City Offices, Dunbar Group, Grindlays Holdings, Mount Charlotte Investments, National Westminster Bank, Reed International, U C Investments, Vantage Securities, and Vantona Group. Finals: Acrow, Centreway Forminster, Hambro Trust, London & Gartmore Investment Trust, W E Norton (Holdings), Norton & Wright Group, Benjamin Priest & Sons, and Rexmore.

WEDNESDAY — Interims: Consolidated Co Bultfontein Mine, and Griqual and West Diamond. Finals: none announced.

THURSDAY — Interims: Imperial Chemical Inds, Lex Service, Lonrho, F Pratt Engineering, and Prestige. Finals: Dixons Photographic, Fitch Lovell, J Jarvis and Sons, J W Spear & Sons, Stavert Zigomala and Co, and Steinberg Group.

FRIDAY — Interims: Arbuthnot Government Securities Trust (fourth interim), Martin Ford, Midland Bank, and Plastic constructions. Finals: Cray Electronics, Hesketh Motor-Cycles, Marling Inds, R H Morley Group, and Security Centres Holdings.

World markets

The glitter fades in Australia as shares slide

Low metal prices and high domestic interest rates have sent the Australian share market into a steady slide.

Last week the all-ordinaries index fell to its lowest point for 1981, to 640.2. The 28-point slide in the five days' trading represented a market loss of more than $A2,000m.

But there are some bright spots which could at least lead to a steadying this week. BHP, easily Australia's biggest company, announced on Friday a 23.7 per cent increase in profits for 1980/81 to nearly $A400.3m (about £200m).

Cheerful news on inflation could also encourage investors this week. For the final quarter of the 1980/81 year, a 2.2 per cent rise in the cost of living index completed a year in which inflation increased by only 8.8 per cent — far below even the Australian government's expectations.

Finally, in the midst of the general slide, oil and gas stocks held firm last week. On fairly thin trading, the index declined only marginally, by 1.8 points, to 781.6.

BHP fell on news of its result, by 35 cents to $A13.50, probably because the market had expected an even greater improvement, and because of rumours that the company was about to ask shareholders for more funds.

Poor metal prices, particularly for gold, have removed the glitter from Australian markets in recent months.

Soaring interest rates in Australia (on the short term money market they are frequently above 15 per cent) have also drained much cash out of equities.

Many speculative stocks had reached inflated levels last year and a shake out had been expected. The resilience of the market in the early months of this year surprised brokers.

Overseas, and particularly London investors, are a crucial factor in the Australian mining market. Their neglect in recent weeks of former glamour stocks has been a factor in the sharp decline.

The energy sector is holding up because of some highly promising oil and gas discoveries and recent major coal contracts with the Japanese.

Titanic take over struggles in the Australian banking industry and several other absorbing raids had kept the market alive, but even these have not helped in the recent selling rush.

Johannesburg

The Johannesburg Stock Exchange has slipped into a lethargy from which it will be aroused only when the bullion price gives unequivocal indications of shaking loose from its present bear trend.

This market is basically a gold market. When gold is in the ascendency, the entire economy responds and sharemarket activity spreads across the boards igniting industrials and taking daily turnovers into the R20m (about £9m) levels.

Last Friday the value of shares traded reached R6.5m, having slumped to R5.2m on the previous day and all last week turnovers were well below the R7m mark which is the market's break-even point.

Except for a sharp sellout a few weeks ago when the gold boards were subjected to sharp pressures, largely emanating from abroad, gold shares have not slumped. They have drifted downwards, suffering from sheer neglect and lack of interest in New York, London and the continental markets.

Brokers say that the market is surprisingly free of any selling pressure. All the weak holders appear to have been shaken out and it would seem that those who are now holding gold shares have an implicit belief in the eventual recovery of the bullion price. In other words, the speculators have withdrawn, leaving the market to the confirmed gold bugs.

They have watched the *Rand Daily Mail* gold index plummet from 722.1 at the end of July, 1980, when mining share turnovers accounted for R11m out of the day's R17m total. Last Friday, this index was 558.7, with sale of mining shares amounting to a paltry R2.3m, most of which was professional trading, playing the market for the day-to-day differences.

One reason, perhaps, why overseas interests are reluctant to sell could be the slump in both the financial rand and the commercial rand which would extend any losses.

The paradox of high indices—and therefore high prices—when the market should be signalling the coming events of a certain downturn is probably explained by the fact that most of the blue chips and better class shares are firmly held by the insurance companies and the pension funds which sit on their equities through good times and bad. No stock is coming into the market to the chagrin of brokers who are starting to prune their overheads to meet the lean times that lie ahead.

Hongkong

The Hongkong market finished last week in a worried vein in contrast to the new high recorded on the Hang Seng the previous week when the index soared to 1,810.20.

Within hours of the new high, banks raised local prime rates a point to 18 per cent which became effective on Tuesday. But continued fears of higher interest rates kept the market on edge all week and share prices fell. On Monday the Hang Seng dropped 32 points, on Tuesday 45 and, after a small technical rally, closed on Friday 10.17 down at 1,688.56.

After the Hongkong Association of Banks' weekly meeting last Friday the banks announced that deposit rates would remain unchanged, and the Financial Secretary, Mr John Bremridge, said he would be surprised at another rise this week.

Dealers said the market was still nervous but trading was active with volume on all four local exchanges estimated at Hk$700m (about £71m).

But the small technical rebound on Friday afternoon led dealers to expect that prices may have stabilized, although downward pressure is still anticipated short-term. Trading is likely to continue in a narrow range, unless interest rates rise further.

Among the leaders, Cheung Kong stayed steady at Hk$31.25 but Hong Kong Bank lost 55 cents to 16.50, KH Land 10 to 11.40, Jardine Matheson 40 cents to 22.40 and Swire Pacific 20 to 18.40.

Signs of resilience in market

"I've got a gut feeling we are going to see a very interesting couple of weeks," said a tankerbroker on Friday afternoon. He was referring in particular to chartering activity on VL/ULCC vessels out of the gulf which has picked up sharply over the last week and shows signs of continuing to do so.

"It's strange but the market's definitely more resilient," he said. Exxon has been the most active taking two BP relets during the course of the week fixed for early August. The company was open again on Friday afternoon seeking a large vessel for an end-July position. Other majors have been busy too, particularly from New York. The broker said that if the present pace of inquiry continues rates will certainly be pushed up. For the trip from the Gulf westwards Worldscale 24 is still a typical level for VLCCs but most charters are concluded with storage options of 30, 60, 90 or 120 days many of which are now being taken up in the United States.

Freight

This would further reduce the supply of tonnage and when September arrives and demand picks up again for the winter months there would be fewer ships available, he said. It is thought that although the Saudi's official price is £35 a barrel some companies are getting the oil cheaper at "under cover prices". The broker said: "They want to keep on buying the stuff while it's going cheap". Otherwise the tanker market is pretty sluggish with rates in the Mediterranean and Caribbean pitched at low levels.

There was good news in the dry cargo market too, last week as the Soviet Union bought the first American grain since the embargo was lifted. Exploratory talks on another grain agreement between the two countries are scheduled to start in August.

Meanwhile, chartering negotiations have been conducted in more secrecy than usual, indicating fears that once the details are known rates could slip further continuing the steady downward trend of recent weeks. Most chartering activity centred on grain last week with the Australians taking tonnage to cover 100,000 tonnes of wheat to Kuwait and European charterers fixing three vessels for wheat export from Sète in France.

The Indians have started their 1.5 million tonnes wheat import programme phased over the next 18 months. The first vessel to be booked, the 30,000 ton Global Sun was fixed on Friday for the second half of August at $39 and two other possible fixtures were awaiting approval from the Indian authorities. Also on Friday a large United States steel mill reportedly announced two contracts for 500,000 tonnes each of iron ore which will be transported from Lower Buchanon and Seven Islands to United States North of Hatteras over 1982. The respective rates will be pitched at $6.50 and $3.20 per tonne in ships varying between 50,000 and 80,000 tonnes.

The new scheme to reduce delays at Hampton Roads on the United States East Coast was implemented last week. Ships can now hold their position in the queue without actually physically waiting there. By the new advance registration contract a vessel is assigned a number 18 days before her expected arrival on berth.

David Robinson

McLeod Russel gets 20 pc stake in DIG

Former merchant banker Mr Andrew Deacon, who set up his own business just after the last general election, announced yesterday that his ex-employers, County Bank, and international holding company McLeod Russel has taken a 30 per cent stake in his private concern, Deacon Industrial Group (DIG).

The company makes the machinery which produces plastic spoons, moulded interiors for aircraft, cars and fridges and other plastic products. It made pre-tax profits of £273,000 in its first year, expects to produce £1m profits by next May and will seek a full Stock Exchange quotation within three years.

It has just spent around £3.7m on buying the Massachusetts-based Beloit range of injection moulding machines and £205,000 buying the Romford-based Austin Allen which claims to be the country's leading maker of injection moulding machines.

County Bank's 10 per cent stake and McLeod's 20 per cent holding is designed to help finance the acquisitions. McLeod's managing director Mr John Campbell is to become a non executive director.

Other shareholders of DIG include Mr Philip Harris, chairman of Harris Queensway, a group which Mr Deacon with County Bank helped float on to the Stock Exchange. Mr Harris and Mr Deacon each have around 26.5 per cent of the shares. Mr Hugh Sykes a non executive director of Harris Queensway, and recently appointed chairman at carpet makers Homfray, also has a stake in Deacon.

Mr Deacon said: "The advice I always gave clients is not to come to the market too early. We might come to the USM, but I doubt it. We shall probably go for a full quote in 1984 when we should be making profits considerably more than £1m."

Good year for wheat but some crops low

Commodities

Whatever happens to industry in a recession, the need of people to eat is not much reduced. It is, therefore, reassuring to see the International Wheat Council forecasting a very good wheat crop of about 465m tonnes in 1981. But the picture is not all rosy. Those traditional trouble spots, India and the Soviet Union, show many signs of producing too little again.

Wheat production last year totalled 444m tonnes, so even if the IWC is optimistic—which is not its wont—the final result should be an improvement. This is especially encouraging since only six months ago we were being warned that to expect another good wheat year would be unduly sanguine. Prices at the beginning of 1981 tended to reflect fears of a smaller harvest.

But once more it seems the extraordinary capacity of the American agricultural industry consistently to beat its own records was neglected. A vital ingredient in this latest forecast is the projection of a record American crop of 76.5m tonnes (against 64.5m tonnes in 1980). Canada should also do well, contributing 24m tonnes (19.1m tonnes) and the European Community is expected to be close to last year's 54.5 tonnes.

Without a strong performance in these areas the outlook for all of us, not just the poor, would be noticeably worse. Wheat production this year in the Soviet Union is expected to be no better than last year's disappointing 98.1 million tonnes. India will probably have to import wheat for the first time in four years. Production is put at 34 million tonnes, 2.4 million tonnes more than last year but too small an increase to keep pace with demand.

For the Soviet Union, long plagued by agricultural difficulties, the prospect of another poor wheat harvest is a bitter blow. The government launched a drive last autumn to extend the cultivated area, raise yields, and improve transport and technical resources. Over the last five years consumption has consistently outstripped domestic supply: the balance had to be met from imports averaging 8.5 million tonnes a year.

The total grain area in the Soviet Union is about 126 million hectares. But within that total there has been a significant shift to barley. The reason is a combination of the differing yields and the use of wheat for animal feed. Out of all grain production, about 116 million tonnes goes to animals—chiefly for meat production—and 55 million tonnes to humans. Some 50 million tonnes of annual wheat output is eaten by animals. Since spring barley yields perhaps 16 quintals per hectare compared with spring wheat's 13 quintals, the argument for switching to coarser grains is strong.

Behind this consideration is a calculation which the Soviet Union shares with India. Both countries have probably reached the limit of easily cultivated land. The marginal return from other land—either uncultivated or under different use—is liable to fall rapidly. India's wheat yield has remained around 15 quintals per hectare for five years.

Over the same period, however, India's population has grown to 664m. In most years since 1965 food production has risen faster than the number of people. But the balance is still delicate, and one poor harvest can leave supplies dangerously low. After the poor wheat crop of 31.6m tonnes last year, the Indian government estimates its grain stocks to be 13.5m tonnes. Some 4m tonnes will therefore be imported to rebuild stocks and keep the subsidised public distribution network going.

On the whole this year's harvest will be enough in the high productivity regions to offset problems elsewhere. The IWC anticipates an 8m tonnes increase in world wheat trade to 100m tonnes during 1981/82. The size of the global harvest, coupled with the availability of transport and the relatively small shortfalls in deficit countries, should keep prices reasonably stable. Nevertheless, it is salutary to be reminded of how fragile is the world's food economy.

Prices for Eurodollars beginning to pick up

Euromarkets

The primary market for straight Eurodollar bonds regained some life late in the week with the appearance of one new borrower and preparations for the entrance of a second, albeit a small United States utility rated triple "B" by standard and poors but one that appeared ready to pay a record copon, writes *AP*-Dow Jones.

On Friday, a syndicate was being assembled with plans to launch early in the week a A$30m (about £15m) issue of the public service company of New Hampshire, a new entry to the Eurobond market. Syndicate sources said consideration was given to issuing the bonds with a 17 per cent coupon. If so, it would be a record for the Eurodollar market.

London dealers were quick to declare that the small size of the issue meant that it should not be considered a "bell weather" for the market. Even so, the indicated coupon is significant in that it shows where interest rates are going.

Taking another approach to the uncertain Eurodollar market was the Pacific Gas and Electric Finance Company, which announced a $60m seven-year issue on Thursday night. The bonds are being handled as an open price deal with an indicated coupon of 16 per cent. The price will be fixed in light of market conditions at the time of subscriptions.

"By agreeing to an open pricing system, the borrower is willing to be flexible. Market situations are such that flexibility is necessary, especially for the retail people", said one trader. Under current market conditions, the market was quoted in the grey market at issue price less 1½ bid to less 1 offer.

Although there was no signal that short-term dollar rates were ready to take the hoped-for downturn, some dealers drew encouragement from the second-quarter fall in real gross national product in the United States as well as the slowdown of inflation.

On the secondary market, price developments were, at best, murky. After sustaining losses on Monday and Tuesday, Eurodollar prices began to pick up mid-week although there is still no real conviction that the market will go steaming ahead.

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Stock	Latest price	Prev price
Alb & Wilson 7¾ Deb '85-90	63½	63½
All Pty Hldgs 9½ Ln '93-97	62½*	63½
All Brew 6¼ Deb '87-92	54	53½
Do 7¼ Ln '93-98	53½	54¼
Assoc Bis 7¾ Deb '90-95	59⅞	59½
AB Foods 5¼ Ln '87-2002	30p	30p
Assoc Elec 6 '78-83	85	83½
Do 6¾ Deb '86-91	57½	58¼
BICC 7¾ Deb '90-95	57½	58¼
BLMC 6 '98-2003	31*	31*
Do 8 Ln '98-2003	41½*	41½*
BOC Int 5¾ Deb '81-86	83½	83¾
Do 9 Tonnage 1988	84½	84¾
Bank of Ireland 7 Ln '86-91	54½	53¾
Barclays Bank 8¼ '86-93	60¼	60¼
Barclays Int 7½ '86-91	60	59½
Bass Ltd 3½ Ln '87-92	40½	42½
Do 7½ '92-97	54¾	55½
Do 9¼ Deb '87-92	64	64¾
Beecham 6¾ Ln '78-83	81	84
Do 8½ Ln '84-93	62	62¼
Bibby 10¼ Deb '94-99	70¼	70¼
Birmid Qual 7½ Ln '87-92	52	53½
Blue Circle 7 Deb '88-93	60¾	61½
Do 9 Deb '92-97	67½	66½
Boots 6 Ln '78-83	86¾	86¾
Do 7½ '88-93	58½	59¾
Bridon 8 Deb '88-93	59¾	60
Brit Am Tob 7 Ln '82-87	86½	86¼
Brooke Bond 5¼ Ln 2003-08	35	34
Burmah Oil 6½ Ln '78-81	99	99
Do 8½ Ln '91-96	56*	56*
Do 7½ Ln '81-86	71½	71¾
Burton Gp 9¼ Ln '98-2003	62	63
Cadbury Schweppes 8¼ Ln '94-2004	54	67¼
Coats Patons 4¼ Ln 2002-07	29	30
Do 7½ '90-95	53½	33

Stock	Latest price	Prev price
Courage 6¾ Ln 2004-09	40½	41*
Do 8 2nd Deb '89-94	58½	59*
Courtaulds 6½ Ln '94-96	44½	43½
Do 7 '82-87	71	70½
Do 7¾ Deb '89-94	59½	60½
Debenhams 6¾ 2nd Deb	53¾	55¼
Do 6¾ Ln '86-91	55	54½
Do 7¾ 2002-07	48*	48½
Distillers 7¼ '88-93	55¼	56
Dunlop 6¾ Deb '85-90	68	67½
English Elec 6 Deb '80-85	79¼	80
Fisons 6¼ '84-89	60½	61½
GEC 7¼ '87-92	59	59¾
Do 7¼ '88-93	60	60
Gen Acc 7¼ '92-97	53½	53½
Glaxo 7¾ '85-95	27½p	28p
Glynwed 10¾ Ln '94-99	72½	72½
Grand Met 10 '91-96	68¼	69¼
GUS 5½ Ln	32½	32
Do 7½ Ln '83-88	71	71
Do 8½ Ln '93-98	64½	66½
Hawker Sid 7¼ Deb '87-92	61½	61½
ICI 5½ '94-2004	38½*	37½*
Do 7¼ Ln '86-91	67½	68½
Do 8 '88-93	58½	59
Imperial Gp 10¾ Ln '90-95	71½	72
Do 7½ 2004-09	49½	49½
Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93	60	60
Int Stores 7¾ Ln 2003-08	51	52
Laporte 10¼ Deb '94-99	71	70
Land Securities 8½ 92-97	60¼	60
Lewis's Inv Tst 6½ 2nd '85-90	61½	61½
Lucas 7¾ '83-88	66	66
MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05	54	54½
Metal Box 10¼ '92-97	70½	70½
Midland Bank 10¼ Ln '93-98	71¼	72¼
Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1993	63½	63
Rank Hovis 6½ Ln '76-81	99¾	99¾
Do 6¾ Ln '85-88	61¼	61¼
Reckitt & Col 6½ Deb 95	61	62½*

Stock	Latest price	Prev price
Reed Int 7¼ Deb '90-95	63½*	63¼*
Rugby Port Cem 6 '93	42¾	43½
Sainsbury (J) 7¼ Deb '87-92	66½	66½
Scot Newcastle 5¾ Deb	80½	80
Do 7¼ Deb '89-94	63¼	63¾
Slough Est 7¼ Deb '85-90	64*	70*
Smith (W H) 5¼ Ln	31	30
Spillers 7 Deb '78-83	88½	88¼
Do 7¾ Deb '84-89	68½	67
Tate and Lyle 7¾ Deb '89-94	56	57¼
Thomson Org 3 Deb '64-94	73½*	74½
Do 7¼ '87-92	58	59
Tilling (T) 8¾ Ln '89-94	60	60½
Tootal 4¼ Perp Deb	31	31½
Do 7¼ '85-90	64	66
Truman Ltd 7¼ Deb '88-93	61½	58
Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-92	59½	60
UDS 7½ Deb '85-95	68	65
Do 10½ Deb '89-94	73½	76
Unigate 6½ Ln '91-96	48	47
Do 7¾ Deb '86-91	63	63½
Unilever 6¾ Deb '85-88	67	67¼
Watney 7¼ Ln '94-99	52½*	50½
Do 8 Ln '90-95	58½	60
Whitbread 7¼ Ln '95-00	49½	50¼
Do 7¾ Ln '96-2000	51½	51½
CONVERTIBLES		
Adwest 10¾ '95-2000	230	240
AB Foods 7¼ '94-2000	430	410
BLMC 7¼ '82-87	46½	45½
Beechams 6 '92-94	310	308
Bowater 7 '92-97	106	110
Guest Keen 6¾ 1995	71	70½
Imperial Gp 8 '85-90	65¼	63½
Ind & Gen 4¾ '94-99	148	138
MEPC 6¼ '95-2000	85	85½
Midland Bank 7¼ '83-93	68	69
Romney Tst 4¼ '73-98	125	125
Tate & Lyle 13 '91-99	90	92
Temple Bar 6 '87-91	98	98

* Ex dividend

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

STRAIGHT DEBT

	Price	YTM
Sears 9 1982	95¼	18.55
Australia 8 1982	93¼	18.00
ICI 11 1983	92¼	16.13
New Zealand 8¼ 1985	88⅝	15.95
Canadair 8¼ 1985	88¼	16.22
Sweden 15¼ 1985	97⅞	16.45
ARDB 12 1985	93¾	15.61
Ford 16 1984	99⅞	15.91
Sweden 9¼ 1984	85	16.59
GMAC 11 1984	90¼	14.80
SNCF 12¾ 1985	91¼	16.60
Royltrans 11¾ 1985	78	19.86
Credit Nationale 13¾ 1986	93½	16.82
Eksportfinans 11¼ 1987	86	15.14
World Bank 10¾ 1987	80½	15.52
Amoco UK 13¼ 1988	90⅞	15.52
Ireland 12¼ 1988	88	15.76
Rapsteel 11¾ 1988	81¼	15.18
EIB 13¼ 1990	92	15.44
Anheuser-Busch 11¼ 1990	81½	15.16
United Biscuits 11 1990	76¼	16.19
Quebec Hydro 15 1991 (CW)	84⅝	16.23
Ontario Hydro 15¼ 1991	91	15.80
Barclays 8¼ 1992	70⅞	15.86
Hudson's Bay 10 1994	73¼	14.77
Dow Chemical 9⅞ 1994	75¼	13.84
EEC 11 1995	77½	14.91
ECSC 8¼ 1997	64½	14.56

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

	Price	Conv Prem
Alco Standard 9½ 1994	91½	106.90
Beatrice 4½ 1992	78	4.08
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	85	11.05
Ford 5 1988	56	41.15
Galveston-Houston 8 1994	117	−5.67
INA 6 1997	127	−0.46
Lear Petroleum 8 1989	104	1.10
J. P. Morgan 4¼ 1987	102	−0.85
Revlon 4¾ 1987	97	−5.50
Sperry Rand 4¼ 1988	89½	11.30
Warner Lambert 4½ 1987	67	60.80
Xerox 5 1988	65½	91.80

DEUTSCHEMARK ISSUES

	Price	YTM
ECSC 7¾ 1986	91½	9.81
OKB 9 1987	94½	10.27
World Bank 7¾ 1988	86¼	10.37
KOBE 8 1990	89	9.88
Austria 8¼ 1992	88¼	10.02

FLOATING RATE NOTES

	Price	Currnt Yld
BNP 1985	100¼	18.54
Bank of Tokyo 1984	101⅛	19.35
IBJ 1985	99⅞	17.06
Offshore Mining 1986	99⅞	18.61
Midland 1987	100	18.25
Credit National 1988	99¼	18.31
GZB 1989	99	17.47
Barclays 1990	99¼	17.30
BNP 1991	98¾	17.01
Midland 1992	98¼	17.68
Chase Manhattan 1993	99	17.49
Nat West 1994	97¾	16.54
Barclays 1995	98⅝	15.74

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, July 24. Dealings End, Aug 7. § Contango Day, Aug 10. Settlement Day, Aug 17

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock outstanding £	Stock		Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
SHORTS						
600m	Exch	13¼% 1981	99⅞		12.798	13.474
861m	Treas	8¼% 1980-82	97⅞	+⅛	8.695	13.393
400m	Treas	3% 1982	95¾	+⅛	3.129	10.750
600m	Treas	14% 1982	100⅛	+⅛	13.965	13.491
800m	Treas	8¼% 1982	95½	+⅛	8.639	13.445
1600m	Exch	9¼% 1982	95	+⅛	9.737	13.990
800m	Exch	8¾% 1983	94¼	+⅛	9.284	13.199
600m	Exch	3% 1983	91⅛	+⅛	3.292	9.154
1550m	Treas	12% 1983	96⅝	+⅛	12.419	14.350
800m	Treas	9½% 1983	93⅞	+⅛	9.906	13.155
800m	Exch	13½% 1983	98⅝	+⅛	13.670	14.110
600m	Exch	10% 1983	92⅝	+⅛	10.797	13.777
500m	Fund	5½% 1982-84	87⅛	+⅛	6.?4	11.341
1100m	Exch	11¼% 1984	93⅞	+⅛	11.984	14.175
1100m	Exch	14% 1984	99⅛	+⅛	14.123	14.361
1000m	Exch	3% 1984	81	+⅛	3.784	10.783
1050m	Treas	12% 1984	93⅝	+⅛	12.817	14.545
1000m	Treas	15% 1985	101¾	+⅛	14.742	14.364
1000m	Exch Cv	12% 1985	92½	+⅛	12.973	14.686
600m	Treas	3% 1985	74⅞	+⅛	4.007	11.255
1100m	Treas	11½% 1985	90¾	+⅛	12.672	14.690
1300m	Exch	12¼% 1985	92⅞	+⅛	13.225	14.565
1150m	Exch	11¾% 1986	90¾		12.948	14.592
500m	Treas	3% 1985	68⅝	+⅛	4.364	11.047
1150m	Treas	12% 1986	90⅞	+⅛	13.205	14.678
MEDIUMS						
600m	Treas	8½% 1984-86	82		10.366	13.605
500m	Exch	13¼% 1987	95¼	+1	13.849	14.402
550m	Fund	6½% 1985-87	76⅛	+⅛	8.696	12.813
[illegible]						

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
A — B						
25.4m	AAH	180	-3	12.6	7.0	6.3
8,604,000	AB Electronics	142	+4	1.8	1.3	..
25.3m	AE PLC	36	-3	..	..	..
62.0m	AGB Research	259	+17	7.9b	3.0	27.7
2,242,000	AI Ind Prod	23	..	0.0	..	..
69.2m	APV Hldgs	259	[illegible]			
14.3m	Aaronson Bros	52	[illegible]			
920,000	Acrow	57½	[illegible]			
17.1m	Do A	28	[illegible]			
17.2m	Advance Serv	35	[illegible]			
31.8m	Adwest Group	158	[illegible]			
15.8m	Aeron't & Gen	395	[illegible]			
855,000	Aero Needles	20	[illegible]			
—	AKZO	480	[illegible]			
1,098,000	Allen W G.	44	[illegible]			
60.6m	Allied Colloids	141	[illegible]			
4,275,000	Allied Plant	28½	[illegible]			
14.2m	Amal Metal	227	[illegible]			
25.7m	Amal Power	141	[illegible]			
3,471,000	Amber Day	22½	[illegible]			
15.0m	Amstrad	161	[illegible]			
41.7m	Anderson Strath	88	[illegible]			
11.0m	Anglia TV 'A'	85	[illegible]			
178.1m	Anglo Amer Ind	£10½	[illegible]			
4,881,000	Aquascutum 'A'	29	[illegible]			
[illegible]						

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
146.6m	Electrocomps	733	-20	13.8	1.9	19.0
203.3m	Electrolux 'B'	£10½	-⅛	73.4	7.0	11.0
191.7m	Electr'nic Rent	108	-1	6.2	5.7	17.2
26.1m	Elliott B.	182	-6	11.4	7.5	7.4
8,334,000	Ellis & Everard	130	..	9.3	7.1	13.1
5,892,000	Ellis & Gold	25½	-½	3.1	11.9	7.9
2,277,000	Elson & Robbins	23	-2	..	..	..
30.8m	Empire Stores	94	-2	7.3	7.8	9.9
13.3m	Energy Serv	39½	-½	1.1	3.0	13.5
199.3m	Eng China Clay	123	-3	8.9b	7.2	6.3
[illegible]						

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
2,756,000	Meltoy	17	-1	0.1	0.6	..
40.4m	Meyer M. L.	67	-6	4.3	6.4	..
10.7m	Midland Ind	83	..	3.7	4.5	..
6,292,000	Milletts Leis	121	-5	9.9	8.2	11.9
39.0m	Mining Supplies	163	-5	2.9b	1.8	20.1
27.3m	Mitchell Cotts Gp	46	-½	5.2	11.2	7.2
7,263,000	Mixconcrete	78	-2	5.8	7.4	8.7
6,053,000	Moben Grp	18	-2	..	..	8.6
690,000	Modern Eng	23	-1	4.3	18.7	..
46.9m	Molins	160	-1	11.5	7.1	7.4
[illegible]						

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
6,287,000	WGI	81	[illegible]			
4,599,000	Wade Potteries	45	[illegible]			
3,600,000	Wadkin	75	[illegible]			
17.2m	Wagon Ind	96	[illegible]			
7,148,000	Walker J. Gold	80	[illegible]			
8,270,000	Do NV	73	[illegible]			
14.6m	Ward & Gold	97	[illegible]			
67.6m	Ward T. W.	116	[illegible]			
15.7m	Ward White	52	[illegible]			
7,056,000	Warner Hols	147	[illegible]			
[illegible]						

SHIPPING

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
103.0m	Brit & Comm	318	+13	17.9	5.6	7.1
52.4m	Caledonia Inv	298	+13	19.3	6.5	..
36.7m	Fisher J.	161	-2	3.1	1.9	13.0
6,064,000	Jacobs J. I.	35	-1½	3.3	9.4	15.0
137.2m	Ocean Trans	122½	+½	12.9	10.5	5.7
173.4m	P & O 'Dfd'	123½	+1½	11.4	9.3	7.7

MINES

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
366.5m	Anglo Am Coal	£15	..	62.6	4.2	..
1,491.7m	Anglo Am Corp	£6⅝	-⅛	65.5	10.0	..
931.5m	Ang Am Gold	£42⅞	-1⅛	653	15.4	..
448.7m	Anglo Am Inv	£44⅞	-⅛	509	11.3	..
33.6m	Anglo Transvl	£19	..	179	9.4	..
33.6m	Do 'A'	£19	..	179	9.4	..
657.1m	Asarco	£20⅞	-1⅛	60.0	2.9	..
12.2m	Beralt Tin	106½	h +½	7.1	6.7	..
163.5m	Blyvoors	£6⅝	+⅛	152	22.3	..
16.5m	Bracken Mines	116	-4	38.6	32.9	..
180.1m	Buffelsfontein	£16½	-⅛	421	25.7	..
—	CRA	241	-14	..	..	..
237.7m	Charter Cons	231	-6	14.3	6.2	..
856.1m	Cons Gold Fields	461	+10	33.6	7.3	..
1,255.5m	De Beers 'Dfd'	384	-10	43.0	11.2	..
[illegible]						

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

RUBBER

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
[illegible]						
46.9m	Ldn Sumatra	295	h -55	11.4	3.9	..
13.9m	Majedie	90	-5	3.2	3.6	..

TEA

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
1,814,000	Assam Frontier	193	-8	14.3	7.4	..
11.4m	Camellia Inv	456	-5	7.1	1.6	..
10.8m	McLeod Russel	270	-20	10.7	4.0	..
937,000	Moran	268	-2	4.6t	1.7	..
744,000	Surmah Valley	93	-2	3.2	3.5	..
21.6m	Warren Plant	206	..	14.3	6.9	..

MISCELLANEOUS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
2,318,000	Calcutta Elec	35	..	6.8	19.3	..
1,127,000	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£31½	..	500	15.9	..
15.8m	Gt Nthn Tele	£21½	+½	150	7.0	8.1
244.3m	Imp Cont Gas	188	-5	11.4	6.1	9.0
897,000	Milford Docks	115	-1	0.7	0.6	..
3,495,000	Nesco Inv	168	..	10.0	6.0	..
—	Sunderlnd Wtr	£31½	..	500	15.9	..

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

TIMES PAST THE TIMES

BUSINESS SERVICES GUIDE

BUSINESS SERVICES

1-2-3 Express Typing Service
57 Chancery Lane, London WC2. 01-404 5464.
A.I.D.S. (Accounting Inf. Dev. Services)
Management Accounts/Payroll Etc. 01242 6752.
Abbey Promotions Ltd
(Sales Prom Merch), P.O.Box 25, Hertford 51062.
Agfa-Gevaert Ltd
A complete range of plain-paper copiers and microfilm equipment. 01-560 2131.
Berkeley Safe Deposit Co. Ltd
13/15 Davies Street, London, W1. 01-409 1122.
Ronald Brookes and Elizabeth Jewett
Designers for world markets. Telex 444365.
Christians (Warehousing & Distribution)
London, Kettering & Dartford. 01-407 8080.
Express Companies Registrations Ltd
For Ltd Companies, 25 City Rd. E.C.1 588 3271.
Manpower Development Overseas
Specialised consultancy. Tel 0253 34694.
Mercia Lifts Ltd.
Repairs and installation of Lifts. 0384 60287.
Norma Skemp Personnel Services Ltd
Prestige accommodation address S.W.1 222 5483
Office Installations Ltd
01-579 6771.
Typewriter & Furniture Hire, Sale, Service.
R & R Corporate Development
Capital Raising, Takeover Advice. 828 2924.
Welden Quigley Printed Circuit Boards
0223-311811 Conventional, PTH, Punched.
World-Wide Business Centre
Furn. offices and accom add. Tlx sec. 836 8918.

AIR CONDITIONING, HEATING & OIL DISTRIBUTORS

Qualitair (Air Conditioning) Limited
Manfr. Air Condition Equip. 0795 75461.
Technicon Consultancy Services Ltd
Design and Faults Diagnosis. 01-488 0744.
White-Westinghouse (Air Conditioning)
Commercial and Domestic. Watford 29587.

ADVERTISING SERVICES, DESIGN, PRINT & GRAPHICS

Carfax Cards Ltd
Business & greeting card spec. 01-748 1122.
Gale Melville Ltd
Conference Aids. Presentation Folders. Promotional Gifts. Chertsey (09328) 61211.
Leo Burnett Ltd
Sales and Award winners for Perrier, Cadbury, Strongbow, Mini, The Times etc. 01-836 2424.
Printing Administration Ltd
Advice, Production, Storage. 01-928 1982.
Team Creative (Advertising, Artwork, Design and Print) Ltd
01-836 9775. Top quality design studio.

BUSINESS GIFTS & PROMOTIONAL SERVICES

Augusta Golf Products Ltd
Printed golf tee packs 500 min. 044385 2353.
Bourne Publicity Limited
Free Catalogues. 1,000 + gifts. 048-67 80282.
Elk & Co. Limited
Diaries, gifts & sales aids. 01-979 9921.
Imperial Promotions Business Gifts Ltd
Exclusive advertising pens. 01-806 7187/8.
Incentive Metals Limited
Badges, key rings, pens, ties, etc. 01-223 8288.
EMC. The promotional pen people.
01-346 8421. Advertising pens — All prices.

CATERING—PRIVATE & COMMERCIAL

Broad Oak Vintners (Caterers) Ltd.
For quality price and service 0279 70671
High Table Ltd. (Catering contractors)
Directors Dining rooms 01 248 1703
Mercantile Catering Service Ltd
Wessex Road, Bourne End, Bucks 06285 22844.
Roberts and Rigby
Do you wish you were better fed?. 228 2384.
Uncommon Cooks (Blackheath)
Imaginative Catering 856 0873, 858 0432.

CLEANING

CareTakers Cleaning & Maintenance
303 Goswell Rd. London EC1. 01-278 2578.
Initial Service Cleaners Limited
Daily Office/Factory Cleaning. 0707 44541.
RGO Nationwide Cleaning Services
Office, Indust, 10/16 Cole St, SE1. 01-407 5883.
Saffron Office Cleaning Services Ltd
100 Wigmore Street, W1. 01-486 2917.
West End Cleaning Service Ltd
Office & comm. cleaning. 01-462 2263/6752.

COACH HIRE

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LEGAL NOTICES

H & L EPSTEIN (LONDON & MANCHESTER) Limited. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of H & L Epstein (London & Manchester) Limited will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, on Wednesday the 5th day of August, 1981, at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes provided for in Sections 293, 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated the 21st day of July, 1981.
By order of the Board.
L. GRAY.
Secretary.

SWAN ENGINEERING CO. Limited. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of Swan Engineering Co. Limited will be held at the Offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, on Friday the 31st day of July, 1981, at 10.00 o'clock a.m. for the purposes provided for in Sections 293, 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated the 20th day of July, 1981.
By order of the Board.
R. MARKHAM.
Director.

ZENITH COMMODITIES Limited Reg No 1436971
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at N. Ronald Dell & Co. 61/62 Lincolns Inn Fields, London WC2B 6EX, on Tuesday, the 28th day of July, 1981, at 3.00 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 293, 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated this 6th day of July, 1981
By order of the board
S. J. SWABEY
Director

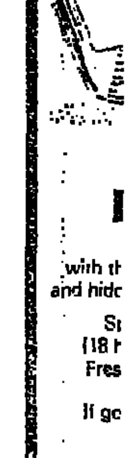
PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION
Charity—The Bequest of W R Holmden to the Helena Home for Invalid Ladies
The Charity Commissioners have made a SCHEME for this charity. Copies can be obtained from them at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH (ref: 236627-A15-L1).

CHARITY COMMISSION
Charity—Edward Nicholl House administered by the Church of England Children's Society
Scheme for the regulation of the Charity
The Charity Commissioners propose to make a SCHEME for this charity. Copies of the draft Scheme may be obtained from them (ref: 231124A/34-L1), at 14 Ryder Street, London SW1Y 6AH. Objections and suggestions may be sent to them within one month from today.

CHARITY COMMISSION
1. The Hitchins Foundation and Hitchins's Sermon Charity (270600-A1-L2)
2. Mary Datchelor Girls' School and other charities (310013-1-L2) Greater London
The Charity Commissioners propose to make Schemes for these charities. Copies of the draft Schemes may be obtained from them at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH. Objections and suggestions may be sent to them within one month from today.

CHARITY COMMISSION
General Charity—
Miss A G Few Will Trust in connection with the United Kingdom Committee of the World Health Organisation
The Charity Commissioners have made a Scheme for this charity. Copies can be obtained from them at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH (ref: 152876-L1).



هكذا من الأصل

Commercial Property by Baron Phillips

Slow demand boosts surplus of City office space

Falling demand for office space in the City of London will result in a large surplus of accommodation, Richard Ellis, the firm of surveyors, concludes.

Ellis reports that because new supply has exceeded take-up in the City, surplus office space rose to 300,000 sq ft in the first six months of this year. This figure is expected to increase during the last half of the year as more developments are brought onto the market.

Space going under offer during the three months to the end of June totalled 488,000 sq ft, which Ellis estimates to be about 10 per cent below the previous quarter's level. Smaller units, under 10,000 sq ft, accounted for about 80 per cent of the let accommodation, the agents say. In a more normal quarter, large units account for around 250,000 sq ft of total take-up.

Take-up represented 20 per cent of available units, compared with 30 per cent in the early part of 1980. The agents say the ratio has fallen steadily each quarter since the autumn.

Since the beginning of the year, 420,000 sq ft of new office space have come onto the market. The agents point out that a further 720,000 sq ft of accommodation scheduled to be completed this year has not been marketed openly.

By the end of this year, more than 2 million sq ft of new City offices will have been completed, with 900,000 sq ft of that total already sold or under offer. The remaining space is located in more peripheral City locations, so more space is likely to be available later this year, Ellis says.

The amount of rental growth continues to reflect the general level of market activity, according to Ellis The All Building Index increased marginally by 1¼ per cent during the quarter.



The Department of the Environment, through Debenham, Tewson & Chinnocks, is looking for a tenant to take over its 26,125 sq ft building at 32-33 St James Square, London SW1. The lease expires in December 1985, and the current rent is £200,000 a year.

Most blocks in Ellis's survey remained stable.

Barratt Developments, which aims to be Britain's largest housebuilder and constructs everything from starter homes to luxury houses, has quietly added another arm to its operation.

The group, which is associated with the famous helicopter and the gravelly voice of Patrick Allen, entered the field of industrial development more than 18 months ago. Although its claims in this area are far more modest than in housing, diversification is necessary even for a successful housebuilder like Barratt.

The group has two industrial development arms, one in England and one in Scotland. The English operation is involved in around £5m worth of industrial schemes at six sites in the south east and the Midlands.

Barratt's largest development is a 28-acre site in Litchfield, Staffordshire. On completion in September, around 50,000 sq ft of units will be provided on three acres.

Not all of Barratt's developments are being undertaken on its own account. The Priority Industrial Park at Christchurch is being developed in conjunction with the Post Office Staff Superannuation Fund (Possfund). Already the first phase, covering 126,000 sq ft, has been completed and is being let by Bernard Thorpe & Partners together with Goadsby & Harding and Rumsey & Rumsey. The second phase will provide around 100,000 sq ft of space when development starts.

On Barratt's 50,000 sq ft Tudor Road, Harrow, development, seven of the 10 units have been let at rents of around £4 a sq ft.

Barratt regards industrial development as an important and growing part of its operation. In industrial development as in housebuilding, the company is anxious to provide some started units as well as more substantial industrial and warehouse buildings.

Norwich Union has been chosen by the Borough of Ipswich as developer for the Cox Lane redevelopment scheme. The project will provide an additional 250,000 sq ft of town centre shopping. Hillier Parker May & Rowden acted for the borough as consultant and estates adviser.

The Lummus company is to relocate from its Fetter Lane headquarters to a 158,000 sq ft office building called Greyfriars House in Northampton. Debenham Tewson & Chinnocks acted for Lummus in its acquisition and has been retained to dispose of the company's buildings at 43 and 100 Fetter Lane.

The last industrial buildings belonging to the collapsed Stern Empire have been sold by Jones Lang Wootton for £400,000 to Rawcroft Court. The sale included 11 multi-storey industrial buildings in Farringdon Lane EC1 totalling more than 72,000 sq ft. The portfolio belonged to the Stern subsidiary Siege Estates.

Taylor Woodrow Industrial Estates is to undertake its first scheme in Wales with a 169,500 sq ft development on the former Excelsior Works site on Western Avenue, Cardiff.

". . . AND THE LORD GOD SAID, It is not good that the man should be alone; I will make him an help meet for him."—Genesis 2: 18.

BIRTHS

ARMSTRONG.—On July 24th, to Penny and John—a son, (Nicholas Barnaby).

MOORE.—On 25th July, at Salisbury, to Dinah and Nicholas—a son.

ROBERTS.—On 25th July, to Elizabeth and Sebastian—a son.

STOREY.—On July 18th, 1981, at John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, to Vivienne and Peter—a son (William), a brother for Melissa.

WILSON.—On July 24, 1981, at Sharoe Green Hospital, Preston, to Tricia (nee Thomson) and Andrew—a son (Edward James Thomas), a brother for Charles.

BIRTHDAYS

JULIE the loveliest Leo. May all your dreams come true.—Mike.

PATRICK JAMES ALLISON.—Congratulations and best wishes for your 21st and future birthdays.—From Dad, Mother and Michael.

RUBY WEDDING

MARNAU : POLANYI.—On July 27, 1941, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, London, NW6, Alfred Marnau to Senta Polanyi.

DEATHS

BUTLER, HETHA GREY ST PAUL, peacefully, at her home in Northumberland, 23rd July, eldest daughter of the late Maria St Paul and George Grey Butler, of Ewart Park, Northumberland, beloved aunt of Anne St Paul Seely. Cremation private, no flowers.

BRIDGEMAN.—On July 24, peacefully, Mary Kathleen, beloved wife of Viscount Bridgeman. Private funeral on Tuesday, July 28. Memorial service in Shrewsbury later. No flowers. Any donations to Lloyds Bank, Pride Hill, Shrewsbury, for Hope Church.

CHANCE.—Suddenly on July 25th, Paddy, beloved wife of Peter. Funeral in London on Friday, July 31st. Details to be announced later.

CROFT.—On 24th July, 1981, peacefully in hospital, Peter Basil Croft, B.Sc., B.Ch., F.R.C.P., beloved husband of Patricia. Requiem mass at St Anselm's Church, Westfield Park, Hatch End, Middlesex, on Friday, July 31st at 10.15 am, followed by private ...

DREAM COTTAGE.—Own river. See UK Holidays today.

ONE PARENT FAMILY WANTED.—See UK Hols.

SHAWE.—The executors of Derek Shawe, MVO, DFC, whose death has already been announced, wish it to be known that in lieu of flowers at the private cremation, donations should be sent to the Fabric Fund, St George's Chapel, Windsor.

THREE cheers for the happy couple—Pimm's, Pimm's, Pimm's.

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

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DESIGNER CLOTHES SALE now on for 2 weeks. The Sale Shop, 2 St Barnabas St., S.W.1. 730 5913.

UK HOLIDAYS

VILLAGE COTTAGE.—Nr Dartmoor Nat Park, sea. Slp. 6/7. Avail. dates July-Sept. from £85 p.w. Tel: 051-337 1204.

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ISLES OF SCILLY holiday cottage Tresco sleep 5, free 24th August-7th September 12th October-2nd November. Ring 0720 22849.

UK HOLIDAYS

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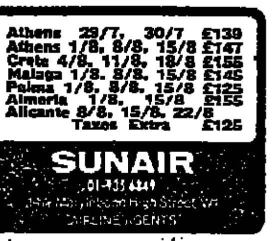
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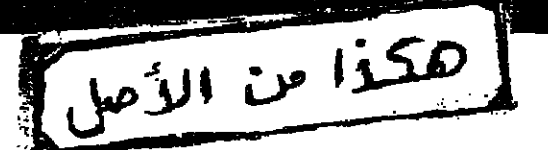
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Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

CHOICE

Joanna David and Tim Woodward: Happy and Glorious (Radio 4 8.00 pm)

● ME AND MY CAMERA (Thames, 12.30 pm) is a ten part series, networked on different days of the week, for keen amateur photographers who wish to improve their technique. Over the next weeks experts in every aspect of photography, from family shots, botany and biology photography through to sports action will be explaining the secrets of their success. Today's first programme is a general introduction and a resume of the following nine. It was a mite too technical for me but the excerpts from programmes two and four that I saw were full of interest. Patrick Lichfield is seen photographing children indoors and out and his commentary as he is working is worth thousands of words in print. Likewise Derry Brabbs whose landscape photographs are a big attraction in the best selling book James Herriot's Yorkshire. He too explains in simple terms the art of scenic photography. The programmes are introduced by Joe Partridge, a professional photographer, and George Hughes, editor of What Camera Weekly

● BRASS TACKS: WHO WILL PLAY GOD? (BBC 2 9.50 pm) is a look at the dilemma facing the Social Services Department of Rochdale Council and indeed of any other council — should the children in their care be encouraged to return to their natural parents or should the department go all out to find other couples to adopt them? Three children are featured, two boys aged 9 and 13 and a spina bifida girl of seven years.

Produced with great sympathy, the programme is sure to arouse a lively response for the Return Call to Brass Tacks.

● HAPPY AND GLORIOUS (Radio 4, 8.00 pm) by Laurence Houseman has been adapted for radio by Glyn Dearman and concerns the engagement and early years of marriage of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. Jack May plays the severe Lord Melbourne, the Queen's trusted minister who has the task of vetting possible suitors. Victoria is played by Joanna David and Albert by Tim Woodward.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; * BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Organic Chemistry: Azodyes; 7.05 A matter of Geometry; Closedown at 7.55.
9.55 The Wombles: The Wimbledon Common scavengers are Running Out of Steam. 10.00 Jackanory: with Cyd Hayman reading an Oriental Folk Tale. 10.15 Cheggers Plays Pop: Keith Chegwin's guests this morning are B. A. Robertson, Bucks Fizz and Coast to Coast. 10.35 Why Don't You . . .? Ideas for children on holiday presented by young people. Closedown at 11.00.
1.15 pm News and weather.
1.30 Bod: A tale for young viewers entitled Bod and the Kite. Closedown at 1.45.
3.40 Your Songs of Praise Choice presented by Thora Hird (shown yesterday at 6.40 pm).
4.20 Play School: For the very young (shown earlier on BBC 2). 4.45 Cartoon: Hong Kong Phooey in Voltage Villain. 5.00 John Craven's Newsround: Intelligently presented world news for young people. 5.05 Go With Noakes: The first of six programmes in which John Noakes and his dog, Shep, discover the by-ways of Britain. This afternoon they visit the mills and dales. 5.35 Cartoon: When Roobarb was Cheating.

5.40 News read by Richard Baker. 5.55 Regional news magazines.

6.20 Nationwide: Frank Bough and the Nationwide team report on the rehearsals and final preparations for the Royal Wedding.

6.50 Ask the Family: General knowledge quiz between two families. This week the Almonds of Tilehurst pit their knowledge against that of the Kents from Stourbridge. The questionmaster is Robert Robinson.

7.20 Freebie and the Bean: The first of a new series that will be with us for the next two months. Freebie and Bean are two San Francisco policemen whose adventures where first chronicled in a feature film of the same name. Tom Mason and Hector Elizondo are the TV counterparts of Alan Arkin and James Caan.

8.10 Panorama presented by David Dimbleby. Richard Lindley reports on Saddam's Iraq, a country that has been ruled by man who is known by some of his subjects as the "Butcher of Baghdad".
9.00 News read by Jan Leeming.
9.25 Film: Far From the Madding Crowd (1967) starring Julie Christie, Terence Stamp, Peter Finch and Alan Bates. A John Schlesinger-directed version of the Thomas Hardy novel about love in rural mid-Victorian England.
12.05 am News headlines and weather.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: CYMRU/WALES: 7.30 pm-1.45 Dan Draed. 5.55-6.20 Wales Today. 6.50-7.20 Heddiw. 7.20-8.10 Hen Lwybrau Hud. 12.06 am News and weather. SCOTLAND: 1.10 pm-1.15 The Scottish News. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 12.05 am News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND: 4.18 pm-4.20 Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 12.05 am News and weather. ENGLAND: 5.55 pm-6.20 Regional Magazines. 12.10 am Close.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: "The Ghost Sonata". 7.30 Sanctions and Rhodesia: 3. Closedown at 7.55.
11.00 Play School. For the under fives presented by Carol Chell and Johnny Ball. The story is Grace Read's Dominick's Day Out. Closedown at 11.25.
4.50 pm Open University: Self-Concept. 5.15 The GC/MS link-up. 5.40 Maths: In Perspective. 6.05 M101/19 Matrices:1. 6.30 A Milk Run.
6.55 Six Fifty-five Special. The Special's guest tonight is Melvyn Hayes, one of the stars of It Ain't Half Hot Mum.

7.25 Return Call to Brass Tacks. Eric Robson with viewers' reactions to last week's Brass Tacks programme entitled If It Can Happen in Coventry.

7.30 News with subtitled synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.

7.40 Under the Weather. Jack Scott, the senior weatherman at the BBC, continues his series on the complexities of forecasting by explaining how clouds hold some clues to weather prediction. With him are Professor Pearson of Reading University and Keith Browning of The Royal Radar Research Establishment, Malvern.

8.05 Secret Army. A house to house search by the Germans necessitates the Lifeline organization to lead their charges over the roof tops in order to escape.

9.00 Sing Country: Johnny Cash at the Silk Cut International Festival of Country Music.

9.50 Brass Tacks. Who Will Play God? presented by Eric Robson. The story of three young children in the care of Rochdale Council and the search for couples to adopt them (see Choice).
10.35 They're Playing My Tune. Rosalind Davison explains why she has been playing Neil Diamond's record Sweet Caroline to the exclusion of any other record for the past three years.
10.45 Newsnight. World and domestic news plus an in-depth look at one of the stories that made this morning's headlines.

11.30 Film: The Laurel and Hardy Murder Case* (1930). Stan and Ollie go to a desolate house for the reading of a will.
12.05 am Close.

Thames

9.30 am Larry the Lamb. Larry and his Toytown chums have to do a bit of plumbing (r). 9.40 The Search for the Persian Royal Road. The story of the rise of Alexander the Great (r).

10.30 Animated Classics. Cartoon versions of two of Washington Irving's best known stories: Rip Van Winkle and The Legend of Sleepy Hollow (r). 11.15 Cartoon: Rocket Robin Hood in The Marmaduke Caper. 11.35 Razzmatazz. Live music, games and dancing presented by Alastair Pirie and Lyn Spencer in front of an enthusiastic young audience (r).

12.00 Chorlton and the Wheelies (r). 12.10 Rainbow. Geoffrey Hayes with a group of children at the swimming baths (r).

12.30 Me and My Camera. The first of a new series presented by Joe Partridge and George Hughes for camera owners. Each week different aspects of the art of photograph taking is explained by an expert. (See Choice.)

1.00 News read by Peter Sissons. 1.20 Thames News.

1.30 The Spinners . . . and children. The popular folk group sing with children of Stanwix Primary School, Carlisle. The first of a new series.

Captain Jack (Roy Boyd) (left) in a duel to the death with the villainous Hunter Gowan (Bernard Kay) in this afternoon's episode of Scarf Jack (ITV 4.45 pm)

2.00 The Riordans. Irish rural life seen through the eyes of one family.

2.30 Film: Stolen Hours (1963) starring Susan Hayward and Michael Craig. A young socialite comes to terms with an incurable disease which leaves her but a year to live. Have a box of tissues handy.

4.15 Cartoon: Road Runner in Beep Beep. 4.20 Runaround. Fast moving quiz between ten children presented by Mike Reid. 4.45 Scarf Jack. Our hero fights a duel with the infamous Hunter Gowan.

5.15 History of the Motor Car. It is 1954 and the European motor industry is booming.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News with Colin Baker and Rita Carter.

6.35 Crossroads. Glenda Banks is deeply shocked by something she learns.

7.00 The Krypton Factor. Another round in the competition which is cerebral as well as physical.

7.30 Coronation Street. Ken Barlow and Deirdre Langton are wed.

8.00 Sorry, I'm a Stranger Here Myself. It's Henry's birthday and everybody is celebrating the event — except Henry.
8.30 World in Action. How can Britain stop street violence? Two United States community relations experts revisit Toxteth.

9.00 Quincy. Pathologist Quincy is asked to look into the death of an alcoholic in hospital. Jack Klugman stars.

10.00 News.

10.30 Hammer House of Horror: Carpathian Eagle starring Anthony Valentine and Suzanne Danielle. A series of gruesome murders bear similarities to a Carpathian myth (r).

11.30 Great Fights of the Seventies. Ali v Frazier at Madison Square Garden.

12.25 am Close with Dilys Powell.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News.
6.10 Farming.
6.30 Today.
8.35 The Week on 4.
8.45 John Ebdon in the BBC Sound Archives.
9.00 News.
9.05 Start the Royal Wedding Week.
10.00 News.
10.02 A Small Country Living.
10.45 Story: "Go Lovely Rose" by H. E. Bates.
11.00 News.
11.05 Down Your Way: St. Paul's Cathedral.
11.50 Weigh-in: Dieting.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 The Jason Explanation of The Seven Deadly Sins.†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World At One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre: "A Full Account" by John Kirkmorris.†
4.35 Smith Against the System (4): the Taxman Cometh.
4.45 Story Time: "Five short stories" by Anton Chekhov (1) The Siren.
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 The News Quiz.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Start the Week.
8.00 The Monday Play: "Happy and Glorious" by Laurence Houseman.†
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Science Now.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "The Rain Forest" (11).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News; weather.

VHF
6.25 am Weather.
10.30 Listen with Mother.
5.50 pm PM (continued).
11.00 Study on 4: A Home of Their Own (1).
11.50 Open University.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather
7.00 News

Tonight's Prom

7.30 pm Radio 3 Mussorgsky — A Night on a Bare Mountain: Prokofiev — The Ugly Duckling: Scriabin — Prometheus.
8.45 Tchaikovsky — The Nutcracker, Act II. BBC SO (Rozhdestvensky) Soloists: Elisabeth Soderstrom, David Wilson-Jones, Victoria Postnikova.

7.05 Morning Concert Elgar, Mendelssohn, Saint-Saens, Respighi; records †
8.00 News
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Beethoven, Mozart, Schubert; records
9.00 News
9.05 This Week's Composer Ravel; records†
10.00 Delme String Quartet Recital: Haydn, Tippett, Beethoven†
11.45 English Songs Song recital: Parry, Malcolm Lipkin, Rootham†
12.25 pm BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra Concert. Part 1: Prokofiev, Barber†
1.00 News
1.05 Concert Part 2: Dvorak†
1.50 Jorg Demus Recital on a Graf piano from the Finchcocks collection of works by Schubert†
2.40 Matinee Musicale Concert: Wagner, Honegger, Ireland, Tchaikovsky, Bliss†
3.40 New Records Wagner, Elgar, Tippett†
4.55 News
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure with Kenneth McLeish†
7.00 Troubled Partnership: Churchill and Eden. Talk By Dr David Carlton
7.30 Proms 81 from the Royal Albert Hall (see panel)†
8.25 The Festival Scene in America. Bernard Levin reports from The Marlboro Festival in Vermont.
8.45 Proms 81 Part 2
9.35 A Bach Family Wedding Concert†
10.30 Jazz in Britain †
11.00 News
11.05-11.15 Granados transcribed Williams; record†

VHF Open University 5.55-6.55 am and 11.15 pm-11.55.

Radio 2

5.00 am Steve Jones.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 pm Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News and Sport. 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 Folk On 2.† 9.00 Humphrey Lyttelton.† 10.00 Town and Country Quiz. 10.30 Star Sound. 11.00 Brian Matthew from midnight.† 1.00 am Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 4.30 Peter Powell. 7.00 Stayin' Alive. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):

6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 7.45 Short Story. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Music from Scotland. 8.30 The Adventures of Harry Richmond. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 Notes from an Observer. 9.20 Good Books 9.35 Interlude. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 The Madrigal. 10.15 The Other Clubs. 10.30 Clayton's Amusement Arcade. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 One in Ten. 11.30 Lord Peter Wimsey: The Nine Tailors. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Brain of Britain 1981. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours. News Summary. 1.30 Cricket. 1.45 The Modern Nurse. 2.15 Good Books. 2.30 Rock Salad. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 The Adventures of Harry Richmond. 8.00 World News.

8.09 Twenty-four Hours. News Summary. 8.30 Sports International. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Europa. 9.30 Rock Salad. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Washington Square. 11.30 America, Europe and the World. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Radio Theatre. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Europa. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Sports International. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 John Peel. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TV

ATV

As Thames except: Starts 9.40am Sandcastle 9.55 Superstar Profile. Gene Wilder 10.20 Think Ahead 10.45 Target Bowls 11.10-12.20 Young Ramsay 12.30 pm-1.00 Home and Design 1.20-1.30 News 2.00 Film. Seven Days to Noon* (Barry Jones) 3.45-4.15 Our Little Town 5.15-5.45 Worzel Gummidge 6.00-7.00 ATV Today 10.30 Year of Lightning 11.00 Hammer House Of Horror 12.00 News 12.05 am-12.30 Something Different.

Southern

As Thames except: 9.30 am Lionel Hudson 10.30 Adventures of Niko 11.00 Le Village. Un Village 11.30-12.00 George Hamilton IV 12.30 pm-1.00 Home and Design 1.20-1.30 News 2.00 Houseparty 2.25 Cartoons 2.40-4.15 Film: Sunstruck (Harry Secombe) 5.15-5.45 Worzel Gummidge 6.00-7.00 Day By Day 11.30 WKRP in Cincinnati 12.00 Weather followed by Peter Tims Reflects.

Granada

As Thames except: 9.30 am Evolution 9.50 Cool McCool 10.15 Tarzan 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street 12.30 pm-1.00 Home and Design 1.20 Granada Reports 1.30 Music from the Flags 2.00 Film: Doublecross (Donald Houston). 3.15-4.15 Prince in Wales. 5.15-5.45 Worzel Gummidge 6.00-7.00 Granada Reports 11.30 Years of Lightning 12.00-12.30 am George Hamilton IV

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word 9.25 News 9.30 Untamed Frontier 9.55 Beachcombers 10.15 Beatles 10.25 Mumbly 10.35 Stingray 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street 12.30 pm-1.00 Home and Design 1.20-1.30 News 2.00-4.15 Film: 25th Hour (Anthony Quinn) 5.15-5.45 End of Part One 6.00 News 6.02 Sale of the Century 6.25-7.00 Northern Life 10.30* North East News 10.32 New Avengers 11.30 Years of Lightning 12.00-12.05 am Marriage.

Westward

As Thames except: Starts 9.35 am Sesame Street 10.35 Lost Islands 11.00 Sport 11.55-12.00 Walloo Walloo 12.30-1.00 Home and Design "Furniture" 1.20-1.30 News 2.00 Film: "San Francisco"* (Spencer Tracy) 4.12-4.15 Gus Honeybun's birthdays 5.15-5.45 Worzel Gummidge 6.00-7.00 Westward Diary 10.32 News 10.34 Hammer House of Horror 11.30 Years of Lightning 12.00 Faith of life. 12.06 am Closedown.

HTV

As Thames except: Starts 9.45 am Survival 10.10 Fang Face 10.35 Out of town 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street 12.30 pm - 1.00 Home and Design 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Cartoon. 2.15-4.15 Film: I Will Fight No More For Ever (James Whitmore) 5.15-5.45 Worzel Gummidge 6.00-7.00 Report West 10.28-10.30 News 11.30 Years of Lightning. 12.00 Closedown.

Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.45 am First Thing 9.50 Prince in Wales. 10.40 Al Geming 11.05 Call It Macaroni 11.35-12.00 Batley's Bird. 12.30 pm-1.00 Home and Design 1.20-1.30 News 2.00-4.15 Film: David Copperfield (Susan Hampshire, Laurence Olivier). 5.15-5.45 Worzel Gummidge 6.00 Summer at Six 6.35-7.00 Out of Town 11.30 Years of Lightning 12.00 News 12.05 pm Closedown.

Scottish

As Thames except: 9.30 am Prince in Wales. 10.20 Adventure Time. 10.30 England Their England. 10.55 Lost Islands. 11.20-12.00 Snooker 12.30 pm-1.00 Home and Design. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-4.15 Film: The Battle of the River Plate* (John Gregson, Anthony Quayle). 5.15-5.45 Worzel Gummidge. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30-7.00 Mork and Mindy. 10.30 Golfing Greats. 11.30 Late Call. 11.05-12.05 am Hammer House of Horror.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 9.30 am Sally and Jake. 9.40 World We Live In. 10.05 Target Bowls. 10.30 Adventures of Niko. 11.00 Art We Deserve 11.55-12.00 Walloo Walloo. 12.30 pm-1.00 Home and Design. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Sound Barrier* (Ralph Richardson). 4.00-4.15 Hear Here. 5.15-5.45 Worzel Gummidge. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35-7.00 Happy Days. 10.30 Clegg's People. 11.00 Years of Lightning. 11.30 Sounds of Summer. 12.00 Closedown.

Ulster

As Thames except: Starts 12.00-12.10 pm Chorlton and the Wheelies. 12.30-1.00 Home and Design. 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30 Film: "Cardboard Cavalier" (Sid Field, Margaret Lockwood). 4.13-4.15 News. 4.45 Call It Macaroni. 5.15-5.45 Worzel Gummidge. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Here's Boomer. 10.30 Irish Factor. 11.00 George Hamilton IV. 11.30 Bedtime followed by Closedown.

Anglia

As Thames except: 9.40 am World We Live In. 10.05 Young Ramsay. 10.55 Stingray. 11.20-12.00 Snooker. 12.30 pm-1.00 Home and Design. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-4.15 Film: Odd Man Out* (James Mason). 5.15-5.45 Worzel Gummidge. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30-7.00 Survival. 10.30 Anglia Reports. 11.00 Motor Cycle News. 11.30 Hammer House of Horror. 12.35 am Reflection.

Entertainments Guide

ENTERTAINMENTS

C Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office.

ALBERY S 836 5878 cc bkgs 379 6565. Grp bkgs. 836 3962. 379 6061. Eves. 8. Thurs. mat. 3.0. Sat. 5 & 8.15. "SIAN PHILLIPS 'A KNOCKOUT'", S. Times. DENIS LAWSON. Most promising New Actor DRAMA AWARD '80.

DOMINION Tott. Court Rd (580 9562). Eves 8.00, Sat 3.00 & 8.00. Direct from China. CHINESE ACROBATS. 60 of the world's greatest acrobats. "Dazzling Display" D Exp. "Stunned amazement" D Mail.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF THEATRE. August 3 to 16. Info 01-222 4891. Companies from: BRAZIL (Lyric Hammersmith), FRANCE (Old Half Moon), GERMANY (Tricycle), HOLLAND (ICA).

PALACE. S cc 01-437 6834. "OH WHAT A BEAUTIFUL EVENING!" Daily Mail. Rogers & Hammerstein's OKLAHOMA! "A MAGICAL MUSICAL EXPERIENCE" S. Times.

ST. MARTIN'S. cc 836 1443. Evgs. 8. Tue. 2.45. Sats 5 & 8. AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP 29th YEAR. SORRY we never do reduced prices.

CAMDEN PLAZA, Camden Town. 485 2443 (opp. Tube). MICHELANGELO ANTONIONI'S THE OBERWALD MYSTERY (A). 3.55, 6.05, 8.40 daily. Last evening show bookable in advance.

OPERA & BALLET

CONCERTS

THEATRES

MILITARY TATTOO

ART GALLERIES

CINEMAS

ROYAL ACADEMY

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Box No. replies should be addressed to: The Times, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

Police rout 1,000 scooter youths on Keswick rampage

From Our Correspondent, Keswick

Police put on show an array of weapons yesterday, including coshes, whips and motor cycle chains seized after a night of violence in which a thousand yound "mods" terrorized a Lake District town.

Trouble flared after scooter-riders from all over Britain invaded the picture postcard town of Keswick on Saturday night. In a pitched battle in a car park police, armed with riot shields and helmets, were pelted with stones and bottles.

One officer was treated in hospital for leg injuries and 14 people were arrested. They will appear before a special court this morning.

Traders and shopkeepers yesterday were clearing away the debris and counting the cost of the damage. Shop and restaurant windows were smashed, a caravan and kiosks were wrecked and a mobile theatre was badly damaged. A barricade in the car park was set on fire.

A police charge dispersed the youths and as they retreated from the town Superintendent Jack Taylor praised his men for the way they had handled the situation.

"They withstood extreme provocation by large numbers of these scooterists. They reacted exactly as I would have expected.

"Our officers stood their ground and managed to contain these youths in the car park so that the town centre, the main shops, and so forth, were not damaged."

Councillor Claud Metcalf, the mayor of Keswick, said the attack by the scooterists on the Lakeside car park and the fragile Century Theatre was "pure vandalism".

"Everything in the car park that could be broken was broken, including the kiosk, and there was glass everywhere. A caravan next to the Century Theatre was burnt out. There was no glass left in the front of the theatre and its two bars were wrecked."

But the theatre seats, stage and scenery were undamaged and the show will go on tonight with a performance of *She Stoops to Conquer*.

Police say fire at Bart's was arson

A fire which seriously damaged St Bartholomew's hospital, London, was started deliberately, police said last night.

Off-duty doctors and nurses rushed to the hospital early yesterday to help colleagues evacuate hundreds of patients as 200 firemen, with 30 fire engines, fought for two hours to bring the fire under control.

It was started in a linen cupboard in the basement of the main block, and thousands of pounds worth of sheets, blankets and supplies were destroyed. Seven people were overcome by smoke and two were slighrly hurt.

Last week a fire was started in a lift at the hospital, which is on emergency stand-by this week because it is the nearest medical centre to St Paul's Cathedral.

Firemen stopped yesterday's fire from spreading through the main block, but smoke seeped through underground passages and up into the wards.

Mr Raymond McCoy, the deputy administrator, said the basement had no fire-doors to stop the smoke and blamed lack of cash.

"If there had been fire-doors we would not have had to evacuate as many wards as we did. Unfortunately the money is not there to bring in the fire precautions that are possible."

He was as happy as he could be "under the circumstances" with the hospital's fire precautions.

Last night staff were still cleaning up the wards, but the hospital is expected to be back to normal today. Many of the 300 evacuated patients were found beds in other parts of the hospital, but 31 expectant mothers had to be transferred to Hackney Hospital, in the East End.

Staff and patients were congratulated for the way they coped. Mr Anthony Mowan, the administrator, said: "Thankfully the fire was contained to the basement, although smoke has affected much of the hospital.

"It could have been much worse, but everyone stayed very calm and did their jobs so there were no injuries to any patients. I cannot praise the people here highly enough, they really were magnificent."

One nurse said: "The alarms went off well before smoke reached the wards so none of the patients were affected. They realized what had happened and were very cooperative."

Several firemen were overcome by heat exhaustion. Two were among the victims of smoke. The others were two patients and three hospital staff.

Bombs shatter Durban car showrooms

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, July 26

Two bombs bady damaged car showrooms in Durban early today. Although police said TNT and plastic explosives used in the bombings were of "Eastern origin", they declined to say whether the blasts were the work of African nationalists.

The explosions came less than a week after two power stations in the eastern Transvaal were damaged by mines believed to have been planted by the African National Congress (ANC), an outlawed nationalist organization.

Today's blasts occurred in showrooms of the McCarthy group, South Africa's biggest car distributors, badly damaging a score of cars. Two Indian men were slightly injured by the second blast and taken to hospital this year.

Police said later the explosives used were similar to those used to blow up railway lines in the Durban area on three occasion this year.

The most serious attack so far was in April, when an electricity sub-station near Durban was blown up, blacking out scores of factories and homes. This has been attributed to the ANC.

Prime Minister had report on Toxteth tension

Continued from page 1

approached Mr Robin Ibbs, director of the CPRS, to see if he wished to discuss the findings of the report. He declined the invitation last week.

On the basis of the interdepartmental review, Mr Heseltine in February this year confirmed the inner city partnership grants were to continue. The think tank, however, cast a sceptical eye on the overlap of the various government programmes targeted on Merseyside, where in March the new urban development corporation was born, and where three of the local councils have been instructed to compile registers of under-used publicly owned land.

The CPRS report said there were no easy answers; that Liverpudlians might have to adapt to service sector employment and give up ambitions of attracting heavy manufacturing industry.

Despite the now standard references to the possibility of social tension in seriously deprived areas contained in the think tank document and comparable submissions from other quarters, the scale and ferocity of the Toxteth riot took Whitehall by surprise.



The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, in the robes he will wear at the royal wedding on Wednesday. Photograph by Lord Snowdon.

Benn says contest pulls party together

By Our Political Staff

Mr Wedgwood Benn, in full compaigning cry for the deputy leadership, claimed yesterday that the contest will bring the Labour Party much closer together.

The real gain, he said on the BBC's The World This Weekend, is that for the first time in many years politics had been discussed at some trade union conferences. And that had also happened in every constituency party where they had been deciding how they would vote in the electoral college.

Mr Benn, who said his illness has left him with "wonky legs" but no other effect, sidestepped Mr Michael Foot's challenge to him to contest the leadership. He said he supported Mr Foot.

Mr Benn rejected the suggestion that he has accused his Shadow Cabinet colleagues of "duplicity". "I was saying what the deputy leader (Mr Denis Healey) said the other day at the Executive—that he was opposed to the policy of the party on defence.

"It's a well known fact that a number of members of the Shadow Cabinet disagree strongly with the policy of the Labour Party.

"Now the difference between normal years and this year is that in the old days conference would reach a policy, and then the Shadow Cabinet felt free to do what it liked. Now there is an election for the deputy leadership, and the conference this year will have the opportunity for the first time of discussing the policy, and settling it, and settling the question of the leadership."

Labour's choice for Croydon

□ Mr Stanley Boden, aged 45, a secondary school history teacher, has been selected as the Labour Party candidate to fight the Croydon, North-West, by-election (Frances Gibb writes).

Mr Boden, who was selected on first ballot, describes himself as occupying a "centrist" position in the party. He has contested the seat for the last four general elections in which he came second each time.

He does not see the Social Democrat/Liberal alliance as posing a great threat, but says: "We have got to show people in this constituency that we have got a solid Labour vote and we have got to show that the Social Democrat/Liberal alliance is an alternative to the Tories, and not to Labour".

Mr John Butterfill, aged 40, a chartered surveyor, has been chosen as the Conservative candidate to fight the by-election.

Pitt profile, page 3

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Duke of Kent visits plant breeding station of Miln Master group, Docking, Norfolk, 2.

Berkeley Square ball, 9.30-3.

Jogging: Harrow-on-the-Hill station, 7.

Talks, lectures

Paintings from Mughal India, by Barbara Brend, British Museum, 11.30; Uccello, Botticelli and Roublev, National Gallery, 1; Tippoo's Tiger, by Anne Buddle, 11.30, Nineteenth century furniture design by Anne Ceresole, 2.30; Devonshire Hunting Tapestries, by Rosemary Lambert, 3.30, all at Victoria and Albert Museum.

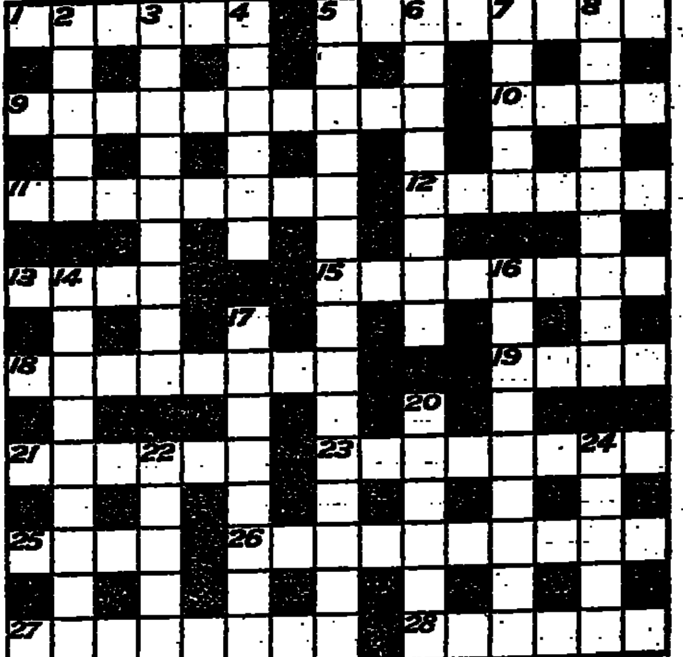
Exhibitions

Sotheby's presents Cecil Beaton photographs during the Harrogate Festival, 8-12 Montpellier Parade, Harrogate, 10-5; Photographs by Bruce Lloyd, Camden Arts Centre, Arkwright Road, Hampstead, 11-6; Patrick Procktor, David Paul Gallery, St John's Street, Chichester, 9.30-5; China by Chinese photographers, S. Chinque, Chancery Lane, 9-5; Thomas Carlyne (1795-1881), National Library of Scotland, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh, 10; Photographs of construction of new Humber bridge, Science Museum, 10-6; Children's Books of the Year Exhibition, Book House, 45 East Hill, Wandsworth, 10-6.

Music

Songs through the ages, Guildhall School of Music and Drama, St Lawrence Jewry, 6.15; Jonathan Rennert plays music for a royal wedding, St Michael's Cornhill, 1; Warren Youth Choral of the United States, sing sacred and secular songs, St Martin-in-the-Fields, 1.05; Organ music played by Sandra McCarthy, Southwark Cathedral, 1.10.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,588



ACROSS

1 This sort of clue follows its solution (6).
5 First of Metros to be built (8).
9 Could it be the golf-course in the picture? (10).
10 Arrange alternative, in a way (4).
11 War weapon upset her plans (8).
12 Crazy flier? (6).
13 Field marshal mistaken about number in retreat (4).
15 Bound to be read as charm? (8).
18 Liberal and his leader also taking part (8).
19 Present-day man (4).
21 Barker supported Darwin? (6).
23 Steps taken prior to attack (3, 5).
25 Cooks (females) (4).
26 Revolvers admitted to the Zoo perhaps? (10).
27 Postpones Dan's trip, including day abroad (8).
28 Change or deny position of winter fuel-gatherer (6).

DOWN

2 Habit-forming profession? (5).
3 Cordially welcoming pieces for piano? Dear me, no! (4-5).
4 What's new in Fleet Street? A dash of sport? (6).
5 They were very rude (4-6, 5).
6 Way one holds one clue-maker in derision (8).
7 Love to make an Illyrian meal of it? (5).
8 Deputy of 22 — rare muddler (9).
14 Meadows gets East to maintain the property (9).
16 Feeling welcome among journalists? (9).
17 Rods a sailor used to navigate by (8).
20 Wood is put in to score — worthless (6).
22 A blow — the first of 3 showing zest (5).
24 Part of the percentage rise in fabric? (5).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No. 15,587 will appear next Saturday

Roads

London and the South-east: In Essex from 9 am temporary traffic lights will be operating on the A130 at Rawreth and Swiss Avenue Chelmsford, will be reduced in width to allow for resurfacing. Construction of a new roundabout at Basingstoke, Hampshire, may cause delays on the A33. Between Popley Way and Chineham railway bridge.

Midlands: Temporary traffic lights causing delays on the A429 Warwick road at Wellesbourne, Warwickshire. And in Nottinghamshire, there will be two-way traffic on one carriageway of the A1 between North Muskham and Markham Moor (north of Newark).

Wales and the West: Construction of the Avon Gorge gallery will mean one lane only open at Hotwell Road, Bristol. There will also be a single lane open at Kilgetty, near Amroth, on the A477 Carmarthen to Pembroke road.

The North: Several delays on the A568 Birchfield road at Widnes, Cheshire. Emergency roadworks in progress on the A647, Stanningles bypass, Leeds. Delays likely on the A58 Rochdale road at Ripponden.

Inquiries to Automobile Association, on 01-954 7373.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion of no confidence in Government's economic and social policies.

Lords (2.30): Belize Bill and Employment and Training Bill, remaining stages.

Premium bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Savings Bond prizes, are: £100,000, 16VE 974732 (the winner comes from Norfolk); £50,000, 13RK 720698 (Midlothian); £25,000, 3EL 897384 (Essex).

Sporting fixtures

Cricket: Tour match (11.0 to 6.0 or 6.30): Worcestershire v Australians, at Worcester. County championship (11.0 to 6.30): Derbyshire v Kent, at Derby; Nottinghamshire v Lancashire, at Nottingham. Other match (11.0 to 5.0): Ireland v Scotland, in Dublin.

Tennis: British junior championships, at Eastbourne.

Racing: Meetings at Bath (2.0), Newcastle (2.15), Windsor (6.20) and Nottingham (6.30).

Golf: English amateur championship, at Burnham and Berrow.

Sport on TV

ITV: 11.30 pm, Great Fights of the Seventies, boxing.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.69	1.62
Austria Sch	33.50	31.40
Belgium Fr	81.25	77.25
Canada $	2.32	2.23
Denmark Kr	14.79	14.09
Finland Mkk	8.78	8.38
France Fr	11.12	10.62
Germany DM	4.70	4.46
Greece Dr	114.00	108.00
Hongkong $	11.00	10.40
Ireland Pt	1.28	1.22
Italy Lir	2,310.00	2,210.00
Japan Yn	461.00	435.00
Netherlands Gld	5.24	4.98
Norway Kr	11.85	11.25
Portugal Esc	124.00	118.00
South Africa Rd	1.93	1.78
Spain Pta	185.00	176.00
Sweden Kr	10.06	9.56
Switzerland Fr	4.07	3.85
USA $	1.91	1.84
Yugoslavia Dnr	74.50	69.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only as supplied Friday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

The papers

The decision by the International Whaling Commission to ban whaling is applauded by the Daily Mirror today. A leading article says tens of thousands of whales have died since the United Nations called for a ban nine years ago and it reminds the reader that there are other animals to be saved from extinction, such as the tiger and rhinoceros.

The Washington Post and The New York Times both had front page stories on the battle to oust Mr William Casey, President Reagan's campaign manager during the election, from his post as director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Church music

Winchester Cathedral: Aug 1, Martin Neary (organ) 6.45; Ely Cathedral: July 27, Cambridge Festival Concert by Hallé Orchestra, 8.00; Norwich Cathedral: July 27, Southwark Cathedral Choir, 5.15; Lincoln Minster: July 31, Philip Jones Brass Ensemble, 7.30; St Michael's, Cornhill: July 27, music for a royal wedding by Jonathan Rennert (organ) 1.00; Liverpool Cathedral: Aug 1, Roger Allen (organ) 3.00; Glasgow Cathedral: July 27, J. Wight Henderson (organ) 7.30, Aug 2, Nimmo Davidson (organ) 7.30; Brecon Cathedral: July 27, Jane Tunley (violin) and Christopher Knott (piano) 7.30; Brighton Parish Church: July 29, Robert Crowley (organ) 8.00; Sheffield Cathedral: July 28, Arie Karremen (Holland) (organ) 8.00; Canterbury Cathedral: July 30, Middleton Civic Chorus, 12.00; York Minster: Aug 1, John Scott Whiteley (organ) 6.00; Durham Cathedral: July 29, Graham Steed (organ) 8.15; Westminster Abbey: July 30, Christopher Herrick (organ) 6.30.

Anniversaries

Enriques Granados born, Lérida, 1867, and Hilaire Belloc, St Cloud, 1870. Charter setting up Bank of England sealed, 1694.

Air travel

A work-to-rule by pilots of Iberia Airlines is causing delays throughout Spain. Some flights were up to four hours late on Saturday and longer delays are expected today.

Nature notes

Swifts have started the move southwards, especially the young ones, though many are still screaming in the skies at sunset. Meadow pipits and song thrushes begin to drift along the coasts. By day, little owls are conspicuous on gate-posts and telephone wires, looking out over the hay and corn, bobbing up and down when alarmed. By night, young tawny owls are noisy in the treetops. Duck are coming into full eclipse plumage, mallard drakes looking like darker brown females, male tufted ducks losing their sharp contrast of black and white. Wood-pigeons still coo doggedly, turtle doves, purr, in the dark green foliage.

Late summer flowers continue to appear. Yellow toadflax, like small snapdragons, blazes on the hedgebanks, with the golden clusters of tansy and the spiky purple heads of teasel. The strong-smelling yarrow is widespread on the verges; red valerian adorns walls and railway-cuttings. The winged seeds of the sycamore are still green and translucent, and birch catkins still hard,

First nights

The Killing Game, Greenwich Theatre (858 7755) opens tonight; Quartermaine's Terms, Queens Theatre (734 1166) opens on Thursday; A Talent to Abuse, Arts Theatre (836 3334/2132) opens on August 3; The Sound of Music, Apollo Theatre, Victoria (834 6919/6178) opens on August 4; Macunaima, Lyric, Hammersmith (741 2311) opens on August 5 (until August 15); Jelly Roll Soul, Lyric Studio, opens on August 6.

Last chance to see . . .

Theatre

The Misanthrope, Round House (267 2564) ends on Saturday; Royal Tournament, Earls Court (371 8141) ends on Saturday; Eastward Ho!, Mermaid Theatre (236 5568) ends on August 8; War With the Newts, Riverside Studios (748 3354) ends on August 9; The Best Little Whorehouse in Texas, Theatre Royal, Drury Lane (836 8108) ends on August 22.

Cinema

My American Uncle, Minema, 45 Knightsbridge (235 4225) ends on Wednesday.

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 185R (July 28): 2.22-2.32; NW; 70E; SE. Cosmos 236R: 21.57-22.4; WSW; 65NE; ENE. (July 28): 2.52-2.58; WNW; 45SSW; SE. Cosmos 956R (July 28): 0.15-0.20; NNW; 55W; SSW*. Oso2: (July 28): 2.59-3.1; W*; 20W; NNW. Intercosmos 14R (July 28): 3.12-3.19; SSW*; 80SW; NNE. Cos 2nd Stage (July 28): 0.44-0.52; S*; 75SSW; N. Big Bird: 23.39-23.40; W*; 15W; WNW. Titan 3D (July 28): 1.41-1.43; E*; 45E; N.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 185R (July 28): 2.21-2.31; NW; 80ENE; SE. Cosmos 236R: 23.35-23.42; W; 55NW; ENE. [illegible]

Prediction supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, University of Aston, Birmingham.

Weather

The general situation: A strong ridge of high pressure covers much of the British Isles, but a weak trough of low pressure will be close to N Scotland.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, Central S, E England, East Anglia, Midlands: Dry, dull and misty in places at first, sunny periods developing; wind mainly W, light; max temp 22 to 25C (72 to 77F).

Channel Islands, SW England, Wales: Dull at first, sunny intervals developing, but coastal mist and patchy drizzle; wind mainly W, light to moderate; max temp 17 to 21C (63 to 70F).

NW, Central N, NE England: Dry, but dull and misty in places at first, sunny periods developing; wind W, moderate, locally fresh; max temp 17 to 21C (63 to 70F).

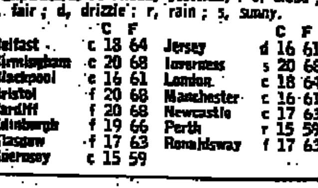
Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, N Ireland: Mainly dry, dull at first, sunny intervals developing in many places; wind W to SW, moderate to fresh; max temp 17 to 19C (63 to 66F).

Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: Dry, cloudy at first, sunny intervals developing; wind W, moderate to fresh; max temp 19 to 21C (66 to 70F).

NE, NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy, occasional light rain or drizzle in places; wind SW, fresh, perhaps strong in places; max temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Cloudier weather with a little rain or drizzle spreading slowly S; warm at first in S, but becoming cooler from N.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind NW, light or moderate, occasionally fresh; English Channel (E): Wind W, light or moderate; sea slight. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W to SW, light or moderate, occasionally fresh; sea slight.



Sun rises: 5.17 am. Sun sets: 8.57 pm. Moon rises: 1.41 am. Moon sets: 5.35 pm.
New moon: July 31

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; d, drizzle; r, rain; s, sunny.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	18	64	Jersey	d	16	61
Birmingham	c	20	68	Inverness	s	20	68
Blackpool	c	16	61	London	c	18	64
Bristol	f	20	68	Manchester	c	16	61
Cardiff	f	20	68	Newcastle	c	17	63
Edinburgh	f	19	66	Perth	r	15	59
Glasgow	f	17	63	Ronaldsway	f	17	63
Guernsey	c	15	59				

Lighting up time

London 9.27 pm to 4.48 am
Bristol 9.36 pm to 4.58 am
Edinburgh 10.0 pm to 4.39 am
Manchester 9.44 pm to 4.48 am
Penzance 9.43 pm to 5.15 am

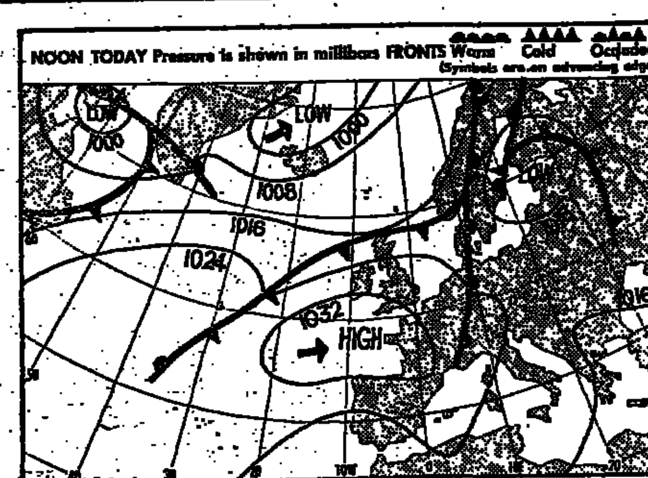
London

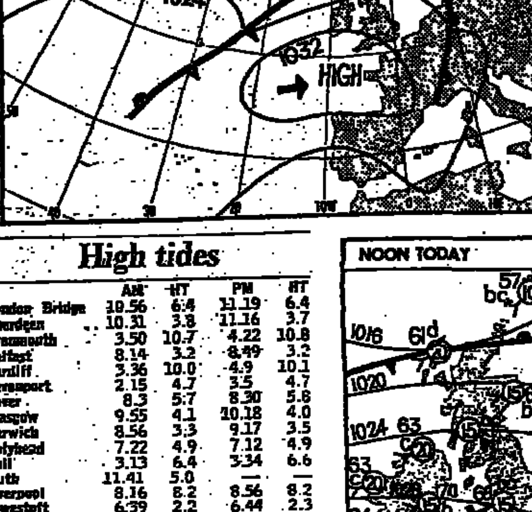
Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 23C (73F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 13C (55F). Humidity: 7 pm, 58 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 1.4hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,023.1 millibars, falling.

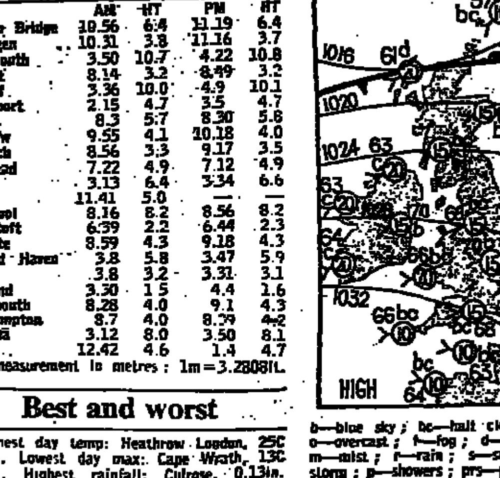
SATURDAY

Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 13C (64F); min 7 pm to 7 a, 11C (52F). Humidity: 7 pm, 59 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, 0.01in. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 3.1hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,021.9 millibars, falling.

1,000 millibars=29.53in.



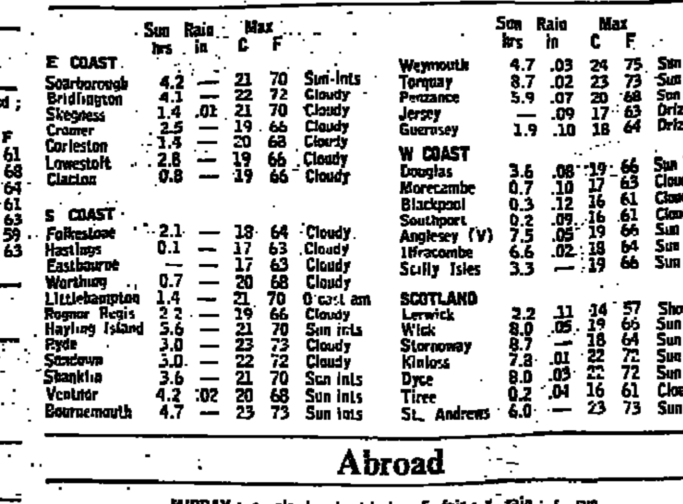




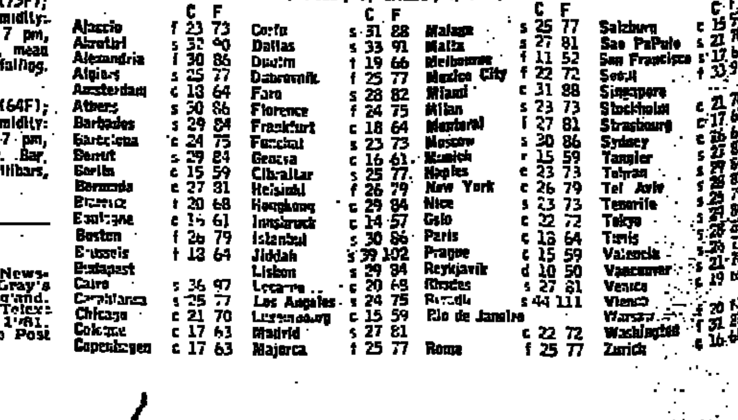
High tides

Best and worst

Highest day temp: Heathrow, London, 25C (77F). Lowest day max: Cape Wrath, 13C (55F). Highest rainfall: Culrose, 0.13in. Highest sunshine: Teignmouth, 9.3hr.



Resorts



Abroad

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